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IT WILL NOT DO.

Salisbury's Plan Unsatisfactory to the Cabinet.

MUST PROTECT THE SEALS

Arguments of the Premier Do Not Convince Them.

VIEWS ON ARBITRATION.

Many Senators Who Oppose Action at This Time.

MEMORIAL SUBMITTED BY SQUIRE

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—[Special.]—Lord Salisbury has been informed that his latest proposition in regard to the Bering Sea is not satisfactory to the United States. This is the net result of today's Cabinet meeting, when the subject was gone over fully. The proposition as it came from the British Foreign Office was couched in phrases seeking to make out that it was only a modification of the modus vivendi which was in operation last year. But it was a proposition for a limited zone of thirty miles around the Pribylov Islands, with the further condition that the United States' catch in its own rookeries should be restricted.

Sir Julian Pauncefote was this afternoon informed in language courteously diplomatic, but decidedly positive, that the proposition could not be entertained by the United States. And he transmitted the reply by cable. It was a very long message. Lord Salisbury in his proposition had called attention to the fact in making the arrangement for the modus vivendi last year he had distinctly stated it was a temporary arrangement. He holds that there was consequently no ground for the United States to assume that Great Britain was willing to extend it over a period of two years. The seal crop, he argues, is like a meadow, which must be mown yearly. The conditions of last year's crop may be entirely different from those which prevail this year, but unless the grass is mown it goes to waste.

The Argument and Answer.

Following this line of argument Lord Salisbury undertakes to show that if seal-killing be entirely prohibited it simply results in a loss to everybody. He magnanimously allows that the United States has the same right as other countries to kill the seals on the high seas. The proposition the British Premier makes for a closed zone within a thirty-mile limit around the Pribylov Islands is, on his theory, a piece of generosity on the part of Great Britain.

The reply of the United States, which was delivered to Sir Julian Pauncefote this afternoon, restates the whole controversy. It reviews the questions at issue and corrects some of Lord Salisbury's misstatements about the modus vivendi. It reasserts the doctrine of the right of the United States, as the owner of the breeding grounds, to protect the seals, and calls attention to the willingness it has shown to arbitrate the issue. The absurdity of expecting this country, after agreeing to arbitration, to permit the destruction of the seals pending that arbitration is pointed out in strong language. Besides this, the impracticable nature of the plan for a closed zone around the Pribylov Islands is shown.

In conclusion, her Majesty's Minister is informed that the United States cannot entertain Lord Salisbury's proposition and cannot consent to anything less than a renewal of the modus vivendi. An intimation is given that an early reply would be agreeable, and it is expected that Lord Salisbury's answer will be cabled Wednesday or Thursday.

Arbitration Treaty in the Senate.

The arbitration treaty was sent to the Senate this afternoon. There was no recommendation from the President with it, but it is stated that within a few days President Harrison will transmit the entire Bering Sea correspondence to Congress. While no recommendation went to the Senate with the treaty, members of the Foreign Relations committee know that the administration thinks an amendment requiring the removal of the modus vivendi desirable. Such an amendment coming from the Senate as an expression of opinion by the legislative branch of the government will be effective in showing Great Britain that no other arrangement will be acceptable to the United States.

It is probable the treaty will be made public soon. There is also a feeling on the part of many Senators that the discussions should also be public. This course was taken when the Bayard-Chamberlain treaty relating to the Atlantic fishery was sent to the Senate by President Cleveland. Senator Sherman, who is Chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, was at the White House this morning in consultation with the President and it was then decided that the treaty should go in.

The hour spent in executive session discussing the treaty was prearranged by Chairman Sherman, who wanted to get the temper of the Senate on the whole question. The views given were frank enough. Some of the Senators thought that the United States made a mistake in submitting anything to arbitration and that it should have gone on and protected the seals regardless of any other country. As the United States may yet have to do this the Senators will be given a chance to show their feelings. It is stated that Vest and one or two other Democratic Senators criticised the conduct of the negotiations by the administration, but the talk was not on party lines.

Disappointment Over the Refusal.

The disappointment at Great Britain's unwillingness to renew the modus vivendi was general. There could be no mistaking the opinion that the Senate would never commit the country to arbitration till the renewal of the modus vivendi was assured. Some of the Senators were doubtful about Italy and France as arbitrators. They thought our commercial and international complication with those two countries made it questionable whether we could get an impartial judgment. Senator Teller made a speech upholding the arbitration proposition. Senators Allen and Squire of Washington both urged a vigorous policy, and pointed out that Canada was the cause of all the trouble and should be brought to time. They gave some startling facts about the seal poachers in British Columbia.

Senator Frye of Maine, who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, also took the view that the seal trouble could be stopped by a little coercion. He intimated that while New England benefited through the Canadian roads his section would be willing to see the bonding privilege shut off in order to bring the Dominion authorities to time and induce them to revoke the licenses granted the seal poachers.

Ultimately on the motion of Senator Sherman the treaty was referred to the Foreign Relations committee. That committee will report it back with a resolution for the renewal of the modus vivendi. It may also report another resolution of a retaliatory character aimed at Canada. It is not intended to bring the treaty into the Senate again until the administration has received Lord Salisbury's reply and is able to transmit the whole correspondence.

Memorial of Port Townsend Merchants.

Mr. Squire presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Port Townsend, Wash., setting forth that "the present status of the Bering Sea sealing fishery works a grievous hardship to our fishermen by depriving them of the rights and privileges which they enjoy in the North Atlantic Ocean, in which they are encouraged and protected by the Government of the United States."

The chamber asserts its belief that the waters of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea and all the products to be found in those waters should be as free as the waters of the North Atlantic. It respectfully asks "that some action be taken by Congress by which the same laws that are now in operation on the North Atlantic regarding fisheries be extended to the waters of the North Pacific, Bering Sea, the Arctic Ocean, and all waters bordering upon American territory, that the products of the open sea be declared free and open to all, and that American fishermen have the same rights in the waters of the North Pacific as they now enjoy in the North Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. Squire remarked that the petition was only one of a series of similar ones and that the subject was of great importance. He moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations and it was so referred.

NOT NECESSARY FOR PRESERVATION.

Minister Tupper of Ontario Says Pelagic Hunting Will Not Exterminate Seals.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 8.—Minister of Marine Tupper stated today that the chief contention against a renewal of the modus vivendi in Bering Sea was that it was not necessary for the preservation of seal life, as is held by the United States. Pelagic sealing did not threaten the extinction of the seal as alleged, the only danger of extermination lying in the wholesale slaughter which had been carried on by the natives and the Alaska company in the rookeries or the breeding grounds.

Mr. Gordon, member of Parliament for Nanaimo, said the idea of British cruisers doing police duty for the protection of the Alaska company in Bering Sea was absurd and should be denounced. Had the Alaska company kept faith last year and restricted their catch to the number limited by the agreement entered into by Great Britain and the United States there might be some grounds to justify a renewal of the modus vivendi this season.

HAVE AGREED REGARDING LOOPS.

Chicago City and West Division Railway Companies Reach an Agreement.

All matters in dispute between the Chicago City railway company and the West Division railway company were amicably adjusted yesterday at a conference between representatives of both corporations. Those participating were C. T. Yerkes, Marshall Field, Levi Z. Leiter, Julius S. Grinnell, and Egbert Jamieson.

The agreement reached was in substance as follows: The West Division relinquishes its right to operate its horse-car loop line on Michigan avenue; also any right it had, but which it has not exercised, to run on Wabash avenue north of Madison street. It also gives up one of its tracks on Washington street or Randolph street as the case may be so that the South Side company may use the space occupied by such tracks for a portion of its cable loop. It agrees further to give up the right to run north or south on any line east of the west line of State street.

To the West Division company in return for these concessions is conceded the exclusive right for a cable loop line on Dearborn street, between Van Buren and Adams streets, for the loop connection with the Van Buren street tunnel opening on Franklin street; also the right to operate one cable loop line on the west side of State street, between Madison and Washington streets, or Madison and Randolph streets, as the case may be, the cars on such loop to run from south to north, and such loop to be operated in connection with the Washington street tunnel.

Thus the South Side company obtains all necessary facilities for its Michigan avenue loop and the West Division company obtains the right to extend its present loop line east to the west line of State street and the right for the exclusive new loop line on Dearborn street.

The adjustment will enable the Council to act on all the loop line and cross-town line ordinances at the meeting tomorrow evening.

In this connection it may be added that Harvey T. Weeks, in behalf of the stockholders of the Masonic Temple, and several other property-owners on Randolph street and on Michigan avenue between Randolph and Washington streets, are urging that the South Side loop line shall be extended north on Michigan avenue to Randolph street. The necessary petition of the property-owners is on file before the City Council and the South Side loop line ordinance can be amended in the direction suggested.

BLAINE'S CONDITION IS NOT REASSURING.

He Makes No Attempt Now to Keep the Run of Official Business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—[Special.]—Secretary Blaine's condition is not reassuring to his friends. The Secretary is confined to his bed and sees few, if any, visitors outside of his immediate family. He makes no attempt now to keep the run of official business. While his trouble is declared to be a bronchial one, complicated with symptoms of the grip, the fear is that his whole system may be involved. Yesterday it was stated that his fever had entirely disappeared, but today it had risen and the Secretary was feeling worse. While Mr. Blaine's family are under no apprehension that his illness is more than a temporary one, a professional nurse has been engaged for the sick room. It is evident that some time must elapse before the Secretary is himself again. At the house tonight it was stated that Mr. Blaine was better and Dr. Hyatt made the same statement.

THEY REPEATED THE OLD, OLD STORY.

August Spies' Sister and Robert Steiner Were Quietly Married Yesterday.

Gretchen Spies, sister of August Spies, was married yesterday afternoon to Robert Steiner, a member of the editorial staff of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. The couple obtained their marriage license from Clerk Salomon early in the afternoon. When seen last night at their future home, No. 660 Western avenue, only a few friends and relatives were present. Mr. Steiner met Miss Spies for the first time Nov. 1, 1891, on Haymarket Square at the annual memorial services held in honor of the dead Anarchists. It was the old story, love at first sight, and yesterday's little episode before the marriage-license window in the County Building was the last chapter of it. Mr. Steiner was a warm friend of August Spies, whom he met at Buffalo, N. Y., several years before his trial.

MR. SPRINGER'S IMPROVEMENT IS SLOW.

But His Physicians Think It Is Sure—Passed a Good Day with a Clear Mind.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—[Special.]—Mr. Springer's improvement is slow, but his physicians seem to think it is sure. He had a good day today; his mind was clear most of the time, and he appeared a little stronger. But he is still weak. The nervous, racking cough which was so distressing has almost entirely disappeared. Through the night time the patient is generally more restless, but this evening he was for a portion of the time in a restful sleep. The coma and semi-delirium have not entirely disappeared, though these periods are much milder.

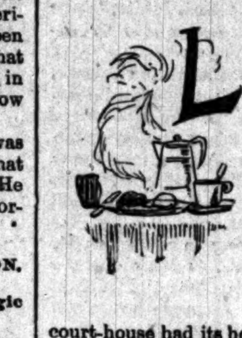
Wisconsin Lumber for Canada.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 8.—[Special.]—Millions of feet of lumber on the shore of Lake Superior will be rafted across the lake to Canada as soon as navigation opens. Three million feet on Chequamegon Bay will go as four rafts.

BOTH WERE EVENTS.

LAWRENCE'S CONVENTION AND WIDOW MUSGRAVE'S DINNER.

The Election of Delegates from That Country to the State Convention Was Not the Principal Attraction at Lawrenceville—The Meal Was a Feast and Fitted All for the Work of the Day—What They Ate and What They Did After They Dallied with the Great Meal.



LAWRENCEVILLE, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—A bleak north wind whistled down the Valley of the Ambraw this morning and shook the window panes and made the swinging signs in front of the shoe stores creak and turn over and over again. Farmers began straggling into town by 10 o'clock and by 11 every hitching-post around the court-house had its horse and some had two. In the vernacular of Egypt "a doings" was about to be had. The occasion of such momentous import was the Lawrence County Republican convention, and in honor of the event Lawrenceville had made considerable preparation. The Widow Musgrave, who keeps the hotel bearing her name, had laid in an extra supply of victuals. There is not a traveling man between Cairo and Danville or Vincennes and Belleville who does not arrange his trips so as to get to the Widow Musgrave's for dinner, if possible. So at noon-time precisely a bonnetted woman slipped out into the veranda in front of the Widow Musgrave's tavern, rattled an old-fashioned hand-bell, and rung out notice to everybody in town that dinner was ready. In a jiffy the Widow Musgrave's dining-room was crowded and the exercises began. The feed spread on this eventful day recalls the description Charles Cotton made, in his travesty on Virgil's first and fourth books, of that queer meal Dido sat before Æneas and his hungry followers:

THE LANDLADY.

And in they brought a thundering meal,
Great joints of mutton, pork, and veal,
Hens, geese, and turkeys, ducks and bustards,
And at the last fools, flawns, and custards.

Right down the center of the table was a long row of huge dishes of beefsteak and roast beef, stewed chicken with dumplings, fresh pork broiled and fresh pork roasted, fresh ham, baked apples, honey, pickles, peaches, apple-butter. There was every variety of vegetables known to Southern Illinois. Corn and tomatoes and beans—lima and the little white ones, too; round sweet cakes, covered with red sugar; pies of all kinds; eleven different spices of pickles—in fact everything one could think of.

Several dishes there were of which the Widow Musgrave was particularly proud. One was her sauerkraut, brought up by her own hands last fall, a tinful of salt to the barrel, and in the right time of the moon. The other, old-fashioned hominy pounded out with mortar and pestle and bleached with lye.

That Preliminary Banquet.

"Ye'll find it good," said the "widder." "I can recommend it because I made it myself." So all one had to do was to get a seat about half way down the aisle in the parquet at the widow's table and eat both ways from the big dish of chicken. The widow and her daughter walked up and down behind the guests, passing things.

Eat did you say eat? You should have seen the guests dally with the provender. Three relays of men went at the victuals, and to the widow's credit be it said, notwithstanding all they could do, she had a full supply of food laid in. Not a single dish gave out and there was plenty left. When the last hungry man had eaten his dinner and the "widder" had collected an even half-dollar from each and every one the flock gathered in the office. There were the delegates and the candidates and the traveling-men. The man who sold fruit trees by sample and the man who collected bad debts for the firm that made thrashing machines, all smoking cigars and enjoying themselves. A drummer for a chewing tobacco firm slipped over into the neatly furnished parlor, and, opening the organ, threw his soul into melody. He sang and played, crossing his hands to reach the octaves, executing with his fingers and voice all manner of musical flip-flops.

Gathering of Those Interested.

Over on the court-house there gathered quite a number of distinguished men. Joel M. Longenecker was there, and he wore a silk hat with a flat brim. George Hunt was there, too, and he wore a bigger silk hat than Longenecker and its brim was on the Beau Brummell order. Horace Clark wore his old campaigner, a slouch with a hole in the brim. The convention was a boomer and filled the court-house. Fifer's friends wanted the indorsement of the convention and so did Longenecker, Hunt, and Clark, so while the Committee on Credentials was in session the three candidates present made speeches, all calculated to inspire enthusiasm and get votes. Harrison Black was mingling with the delegates in the interest of Gen. Pavey, but the hardest fight of all was over the indorsement by the convention of a name to suggest as delegate to the national convention.

Two citizens of Lawrence County sought honor—to-wit: Charles Ryan and Judge P. W. Barnes. These gentlemen have spent some weeks in thrashing around through the voters. Early in the convention Charley Ryan withdrew in favor of Judge Barnes, although he had an exceedingly good chance of making his point. The committee appointed to select delegates to the Springfield convention, after a half hour's deliberation, reported that it could not agree and asked to be discharged.

Delegates and No Instructions.

Then the assemblage proceeded to elect the representation by balloting, in which business Mr. Charles Ryan and Capt. Black showed great activity, while Messrs. Clark, Hunt, and Longenecker looked quite grave. The delegates selected were Harrison Combs, Vincent Dobbins, W. T. Buchanan, W. J. Irwin, and George Huffman.

Resolutions instructing the delegates for Gen. Pavey were offered, and Mr. George Buchanan made a very vigorous kick, saying the best interests of the Republican party demanded that the delegates go to Springfield without being tied up. Mr. William F. Buchanan said if he was elected a delegate he did not want to be instructed. Mr. T. M. Stevens, who presented the resolution, made an appeal in Gen. Pavey's behalf, greatly to Mr. Harrison Black's delight. George Huffman made a speech in which he referred to J. R. Tanner as one of the best Republicans in Illinois, a great organizer, and the friend of everybody in the district. No one was here to represent Mr. Tanner, and if any instructions were to be had he gave notice he should offer one in Mr. Tanner's behalf. Capt. Black lifted up his voice for Gen. Pavey, saying he had talked with the delegates and they were friendly to that gentleman, who wanted the instructions for the moral effect it would have. If the convention voted the resolution down it would be construed as a rebuff. The convention was about to sit down hard on the resolution when it was withdrawn.

There were no instructions at all. No one can tell how these five delegates will vote, except that they are for Tanner. Fifer's friends claim three, Hunt thinks he has two, Longenecker is morally sure of three, and Clark says he has pledges from four.

MOY TONG CHOW'S CELEBRATION.

Description of the Unique Ceremonies at No. 322 Clark Street.

With the oriental splendor of a grand mogul Moy Tong Chow, better known as Hip Lung, sat in state before the exclusive swells of Chicago Chinese "150" at the Yee-Wo-Kon café, 322 Clark street, yesterday afternoon. It was the forty-second anniversary of his birth, and the event was observed in a manner becoming a Mongolian Ward McAllister.

The celebration began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with a sort of religious exercise which lasted until 6 o'clock. Then there was a grand feast lasting until 9, when a celestial drama was enacted. This ended at 11 o'clock, and then there was another feast which ended when the revelers could eat and drink no more.

Hip Lung sat in the center of the south side of the café, attired in a dark purple brocaded satin robe. A large solitaire diamond ring adorned the third finger of his left hand and a peculiarly wrought gold bracelet, studded with gems, encircled the wrist. The finger nails of this hand were long and resembled the talons of some bird of prey.

On either side sat his guests, while the orchestra, singers, and dancers occupied an alcove on the opposite side of the room. In the center were six round tables laid for the feast. In the center of each table was a large Chinese lily, the sacred flower of Joss.

When all was in readiness the orchestra began a painfully inharmonious strain. It was a sort of clashing harangue on gongs, cymbals, and stringed instruments. This was what might be termed the overture, and when it was done Chong Que, Moy Chai, and Moy Song gave a performance the Chinese called a religious drama. Each in turn recited his part in a high falsetto key between a squeal and a scream. The first praised Joss for his wonderful wisdom, goodness, and might. The second took up the strain by telling of the virtues of Hip Lung's ancestors and the last of Hip Lung himself, and wound up by asking Joss to bless and prosper him during the next seven years of his life. All the while the musicians continued to rasp and pound their instruments with a vigor that was astounding.

The religious exercises over, Wong Yee announced that the feast was ready. Hip Lung was given a seat at the center table with his brother, Moy Tong Hoy, Chow Tai, and Sam Moy.

Everything on the bill of fare was imported from China save the roast pigs and chickens. Among other things served were: Roast grebe, boiled mandarin duck, baked gudgeon, shark's fin, birds'-nest pudding, minced chicken, stewed abalone, sweet almonds, and sweetmeats of Chinese make. With each course rice wine and tea were served, and at the conclusion each guest took a chew of betel.

After the tables were cleared the orchestra, which had not ceased its noise, struck up a more harassing "tune," if possible, and three Chinese youths in long robes came out and executed a number of queer dances, to the intense delight of the company.

At 11 o'clock another feast quite as elaborate as the first was spread. It took longer, however, to dispose of it.

Moy Tong Chow will give another spread at the Hip Lung Hotel, No. 323 Clark street, Thursday afternoon, which will suspass the one of yesterday. The celebration of his birth is observed but once in seven years, and one day is not thought enough to commemorate it.

LOOKING FOR EMIL AMES' PROPERTY.

John Ames, His Brother, Declares Certain Valuables Are Not Accounted For.

John Ames of St. Clemens, Mich., brother of Emil Ames, the comedian who died last week from an overdose of morphine at the Bennett House on Monroe street, thinks there is something mysterious in the way the property of his brother has disappeared. He applied last night at the Central Police Station for information as to its whereabouts and was told that the property found by the police had been turned over to the Coroner.

When the clothing of Mr. Ames was searched at the Bennett House only $27 was found. Afterwards at the morgue another search was made and $700 was found sewed up in the watch pocket of the trousers. The money was turned over to the Coroner.

Mr. Ames, however, claims that his brother had a gold watch, valued at $150, and a pearl scarf-pin worth $200. He says that he has evidence that the watch was in his brother's possession a week before his death, but a ten days' search has failed to find a trace of it. Mr. Ames would like to know what has become of the watch and the pin and also the will which he is certain his brother had drawn up some time ago and which cannot now be found. In consequence of this the estate is now in the hands of the Public Administrator with a small chance of a speedy settlement.

FAMILIES OF MURDERED ITALIANS SUE.

Will Bring Action Against the City Government of New Orleans for Damages.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8.—[Special.]—A sensational suit will be filed in the United States Court soon. The plaintiffs will be the families of the Italians killed by the mob last March 14, so that the suit will virtually celebrate the anniversary of the event. Only the heirs of those who were not naturalized citizens of the United States will figure. The claim will hardly exceed $250,000, and will average about $25,000 to $30,000 for the family or heirs of each man.

The suit will be against the city government. The claim will be that the Mayor and other authorities were notified of the intended attack upon the prison, but no measures for the protection of the prisoners were taken. It is said that the case has been worked up by Detective D. C. O'Malley, who came very near being a victim of the mob, but who is now again at the head of a detective agency, and recently graduated as an attorney-at law.

Wall Hanged for Wife' Murder.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 8.—Charles Wall was hanged in the prison yard of the Wyoming County Jail at Tunkhannock this morning for the murder of his wife. In his cell all the morning Wall laughed and joked for over two hours before the execution. He indulged in profane remarks and gave no signs whatever of sorrow or repentance, claiming all the time that he was innocent. He said he was sober at the time the murder was committed, but was dazed with sickness, believing that he had been poisoned before he left home, and was not responsible for what he did when he returned.

Blizzard Raging in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8.—Reports received in this city are to the effect that a blizzard is now raging in the neighborhood of Grand Forks and west of there. Wires are down west of Minot, N. D.

DEFEAT OF MERCIER.

DE BOUCHERVILLE GOVERNMENT'S LARGE MAJORITY.

Without Counting Independent Members of the Quebec Legislature the Majority of the Present Premier Is 38—The Ex-Leader Himself Re-elected—Result of the Elections Shows a Necessity for Reform in the Province—Lieut.-Gov. Angers' Action in the Crisis.

MONTREAL, Que., March 8.—[Special.]—The elections in the Province of Quebec to the House of Assembly were held today. The government has been sustained and the power and party of Mercier completely shattered. At the last general elections, June 17, 1890, Mercier was returned with 50 supporters in a House of 73. Today he was defeated. His defeat must forever remove him from the sphere of active politics.

In Montreal District there are 10 seats. Mercier held 7 of these. Today he holds not a single one, and all through the country his party has been rent into shreds. There has rarely been so marked a downfall of a political leader and it is reported on the authority of a member of the government that he will be arrested tomorrow on a charge of malfeasance in public office.

There has not been such political tension here since the rebellion of 1837, and it appears as if the very existence of the province has been saved, and the feeling of relief finds vent in displays of fireworks and salvos of artillery. In 1885 Mr. Mercier was carried into power upon a wave of national feeling. He made a martyr of the murderer Riel, the leader in the Northwest rebellion and by appealing to race and religious hatred swept the province. Then began his career of plunder. He piled up the debt from $22,000,000 to $35,000,000, he plundered the province for his own and his Ministers' needs, and leagued with contractors against the country. He subsidized the Jesuits and gave them a legal standing, and did everything possible to identify himself with the aspirations of the French race and the Catholic religion.

Gov. Angers turned him out Dec. 17, and called in the De Boucherville ministry. They appealed to the people, and have been sustained triumphantly. The church has remained neutral. It could not commend immorality, and it could not condemn Mercier, the Count of the Holy Roman Empire. The people left to themselves—the church muzzled, Mercier without the treasury—have come to their senses.

Yet the event shows that Quebec is not fit for self-government. Twice within thirteen years has the crown ejected the people's representatives from their places and called in others more to its liking, a thing which has not happened but once in any English country for over 100 years. All constitutional usage has been thrust aside and the Lieutenant-Governor has performed a coup d'état such as is nowhere witnessed except in the South American republics. The campaign was an exceedingly bitter one; party lines were obliterated, and the country united in self-defense to save itself.

Seventy-three members constitute a full assembly of the Quebec Legislature, and this session they will be apportioned to the parties thus: Conservatives, 53; Mercierites, 15; Independents, 5. All the De Boucherville Cabinet Ministers have been returned, and four members of the late Mercier administration were defeated. Mr. Mercier himself had a majority of 350. He had a majority of 28 during his régime, while De Boucherville's majority will be about 40.

An analysis of the returns so far in show that all the Cabinet Ministers in the De Boucherville government have been returned. Four members in the late Mercier government were defeated, but Mr. Mercier himself was reëlected by 350 majority.

RIGHTS FOR AMERICAN WRECKERS.

Bill Introduced in the Ontario House of Commons—Result of the Visit.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 8.—In the House of Commons today the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell introduced an act relating to wreckage and salvage, stating that it would give American wreckers rights to work in Canadian waters. The rights, it has been agreed by those representing the American Government, shall also be conceded to Canadian wreckers in American waters.

The Hon. Wilfred Laurier said he supposed this was an outcome of the recent visit of the Ministers to Washington, and would like to know if they intended to bring down any report of that mission. Sir John Thompson replied that there was some correspondence which could be laid on the table very shortly.

A NOVEL ELECTRIC TORPEDO BOAT.

Being Built by Chicago Capital in Michigan and Well Tested.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 8.—[Special.]—The Jenney Electric company today shipped to Michigan a fifty-horse-power motor, to be used in a submarine torpedo boat which is being built for government use by Chicago capitalists. This is an entirely new thing in submarine navigation and will be tested by the government in about three weeks. It is, like most other crafts of its kind, cigar-shaped, but is controlled by entirely new methods. It has two sources of motive power—steam and electricity—the first generating the power for the second.

In case of emergency a storage battery system will operate the motor, as when the vessel wishes to submerge. The failure of nearly all submarine craft has been due to the inability of the inventors to keep the cigar point from fastening in the bottom of the sea, but in this one the submersion is accomplished by water ballast, and so far the horizontal position of the vessel has been maintained in severe experiments.

THE QUEST OF A CHICAGO MAN.

A. B. Robinson Left an Infant at a San Francisco Asylum in June, 1878.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8.—[Special.]—A letter has been received here from A. B. Robinson of Chicago, who neglects to give his address, asking for information in regard to the whereabouts of a male infant which in June, 1878, he left at a foundling asylum here. He says he sent a letter to the asylum saying a great wrong had been done and he desired to right it. Robinson now says the child has inherited property which he wishes to turn over to it. Local inquiry gives no clew to the child's fate, as the asylum books of adoption were burned. The record for that day shows that several children were received, only one of which lived. Robinson's attorneys are Dahms & Langworthy, 69 Illinois Bank Building, Chicago.

RECEIVER FOR THE CHEROKEE LAND CO.

Outside Stockholders Seeking to Control Caused the Trouble.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 8.—The Cherokee Land company went into the hands of a receiver today with assets of $600,000 and liabilities of less than $40,000. The company owns over 600 acres of land immediately across the Tennessee River from Knoxville. The trouble was caused wholly by non-resident stockholders, holding about one-third of the stock, who were endeavoring to control the policy of the company. The majority holders offered them all the money invested by them at 6 per cent interest and 10 per cent bonus, but the offer was rejected. The assets are so much in excess of the liabilities that the receivership will be only temporary.

EXTRA EDITION.

4:30 A. M.

THREE NEGRO MURDERERS LYNCHED.

A Mob Breaks into the Jail at Memphis and Drags Out the Leaders.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 9—3 a. m.—A mob which was quietly organized broke into the Shelby County jail for the purpose of lynching the negroes that were concerned in Saturday night's trouble at the Curve. The entrance was effected without trouble, as there were no guards on hand, as trouble was not expected.

Three negroes were taken from the jail and hurried off by the mob, whose work was done in a quick and quiet manner. It is presumed the negroes have been lynched, but it is not known how many of them.

There were twenty-seven in the jail charged with the assault with intent to kill for the ambushing and shooting down of four deputies who tried to arrest a negro Saturday night at the Curve.

The deputies shot had gone to McDowell's store to arrest Will Stuart on a charge of assault. When they entered they were fired upon by negroes who were hidden behind the counters, and two were fatally shot.

There were but seventy-five men in the mob, all being masked. They secured Calvin McDowell, Tom Moss, and Will Stuart, the leaders of the negro "gang," and rushing them out of the jail quickly disappeared with them.

There is no doubt they have been killed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON MICHIGAN STREET

A Blaze Followed by an Explosion Makes Trouble for the Firemen.

Fire broke out in the five-story brick building occupied by the Chicago Paste company and several other concerns for office and storage purposes, No. 197 Michigan street, between Dearborn and State streets, at 2 o'clock this morning. The firemen seeing that the building could not be saved gave their attention to saving adjoining property. The loss is approximately $100,000.

Some passers-by were attracted by a blaze in the second-story windows at 2 o'clock this morning. The fire had already gained considerable headway. An alarm was hastily turned in, but before the engines arrived there was a terrific explosion on the ground floor, occupied by the paste company. Instantly the fire spread through the entire building.

A "4-11" alarm was turned in and soon many streams of water were pouring on the burning building. It was a hot fire and the flames glared high in the air, attracting large crowds from the down-town districts near at hand.

The firemen soon saw that it would be impossible to save more than the bare walls of the building where the fire originated, so they gave their attention to the neighboring buildings whose destruction was threatened.

These consisted of five-story brick buildings extending to State street, and west to Dearborn there were smaller brick buildings. All of these were threatened, but were finally saved, being protected by heavy fire walls.

The burned building was occupied by the Chicago Paste company on the ground and top floors. The intervening floors were occupied by other concerns for office and storage purposes. George Oberr's had offices in the building, as did also the Costello Coffee company. The Illinois Storage company used much of the remaining space for storage of various kinds of goods.

It was from the alley in the rear that the most effective work of the firemen was done. Buildings of various sizes across the alley furnished good vantage ground from which to fight the fire.

The ten engines and complementary apparatus called out by the "4-11" were not thought to be sufficient by the Fire Chief and he sent out a special call for five additional engines. With the reinforcements such a vast quantity of water was poured into the structure that the fire was literally drowned. In an hour most of the engines were bound homeward.

The variety of business carried on in the burned structure was so great that only a rough estimate of the possible loss could be made. Though everything in the building was a total loss, it was not thought the damage would go beyond $100,000.

ASSAULTED THE FREE METHODISTS.

Corning's Mob Beats the Preachers of the New Faith—For a Headquarters.

CORNING, Ia., March 8.—[Special.]—Corning has alway been an ambitious town. It has always wanted an institution. It has several times offered the beautiful southern hillside overlooking the town as a site for some State institution. Now Corning has a plethora of institutions. The Free Methodists believe in a personal devil and have evidently selected this as the battle-ground to have it out with him. Last night Preacher Craig said the mob of toughs ought to be driven out of town. The gang awaited the closing of the meeting and waylaid the preachers, knocked them down, kicked and beat and threw them in the mud. Preachers Hiram Brackney and Alonzo Dewees were badly bruised. The former is confined to his room. He is an inoffensive and physically weak man, having been sick and almost unable to eat for some weeks, so that the acts have done much to turn public sentiment against lawless interference.

Preacher Craig announced last night that the general headquarters for North America would be transferred from Canada to Corning. He announced that the whole thirty-four Pentecost bands would soon be here; that the General Conference will be held here, opening April 7, and that they will make this their Chautauqua ground.

SETTLEMENT OF THE GUELPH FUND.

"Kreuz Zeitung" Says That Cumberland Has Come to an Agreement with the Kaiser.

BERLIN, March 9.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* today says that at the last moment the Duke of Cumberland has agreed to the settlement of the Guelph fund. The agreement, the paper says, includes a provision that his eldest son, Prince George William, be recognized as heir to the Duchy of Brunswick.

Prince George William was born at Grunden Oct. 28, 1880, and is, therefore, not yet 12 years old. He will be recognized as the Duke of Brunswick on attaining his majority.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in an article inspired by Prince Bismarck, replies today to the statement which has appeared in several papers that much uneasiness is felt at Friedrichsruhe (Prince Bismarck's home) owing to the impending publication by the government of the receipts of the Guelph fund and of the expenditures made from the fund in connection with the German secret service. Prince Bismarck, it will be remembered, had practical control of this fund, and it has been charged in some quarters that he administered it to carry his own points. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* denies that Prince Bismarck feels any uneasiness concerning the matter and adds that if he publishes the manner in which the fund had been applied it will be very unpleasant to those persons who are at present attacking him.

CARTER AFTER MIKE

The Editor Has Started Out on the Warpath.

SEEKS M'DONALD'S SCALP.

What He Says of the New Central Committeeman.

REPLY MADE BY THE LATTER

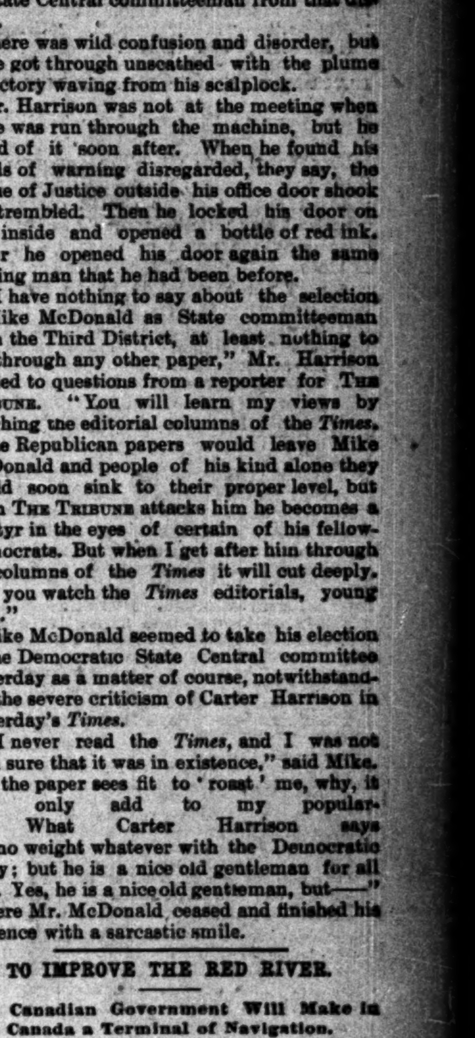
He Didn't Know the "Times" Was Still in Existence.

HOW HE REFERS TO HARRISON.

Carter Harrison has taken up the hatchet and smeared on war paint. Michael Cassius McDonald is the man whose scalp Carter wants, and he proposes to camp on his trail until Mike's foretop adorns his girdle.

Mr. Harrison sounded the war-cry yesterday morning in a double-leaded editorial in the *Times*. In this Mr. Harrison said unkind things of Mike. The editorial was headed "Keep the Blacklegs Out," and was as follows:

> Cook County has indorsed Gen. Palmer for the Presidency and Judge Altgeld for the Governorship, and has instructed its delegates to vote as a unit. To make that vote impressive upon the National and State conventions there will be needed something more than simple voice to enunciate it. The delegates must be men of strength, character, and weight. Possessed of these qualities their duties will be more than perfunctory. Their labors must be untiring and sagacious. Are the Congressional districts selecting fit men to perform these important functions? It is rumored that a trade has been made whereby small men are to be sent as delegates from the Third District, and a notorious gambler is to be put upon the State committee. Is this to be the first fruit of the Cook County Democratic constitution? If so, then the *Times* warns the manipulators under the constitution that the Democratic masses will condemn their action and will speedily drive them from their strongholds. The Democracy demands that the machine which was intended for its servant shall not drag its banners in the mud.



Mr. Harrison's prophecy came true. At the Democratic Congressional convention of the Third District at Bricklayers' Hall yesterday morning Michael C. McDonald was selected as State Central committeeman from that district.

There was wild confusion and disorder, but Mike got through unscathed with the plume of victory waving from his scalplock.

Mr. Harrison was not at the meeting when Mike was run through the machine, but he heard of it soon after. When he found his words of warning disregarded, they say, the statue of Justice outside his office door shook and trembled. Then he locked his door on the inside and opened a bottle of red ink. Later he opened his door again the same smiling man that he had been before.

"I have nothing to say about the selection of Mike McDonald as State committeeman from the Third District, at least nothing to say through any other paper," Mr. Harrison replied to questions from a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. "You will learn my views by watching the editorial columns of the *Times*. If the Republican papers would leave Mike McDonald and people of his kind alone they would soon sink to their proper level, but when THE TRIBUNE attacks him he becomes a martyr in the eyes of certain of his fellow-Democrats. But when I get after him through the columns of the *Times* it will cut deeply. Just you watch the *Times* editorials, young man."

Mike McDonald seemed to take his election to the Democratic State Central committee yesterday as a matter of course, notwithstanding the severe criticism of Carter Harrison in yesterday's *Times*.

"I never read the *Times*, and I was not even sure that it was in existence," said Mike. "If the paper sees fit to 'roast' me, why, it will only add to my popularity. What Carter Harrison says has no weight whatever with the Democratic party; but he is a nice old gentleman for all that. Yes, he is a nice old gentleman, but——"

Here Mr. McDonald ceased and finished his sentence with a sarcastic smile.

TO IMPROVE THE RED RIVER.

The Canadian Government Will Make in Canada a Terminal of Navigation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8.—[Special.]—It was learned here today that the Canadian Government contemplates improving the Red River of the North. It is really a plan to make in Canada a terminal for Red River navigation. It is proposed to dredge and widen wherever necessary and put the river in shape to float heavier craft and thus handle the traffic more easily and effectively. The most important part of the plan is that for the connection of Lake Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay by canal.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Jay Gould has given $25,000 to the University of the City of New York.

Edward E. Drew who shot his wife and himself at Lowell, Mass., Monday, died yesterday.

Dinah Hogan, who was 115 years old, died at Otterville, Mo. She remembered being brought from Africa.

Jacob Kimberell of Mitchell, Ind., openly boasted that he had fired buildings and is in jail at Bedford.

John Johnson, a Cincinnati convict in the Columbus penitentiary, fatally stabbed Lafayette Grayson, a colored convict.

Mitchell, Ind., yesterday voted for a tax to aid the Chicago, Indianapolis and Chattanooga Southern railway, "tax" carrying by 234 majority.

Members of the Hiawatha, Kas., Presbyterian Church prayed all yesterday afternoon that the World Fair gates would not be open on Sunday.

The grand jury at Morris, Ill., has found a true bill against Dr. McAdams, the Gardner bank robber. He is very vicious and is said to be only feigning insanity.

C. T. Meyers, captured at Pleasanton, Kas., with Francis, the supposed Glendale robber, has been turned over to Missouri authorities to be tried for the Lamar train robbery.

The bodies of three boys, Robert Skelly, Bert Crumwell, and James Roberts, who were lost while duck hunting, near Erie, Pa., on Thanksgiving day, have been found in the ice.

WILL BE ISSUED SOON.

PLAN FOR RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.

Radical Change in the Situation, and the Proposition Adopted by the Committee Likely to Win—A Syndicate to Be Organized by the Olcott People, Having a Capital of $20,000,000—Directors of the Company State This Amount Can Be Raised Within Twenty-four Hours.

NEW YORK, March 8.—There has been a radical change in the situation of the Richmond Terminal reorganization today, and it is now likely that the plan adopted by the committee will be quickly issued. Since the present committee assumed the task of reorganizing the system there has been, it is said, a good deal of jealousy created among the interests which believed they were ignored. Among them the party represented by John H. Inman apparently felt hurt at being set aside after making the arrangements with Eckstein, Norton, and others, who were appointed to act as a reorganization committee at the annual stockholders' meeting. The Olcott committee has had its plan ready for over a week, and would have issued it March 1 but for delay in forming a syndicate to underwrite the plan. This work was undertaken by Hallgarten & Co. of this city, who were understood to have agreed to raise a syndicate of $35,000,000. The committee made no efforts to form the syndicate, but expected it to be ready so that an announcement of its formation could be simultaneous with the issue of the plan. The syndicate was not formed by March 1, however, and the bankers since then have apparently made no further progress. As a result several conferences were held and the various interests identified with the system have been brought closer together than they were at any previous time in the history of the company. The bankers have been relieved from their task, and the committee itself has arranged to form a syndicate to underwrite the plan. The syndicate to be formed by the committee will have a capital of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000, and directors of the company state that they will be able to raise this amount within twenty-four hours. This makes the work of the committee now an easy matter, and as all the various interests have joined hands it is believed the reorganization under the proposed plan will soon be completed.

HAS BEEN A SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

Messrs. Abbey and Grau Well Satisfied and Will Continue Italian Opera.

NEW YORK, March 8.—[Special.]—The steady losses which Messrs. Abbey and Grau met with in the early part of the season of Italian opera at the Metropolitan made the prospect for a repetition of Italian and French opera next year extremely doubtful. No Italian opera at the Metropolitan next season would mean a serious blow to Italian opera all over the country, for few managers would care to risk the experiment of gathering together a large company of expensive people such as Abbey and Grau's to sing only in the "Provinces." But it is given out that Italian and French opera, under the management of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau, will be the attraction at the Metropolitan Opera House next winter. Messrs. Abbey and Grau have not yet put in any formal bid, but it is understood that at the meeting of the directors next week the whole matter will be settled. Mr. Grau made the following statement today: "The season has been successful. We are pleased with the result. When the meeting of the directors is held next week you may hear from us."

It is said that the production of "Faust" with the "Ideal" cast has brought about the change in the fortunes of Mr. Abbey's season. His matinée performances, however, have been most profitable, and the story goes that Abbey and Grau will share $50,000 as the profits of the season. There are, in fact, no tangible propositions before the Metropolitan people. The advocates of German opera have not come forward. Sir Augustus Harris' demand of a bonus of $5,000 a night to give Italian opera with almost the same people as are now singing with Abbey and Grau does not meet with much favor. Col. Mapleson's offer is not taken seriously, so the field is clear for Abbey unless an opera dark horse should appear.

It has been announced that Patti will appear in a supplemental season in the spring in a limited répertoire, which will embrace "Martha," "Semiramide," "Crispino," "Il Barbiere," and "Lucia."

D'ALBERT SAYS THEY ARE MARRIED.

Mme. Carreno Divorced from Tagliapietra and Again a Wife.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The announcement that Herr D'Albert, the violinist, had really married Mme. Carreno caused considerable surprise. For months rumor has been busy connecting the name in marriage of Herr D'Albert with that of Mme. Carreno, but no one paid much attention to it. Everybody knew that Mme. Carreno had been married to Sig. Tagliapietra, the baritone, at present with the "La Cigale" company in Boston, and no announcement had ever been made that the couple had been divorced. People who knew the couple said their married life had not been pleasant. It was said they were forever quarreling. Shortly before the "La Cigale" company left town Sig. Tagliapietra was asked if there was any truth about the report that his wife had married Herr D'Albert. "No," he said: "My wife would never do such a thing. She thinks too much of our two children. We are still friendly."

When Herr D'Albert was seen at the Hotel Vendome he freely acknowledged that he had married Mme. Carreno. He said:

We are married and are happy. When I first met Mme. Carreno I was much impressed with her. You know she plays beautifully. There were two strong barriers to our marriage, however. She had a husband living in Tagliapietra and I had a wife. Mme. Carreno, you know, had not been leading a happy life with her husband. Before she left this country she applied for a divorce, and it was granted. Yes, I know it was done quickly. We didn't want to create talk. About a year ago I applied for a divorce and it was granted. In October last Mme. Carreno and myself were married and went to live in Lichterfelde, near Berlin, where she is now living with her two children. My wife wanted to accompany me to this country, but as I am only to be away for two months and the weather is bad I thought she had better remain at home.

James W. Morrissey, who is a warm friend of Sig. Tagliapietra, said that just before Mme. Carreno sailed for Europe she came to him and asked that he take good care of her husband. The couple, Mr. Morrissey said, parted friends and for a long time corresponded. According to Herr D'Albert's story, Mme. Carreno applied for a divorce before she left the country. Mme. Carreno was born in South America, and in her early youth was known as an infant prodigy pianiste. About fifteen years ago she married Sauret, a violinist, and with him gave a number of concerts throughout the country. Their union was not happy, and Mme. Carreno quickly obtained a divorce and married Sig. Tagliapietra.

SOCIETY CIRCLES APPROVE OF IT.

Ward McAllister Talks of the Marriage of Count Zborowski and Mme. de Stuers.

NEW YORK, March 8.—[Special.]—Throughout society circles of the city there is a general approval of the marriage of Margarette de Stuers and Elliott Zborowski. Said Ward McAllister today:

Elliott Zborowski exhibited great bravery and nobility of character in acting as he did. Both Mr. Zborowski and Mme. de Stuers have the highest connections in this city. Mme. de Stuers is closely related to the Livingstons, Delanos, Astors, Roosevelts, and Chanlers. Mr. Zborowski is the son of a Pole who married Miss Morris, the heiress to valuable tracts of land in Westchester, which in the last twenty-five years have tripled in value. The name was originally spelled Zabriskie, but when his father died Elliott looked up a lot of old family papers and then said that he was the rightful heir to the title of "Count Zborowski," and so he changed his name. When in England he may be known as Count Zborowski. He is probably worth about $1,000,000, for I know he has an income of about $40,000 a year. The personal fortune of Mme. de Stuers is estimated at $50,000 a year, and between the two they have a fine income. Where they will live I cannot say. They will not go back to France, I am sure, for the courts there will not heed the mandates of Dakota. They will not live in England, because there a divorced woman can never associate in court circles. As to the probability of their living in this country I know nothing. But the most interesting stage of this little sensation is yet to be reached. It will be when Mr. Zborowski, as the husband of Mme. de Stuers, will demand the child of his wife. Mme. de Stuers' daughter is now 14 years old and is at school in a French convent. If the child was in this country, of course, a writ of habeas corpus could be secured, but in a country where the divorce laws of Dakota are ignored and where Mme. de Stuers would be seized and put in prison for deserting her husband, I am doubtful if such a writ could be obtained. So, you see, many interesting complications will arise. Mr. Zborowski, who is a manly fellow and a shrewd business-man, will go to Washington, I presume, and take every legal step to have the child returned to her mother, but I do not prophesy any results. The excellent family connections of both Mr. and Mrs. Zborowski are greatly in their favor.

TEN CASES OF COSTA RICA CURIOS.

They Have Been Shipped to Chicago for Exhibition at the World's Fair.

NEW YORK, March 8.—[Special.]—Ten cases of curios which arrived at this port by the steamship Claribel were passed through the custom-house under the new law governing the transportation of goods for the Columbian Exposition. The entry was marked as Bond No. 1. It was remarkable from the fact that it was the first "immediate transportation" entry which ever passed through the custom-house without requiring the signature of the Naval Officer, the new law making the counter-signature unnecessary. The cases contained the curios collected in Costa Rica by Lieut. Scriven, United States navy, representing the Latin-American Department of the World's Columbian Exposition. They were sent to Chicago by way of the Pennsylvania railroad, and on arriving in that city will be classified by Prof. Putnam, who has been placed in charge of antiquities at the Exposition.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Western Union Executive Committee Recommends the Regular Dividend.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Western Union Executive committee met this afternoon and recommended the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent by the directors. The failure to increase the dividend to 1½ per cent quarterly was a disappointment to some of the bull traders who advanced the stock recently and the decline was caused by liquidation of some of their accounts. Members of the Executive committee say that the quarter being the poorest of the year was not considered the best period in which to increase the rate, but they state positively that the dividends will certainly be increased to the rate of 6 per cent per annum before the end of this year.

Seizure of Imports in Trunks.

No appraisal has as yet been made of the goods contained in the seven trunks seized yesterday. Four of the seven trunks belonged to Mrs. L. M. Mooney and Miss A. Fox, who carry on a dressmaking establishment under the name of Fox Sisters at No. 36 West Thirty-fourth street. The other three trunks are the property of Miss J. O. Allebone and Miss Van der Heizer, dressmakers of No. 1551 Michigan avenue, Chicago. The seven trunks contained millinery and gowns from Worth, Watts, Felix, Mayer, and other Paris firms. The Fox Sisters paid the amount of their duties this morning. Miss Allebone and Miss Van der Heizer visited the custom-house this noon. They proved that part of their goods were personal property and had already been worn, and they will be delivered up to them. The remainder will be held by the custom-house officers until an appraisal is made.

St. Paul May Pass Its Dividend.

The result of the St. Paul meeting Thursday is looked forward to with some anxiety. Until today the general understanding was that a semi-annual dividend of at least 2 per cent would be declared. Today, however, London sold the stock in this market on a report current there that the dividend would be again passed, and a heavy holder of the stock, who is understood to be in close affiliation with the controlling interests, said that it had been decided to pass the dividend at the coming meeting because the payment would be made in the last quarter of the fiscal year. According to his information the directors believed it best not to resume dividends until the beginning of a new fiscal year, and he did not look for a resumption of dividends until September.

Movements in Chicago Gas.

Chicago Gas sold ex the dividend of 1¼ per cent and ex the right to subscribe for the securities of the recently acquired natural gas properties in Indiana. This right, it is understood, gives the certificate holders of record the privilege of subscribing for 16 per cent of his face of the certificates of the 6 per cent. Natural gas bonds and the subscribers will be given a bonus of 15 per cent of the bonds subscribed for in natural gas stock for which par is now bid. These rights were quoted today at ⅝ and ¾. The stock at first opened down only ⅛ per cent, the traders generally not being aware that the certificates were selling ex-rights also.

Lost $64,005 in Policy-Shops.

William A. Losey of Brooklyn, who has been for eleven years the confidential bookkeeper for Mallison Bros. & Co., paper warehouse, No. 18 Beekman street, was arrested today and locked up, charged with embezzlement. His peculations extend over a period of two years and in that time he has taken $31,702 of the firm's money. This sum he invested in different policy-shops in this city. In the same time he had won in playing policy the sum of $32,303, which he spent again in policy, making his total loss amount to $64,005.

Investigation of Isaac Maynard.

The Bar Association of New York tonight took action toward an investigation of Isaac Maynard, who, as Deputy Attorney-General, is charged with having been involved in discreditable acts in connection with contested election cases in Dutchess County and elsewhere. Immediately afterward Maynard was made Judge on the Court of Appeals bench. The Bar Association named a committee to investigate.

Chicagoans En Route to Europe.

Among the passengers on the Lahn, which sailed for Bremen today, were the following from Chicago: Franz Beck, Mrs. Johanna Krumberg, Mrs. M. Linkmann, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meunier, Miss Emily Ruemelin, Dr. Otto Reiss, Harry Rosenfeld, William Wiedenbeck, and Christian Zeess.

President Harrison Will Attend.

President Harrison will attend the banquet of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., which is to be given April 27 in commemoration of the birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant, at the Union League club, Brooklyn.

Shipment of $250,000 Gold.

The sum of $250,000 in gold was shipped today to Europe by the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn to the order of August Belmont & Co. Twenty-five thousand ounces of silver were also shipped today by the same steamship to Messrs. Haskier, Livingston & Co.

Gotham Brevities.

Mrs. W. T. Baker and Miss Baker of Chicago are at the Holland House.

Three new cases of typhus-fever and two deaths from the disease were reported at Sanitary headquarters today.

The indictment which has been hanging over the head of ex-Sheriff A. Flack since Sept. 20, 1889, charging him with conspiring with others for the procurement of a fraudulent divorce from his wife, was dismissed today.

BILL TO LEGALIZE THE COMBINATION.

The Legislature of New Jersey to Wrestle with the Reading Deal.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8.—[Special.]—Assemblyman Kalish of Essex tonight introduced a bill in the Assembly which, if passed, will legalize the Reading railroad deal. The bill provides that in all cases of which a lease has been executed between two railroad corporations chartered under the laws of another State than New Jersey, and such lease shall be intended by its terms to assign to the lessee the right to use any railroad operated or controlled, whether by means of the ownership or all or any part of the stock of the corporation owning such railroads by the lessee in such lease, and to exercise the franchise of such railroads, it shall be lawful for the lessee in such lease to operate said railroads, and to exercise all the franchises and to enjoy the privileges and immunities connected therewith as fully, to all intents and purposes, as the same shall be assigned, subject, nevertheless, to all the restrictions contained in the charter or general law under which said railroad may have been constructed and heretofore operated. The bill further enacts that if any railroad corporation of this State has or hereafter shall lease its roads and franchises to any other corporation of this State such lease shall not be invalid because the capital stock of the lessee in such lease may be owned in whole or in part by a foreign corporation or by a resident or residents of any other State. Another section provides for the purchase of the stock of any dissatisfied stockholders by the roads which are parties to the lease, and makes appraisal by disinterested commissioners legal and binding in case of any disagreement touching the value of such stock.

GATCH BILL PASSED.

LICENSE MEASURE GOES THROUGH THE IOWA SENATE.

The Twenty-five Democrats Voted in a Body, with Senators Gatch and Brower, Republicans, at Their Side—The "Big Four" Made Vigorous Protest, but Supported the Measure as the Best Possible to Obtain During This Session—Text of the Bill as It Passed.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 8.—[Special.]—At 4:50 this afternoon the Gatch County Option bill passed the Senate. It got twenty-seven votes to twenty-two in the negative, and one Senator (Engle) absent. The affirmative votes were cast by the twenty-five Democratic members and Senators Gatch and Brower (Republican). Senator Harsh (Republican) voted with Senators Gatch and Brower and the Democrats on the adoption of the amendments, but his nerve failed him on the final passage of the bill, and he voted "No."

When the discussion of the bill opened this morning Senator Finn took the floor in opposition to it. He said that the Republican party in the Nation might just as well throw the tariff bill overboard because of the result of the last Congressional election as for the party in Iowa to give up prohibition by reason of the last election in this State. He said the Democrats were to be admired for their cohesive fidelity to party, and he roasted Senators Gatch and Brower for going counter to their party in regard to prohibition.

Senator Gatch followed and closed the debate on the bill. He said he thought the brave and courageous thing for the gentlemen who have spoken so strongly for enforcement of the present law to do was to offer a bill for a State constabulary if they wanted to compel the enforcement of the law where it was a dead letter. The course of things in the past gave promise that if nothing was done to modify the law the Democrats would soon gain the ascendency in the General Assembly and force the legalized saloon into every county in the State wherever twenty-five or more people have associated together to form a town. In view of the certain result of Democratic supremacy he thought no honest Prohibitionist could refuse to aid in the passage of a measure which would save prohibition in a great portion of the State.

Senator Perry, one of the "Big Four," then took the floor. He said he should support this bill with great reluctance. It was little better than prohibition—a mere deception. Its author claimed it would secure prohibition to ninety counties in the State and was nothing but prohibition under the guise of license. It was a Republican bill, devised by the best leaders of that party in State and nation. It was intended that only enough Republican Senators should vote for it to get it through the Senate, and then the Republicans could claim that the party stood steadfast by their prohibition allies and there would be no third party.

Protests of the "Big Four."

Senator Bolter's name came fourth on the list. He said that he should vote for the bill under great apprehension and serious doubt. He thought it was unconstitutional. He had serious doubts of its enforcement. It was not a Democratic measure, and the Republicans would deny its parentage in order to coax their prohibition allies from becoming offended. He pretended the bill would cause a worse condition than now existed under miscall d prohibition. The bill was introduced simply to save the grand old party. It is neither prohibition nor license, but is an unnamed and unnameable hybrid, and those who introduced it, and those who staid behind it, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are simply actuated by a desire for the loaves and fishes in the shape of offices.

Senator Schmidt, author of the Schmidt bill, sent up an explanation of his vote to be printed in the *Journal*. He said that in supporting the Gatch bill certain Republicans had acknowledged the truth of the Democratic indictment of prohibition. For himself he did not believe in county option, but the Democrats could not offer amendments to the bill for the reason that they would be charged with trying to weaken the bill. The bill contains police regulations that should be left to localities. It was a bid for blackmail and was a digest of all the penalties of every statute in the United States against intoxicating liquors. It was not a fair bill, and if it was not for the principle involved it would never receive his vote. However, if they could not get the whole stock in the bakery he was willing to take a bite now and come back in two years and take title in fee simple to the whole establishment. While he did not favor many of its provisions, yet he was in favor of having the principle of license substituted for the doctrine of prohibition in the State of Iowa as the future policy of the State, and he voted "Aye."

The Vote in Detail.

The vote on its final passage was in detail as follows:

YEAS.

Bishop,	Bolter,	Brower,
Cleveland,	Dent,	Dodge,
Everall,	Gardner,	Gatch,
Gobble,	Greene,	Groneweg,
Hirst,	Kelley,	Kent,
Mattoon,	Mosnat,	Oleson,
Perry,	Rich,	Schmidt,
Shields,	Smith (Butler),	Smith (Wapello)
Stewart,	Terry,	Yeomans—27.

NAYS.

Andrews,	Bailey,	Chantry,
Conaway,	Finn,	Funk,
Hager,	Harmon,	Harsh,
Jamison,	Jewett,	Lewis,
Mack,	McCall,	Palmer,
Parrott,	Perkins,	Reiniger,
Reynolds,	Smith (Wright),	Turner—22.
Vale.		

Absent—Engle—1.

After the passage of the bill the Senate adjourned.

Following is the bill as it passed:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SEC. 1. That upon the presentation of a petition signed by one-fifth of the qualified electors whose names appear on the poll-books of the last preceding general election of any county within this State to the Board of Supervisors of such county, requesting said Board of Supervisors to submit to the legal voters of said county the question whether or not spirituous, malt, fermented, and vinous liquors may be sold, or manufactured and sold therein, under the rules, restrictions, and regulations of this act, if the Board of Supervisors of such county are satisfied that the signatures appearing upon said petition are genuine and that the signers are legal voters and bona-fide residents of such county at the time of the presentation of said petition, it shall be the duty of said Board of Supervisors to order a special election in said county, at which election the question shall be whether or not permits for the sale or for the manufacture and sale, as the case may be, according to the prayer of the petition, of spirituous, malt, fermented, and vinous liquors may be granted in said county.

The ballots for such election shall have printed on them "For Permits" or "Against Permits," and no other question shall be voted for upon the same day; nor shall such election be held within ten days before or after any general or special election.

All elections under the provisions of this act shall be held at the same places and conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by law for general elections in this State, and shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of all laws governing general elections, so far as the same may be applicable; and only persons entitled to vote at such general elections shall be entitled to vote at elections held under the provisions of this act: provided, that a second special election shall not be held under the provisions of this act within less than three years from the time of the first election so held, and thereafter such elections shall not be held oftener than once in five years.

Notice of every such election as is herein provided for shall be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in two newspapers of opposite politics, published and of general circulation in the county in which such election is to be held, the last publication to be at least ten days prior to the date fixed for such election.

Provision Against False Signatures.

SEC. 2. Any one who shall falsely sign the name of another to any petition provided for in Sec. 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as is now provided by law in case of conviction for forgery; and all provisions of law relative to the bribery of voters are hereby made applicable as far as possible to the bribery of signers to the petition hereinbefore provided for.

SEC. 3. In case a majority of all the votes cast at any such election as is provided for in Sec. 1 hereof shall be in favor of granting permits for the sale, or for the manufacture and sale—accordingly as the question shall have been submitted and voted for at said election—of spirituous, malt, fermented, and vinous liquors, permits may be granted within such county upon the conditions and subject to the rules, restrictions, and regulations hereinafter provided for; provided, that no permit authorized under the provisions of this act shall be granted for the sale, or for the manufacture and sale of said liquors, in any township or ward which shall have cast a majority of votes against the granting of permits therefor.

SEC. 4. Applications for permits under the provisions of this act shall be by petition to the district court, setting forth that the applicant is of respectable character, good standing, a resident of the State, describing the premises upon which the business is to be carried on, and praying that a permit for the sale or for the manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt, fermented, and vinous liquors may be granted to him, and shall be signed by the owner of the premises upon which the sale, or manufacture and sale, is to be carried on, and, if in any city or incorporated town, by a majority of the resident freeholders on both sides of the street on which it is to be carried on to the distance of 200 feet in each direction therefrom; and, if outside the limits of a city or incorporated town, then by thirty resident freeholders of the precinct where it is to be carried on; provided, that in no case shall more than one-third of the resident freeholders of such precinct be required as signers to such petition.

SEC. 5. No action shall be taken upon any application for such permit until at least two weeks' notice thereof, stating the name of the applicant, the place where the business is proposed to be carried on, the date of the filing and the date of the hearing upon such application has been given by publication in two newspapers of general circulation in the county in which the application is to be made.

If there shall be any objection, protest, or remonstrance in writing by any person against the granting of a permit on any such application therefor filed as much as four days before the date of hearing, and if it shall be satisfactorily proven that the applicant has been guilty of the violation of any of the provisions of this act within the space of one year, or is of bad moral character, or is not a resident of this State, or that any former permit that may have been granted to him has been revoked for any misdemeanor against the laws of this State, then the court shall refuse to grant the permit. The proceedings on the hearing shall be governed by the same rules as are prescribed for ordinary actions.

License Shall Be Not Less than $500.

SEC. 6. The fee for a permit for the sale or for the manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt, fermented, or vinous liquors under the provisions of this act shall not be less than $500 per annum and such additional sum as shall be fixed by the municipality in which such sale or manufacture and sale is to take place. In cities and incorporated towns any additional fee shall be fixed by the city or town Council, and in the territory of the county outside of cities and incorporated towns by the Board of Supervisors. The City Council or Town Council or Board of Supervisors, as the case may be, shall certify to the Clerk of the District Court in and for the county the additional amount of the fee fixed by either. The entire fee shall be paid into the county treasury, and $500 thereof shall go into the county fund and all in excess of $500 shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the city, incorporated town, or Clerk of the township wherein the business is to be carried on.

All permits granted under the provisions of this act shall be issued by the Clerk of the District Court, but no permit shall be issued until the receipt of the County Treasurer for the full amount of the fee therefor has been filed with such Clerk.

SEC. 7. If the Court shall order a permit to be issued to such petitioner, then the Clerk of the Court shall issue to the petitioner, under the seal of the Court, a permit in the following form:

[The form of the permit provides that no liquor shall be sold to a habitual drunkard, a person already in a state of intoxication, or a minor. The saloon shall be closed between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m., on Sundays, and on election days. Business shall be conducted in a single room, fronting and opening on a public street or highway. No games shall be permitted, and no adjoining room shall be supplied with liquors from the place of business.]

SEC. 8. No person shall be granted a permit to sell or manufacture and sell spirituous, malt, fermented, or vinous liquors under the provisions of this act unless he shall first give bond in the penal sum of $5,000, payable to the county in which application is made for such permit, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, freeholders of the county in which such permit is to be granted, to be approved by the Clerk of the District Court in and for such county, conditioned that he will not violate any of the provisions of this act, and that he will pay all fines, damages, penalties, and forfeitures which may be adjudged against him under the provisions of this act. The Clerk of the District Court taking such bond shall examine any person offered as surety thereon under oath and require him to subscribe and swear to his statement in regard to his pecuniary ability to become such surety. Any such bond may be sued upon by or for the use of any person who shall sustain any damage by reason of the unlawful selling or giving of any spirituous, malt, fermented, or vinous liquors by the holder of any such permit, his agent, or servant. No person who is holden as principal or surety upon one bond given under the provisions of this act shall become surety upon any other bond of like character.

Must Not Be Near a Public School.

SEC. 9. No permit shall be granted for the sale or manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt, fermented, or vinous liquors under the provisions of this act within 300 feet, measured on the street line, of any public school, where such school is situated in any city or incorporated town, or within one-half mile of such school when located outside of any city or town.

SEC. 10. Any person holding a permit under this act who shall give or sell any spirituous, malt, fermented, or vinous liquors or any intoxicating drink to any minor or to any intoxicated person, or to any person who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or to any insane or idiotic person, shall be punished by fine, not less than $25 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and upon conviction of a second offense shall be punished by fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200, and in addition thereto shall forfeit such permit.

SEC. 11. Any person holding a permit under this act for the sale only of spirituous, malt, fermented, or vinous liquors, who shall keep the windows or glass doors of his place of business obstructed by screens, blinds, paint, or by any other means, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not less than $25 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and in addition thereto shall forfeit such permit.

SEC. 12. Every person who shall sell or expose for sale or barter, give away, or otherwise dispose of any spirituous, malt, fermented, or vinous liquor the day of any general or special election, or at any time during the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or shall keep his place of business open Sunday, shall be punished for each and every such offense, by fine not less than $100 nor more than $200, or by imprisonment not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and for the second offense shall be subject to same penalty and in addition shall forfeit his permit.

SEC. 13. Every person holding a permit under this act who shall sell or give away, or direct or permit any person in his employ to sell or give away any spirituous, malt, fermented, or vinous liquor, which shall be adulterated with strychnine, strontia, sugar of lead, or any other deleterious substance, shall be punished by fine not less than $5 nor more than $50 for every such offense, and an analysis made by any practical and reputable chemist shall be deemed competent evidence in any prosecution under this section.

Shall Be Liable for Support of Paupers.

SEC. 14. Every person holding a permit under this act for the sale only of spirituous, malt, fermented, and vinous liquors shall be liable for the support of all paupers, widows, orphans, and the expense of all civil and criminal prosecutions growing out of or justly attributable to his traffic in intoxicating drinks, and such liability may be enforced by civil action on the bond required by Sec. 8 hereof, a copy of which, duly authenticated, shall be competent evidence in any such action, and shall be furnished by the clerk of the district court on demand, to be used as evidence in any such action, to any person claiming to have been so injured by said traffic.

SEC. 15. When any person shall become a county, township, or city charge by reason of intemperance, a suit may be instituted by the proper county, township, or city officer or officers on the bond of any person holding a permit under this act for the sale only of spirituous, malt, fermented, and vinous liquors, who may have been in the habit of selling or giving intoxicating liquors to any person so becoming a public charge, for any amount reasonably expended for the support of such intemperate person; provided, that any person against whom a judgment shall be recovered under the provisions of this section may recover, by a similar action, a proportionate amount thereof from each person, or any number of persons, engaged in such traffic, who have also sold or given intoxicating liquors to such person who shall have so become a public charge.

SEC. 16. Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person or property or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name against any person who shall by selling intoxicating liquors cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained, as well as exemplary damages; and a married woman shall have the same right to bring suits, prosecute and control the same and the amount recovered as if a single woman. And all damages recovered by minors under this section shall be paid either to such minor, or his parent, guardian, or next friend, as the court shall direct; and all suits for damages under this section shall be by civil action in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

[Sec. 17 provides that the Common Council of any city, Trustees of any incorporated town, and Board of Supervisors of any county in which permits shall be granted shall have the power to establish such rules, regulations, and ordinances as to them shall seem proper, etc.]

SEC. 18. Every person holding a permit under the provisions of this act to manufacture and sell spirituous, malt, fermented, and vinous liquors who shall sell any of said liquors at retail shall be subject to the same penalties herein provided for unlawful sales by persons holding permits to sell only.

SEC. 19. Every person holding a permit under the provisions of this act to manufacture and sell spirituous, malt, fermented, and vinous liquors at retail shall be subject to the same penalties herein provided for unlawful sales by persons holding permits to sell only.

[Secs. 20 and 21 provide for the repeal of acts in conflict, except the Pharmacy law, and for its going into effect by publication.]

Proceedings of the House.

In the House a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations not to recommend more than $100,000 for the World's Fair was defeated. The bill by Mr. Beem requiring that miners be paid at least every two weeks was passed. The Chase bill to change the rule of the burden of proof in actions grounded on negligence passed and a concurrent resolution recommending the establishment of international courts of arbitration was adopted.

H. M. Belvel, who was indicted for libeling Senator Finn, was arrested this afternoon by the Sheriff of Taylor County. He promptly furnished bonds.

'TWAS NEARLY A RIOT

RELIGIOUS ROW BETWEEN MINISTERS AT BEMENT, ILL.

Father McHenry Attacks the Rev. J. G. White on the Stage During the Latter's Lecture on "Auricular Confession Exposed"—Constables Prevent Fighting—The Rev. J. T. Pender Heard Pistol Clicks—Oshkosh's Most Popular Preacher Under the Ban As a Heretic.

BEMENT, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—The town hall was the scene of a riotous demonstration last night. The Rev. J. G. White was lecturing to a large audience of men only on "Auricular Confession Exposed," when the Rev. Father McHenry came upon the stage and said: "I am here as a priest, a scholar, and a gentleman, and I challenge this man to a dispute."

"Very well," replied the Rev. White, "take a seat as Chairman of this committee to examine the authorities I will quote."

The Rev. McHenry refused to sit down, and said that he wanted to dispute tonight. The Rev. White explained that he had rented the hall and had received admission fees from the audience to deliver a lecture, but would gladly meet him in debate inside of three days, to continue as long as he desired, and again invited him to a seat.

This the Rev. McHenry again refused to do, saying: "I won't sit down. I don't have to sit down." The audience called: "Put him out!" "Take him out!" A couple arose and said that they would have to be put out, too. Men commenced to rise all over the house to put them out. Constables prevented this.

By this time the Rev. McHenry had left the hall. The Rev. White then finished his lecture. At the close the committee said that the books were authentic and the translations fair. No demonstration was made after the lecture. The Rev. White departed for Decatur today, stating that he would return should his challenge be accepted.

DECATUR, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. T. Pender, the Methodist minister at Bement who has been having a newspaper controversy with Father Lentz, was in Decatur this evening. He was in the Bement trouble last night. The Rev. Pender was on the committee of twelve citizens and spoke in favor of White's utterances.

Mr. Pender says that while Father McHenry was on the stage coats were taken off and the click of pistols was heard. Parties unknown threatened to mob Pender and he was safely escorted to his home by friends who were armed. Pender has received warnings to leave Bement, but he says he will not be scared out. He was located at Paducah during the Ku-klux period and he knows no fear.

UNDER THE BAN AS A HERETIC.

Orthodox Congregationalists of Oshkosh Still After the Rev. E. H. Smith.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 8.—[Special.]—Seven years ago the Rev. Edward H. Smith became pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city. During his term he has become the most popular preacher in the city, as well as in all Northern Wisconsin. It is certain that no minister of Milwaukee is so well known or has the reputation for genuine worth that he has. Although his congregation numbers among its members many of the wealthiest men in the city, including Senator Sawyer, and though his is distinctly the fashionable church of the city, the far-reaching popularity of Mr. Smith is not confined to the higher classes, but it is among the masses that his praises are sung most and it is for the poor and churchless that his greatest endeavors are made.

Mr. Smith had not occupied an Oshkosh pulpit long before attention was attracted to him on account of the doctrines he taught. The ideas he expounded were of the liberal, progressive sort, similar in many respects to those held by Dr. Thomas of Chicago. His preaching, while it filled his church and pleased the liberal-minded of his congregation, caused consternation among the orthodox ministers. They accused him of heresy, claimed that he did not acknowledge the divinity of Christ or of the Bible, and sought to have him removed.

They failed, as Mr. Smith's course was sustained by the majority of the congregation. Accordingly the dissatisfied ones seceded in a body. Among them was a number of the charter members and officers of the society. That was two years ago. Baffled in their efforts to have Mr. Smith deprived of his pastorate the orthodox members preferred charges against him in the Winnebago Congregational convention. Two stormy trials were held, Mr. Smith being represented by legal counsel, and he was disfellowshipped.

The convention dared not expel his church, which all the time stood boldly by its minister, on account of the wealth and prominence of its members, and thus the curious spectacle was presented of a church that was within the convention presided over by a pastor that was not.

The last attack in what seems a course of persecution came from the local ministerial association. It last week reviewed the old accusation of heresy and notified Mr. Smith to appear and show cause why he should not be expelled from the association.

Monday was the day set for the trial, but Mr. Smith refused to present himself. In the meantime he had written the association requesting that the charges be made more specific. His only reply was a personal and abusive letter from one of its members, and the only action taken by the association at Monday's meeting was the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the ministers have doubts as to Mr. Smith's doctrinal views on the divinity of Christ and the atonement, and that these doubts are strengthened by the action of the Winnebago Congregational convention in disfellowshipping him. This is intended as a formal accusation and to it Mr. Smith must reply or judgment will be taken by default.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 8.—[Special.]—Whether or not the society of the First Congregational Church will stand by the Rev. Edward H. Smith will be decided this evening. The Prudential committee of the church, consisting of nine wealthy and influential citizens, including the President of the State Normal School, the Superintendent of the city schools, and the President of the business college, will present the case to the society. Upon the outcome of this meeting Mr. Smith's whole future is dependent.

THE ELLSWORTH DIVORCE CASE.

Proceedings Begun at Eldora, Ia., to Have the Original Decree Set Aside.

ELDORA, Ia., March 8.—[Special.]—The E. S. Ellsworth divorce case came up for hearing before Judge J. L. Stevens this morning upon the petition of the defendant, Mrs. Hattie A. Ellsworth, to have the original decree of divorce granted Dec. 15, 1891, set aside. The original petition upon which the decree of divorce was granted alleges that the defendant consorted for four years past with persons of bad character and that she received visits from them at unseasonable hours. The original notice shows that the defendant accepted service Nov. 16, 1891. Defendant defaulted, and Dec. 15, 1891, Judge Hindman granted a decree of divorce, cutting defendant off from all interest in the property of her husband and giving him the custody of their children, Earnest, aged 19, and Carrie, 14. Jan. 21, 1892, Mrs. Ellsworth filed her petition asking to have the original decree set aside. She alleges in her petition that her husband and his attorney visited her Nov. 16 and by coercion, intimidation, and misrepresentation got her to sign a paper which proved to be an original notice in plaintiff's action for a divorce that herself and husband continued to live together until Nov. 27, when defendant was induced to go to Colorado so that plaintiff could procure his fraudulent divorce; that she was taken sick and was unable to return to Iowa until Jan. 7. She alleges that while she is cut off with only $400 and her wearing apparel and is broken in health, the plaintiff has property estimated at $500,000, most of which they had accumulated since their marriage in September, 1872. The petition alleges that the case was not heard in court, but that the evidence was taken in the Judge's private room at the hotel. The attorneys for defendant have abandoned in their arguments their attack upon Judge Hindman and confine themselves to the alleged fraudulent manner in which the divorce was granted and the insufficiency of the cause, and hope to have the decree set aside.

The plaintiff's answer to his wife's petition alleges that she consented to the divorce and signed the original notice, knowing what she was doing; that she consented to accept plaintiff's obligation to pay her $1,000 per year alimony during her lifetime unless she should marry again. He also sets out a receipt in full of all claims of his wife against him growing out of their divorce proceedings, and itemizes property which he has given her valued at $50,000. He also sets out a letter from the wife saying that she is fully satisfied with the settlement, says she is thankful that she had accepted, and she is glad now the case will be dropped. Mrs. Ellsworth is here. Tuesday was spent in reading the papers in the case.

FOR TWO NEW RAILROAD LINES.

Articles of Incorporation Issued for the Pawnee and East St. Louis Roads.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—There were filed with the Secretary of State today the articles of incorporation of the Springfield, Pawnee, and Southern railroad company, which proposes to construct a railroad from Springfield through the counties of Sangamon, Christian, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, and Washington to Pinckneyville, Perry County. The principal business office is to be maintained at Pawnee. The capital stock is $2,000,000, and the incorporators and first board of directors are: Columbus White of Saylorville, and John White, Henry R. Davis, Hiram White, C. E. Clayton and Luther K. Davis, of Pawnee. Articles of incorporation were also filed by the St. Louis and East St. Louis terminal railway company which will construct a railway from East St. Louis to Madison, with terminal facilities in St. Louis. Principal office, Jacksonville; capital stock $500,000, incorporators Isaac L. Morris, David W. Rider, Francis Hook, William S. Hook and Marcus Hook, all of Jacksonville.

KILLED FOR A DRUNKEN BLOW.

Jefferson B. Lewis Murdered Frank W. Luck at Tallula, Ill.

PETERSBURG, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—Last night Jefferson B. Lewis shot and killed Frank W. Luck at Tallula. The two had been here during the day, and left for home under the influence of liquor. They quarreled on the cars, and Luck struck Lewis. When they reached Tallula Lewis got a pistol, sought Luck, and deliberately shot him through the chest. He died soon afterwards. Lewis surrendered himself today. Both men bore good reputations, and were married. Luck had four and Lewis seven children.

DAKOTA'S BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

It Will Come Because of the Crooked Seventh Standard Line.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8.—[Special.]—A dispute is threatened between North and South Dakota as to the boundary line between the two States. The enabling act provides that the States shall be divided by the seventh standard parallel, and that it shall be extended due west to the Montana line.

The trouble arises through the seventh standard being a crooked line to the Eastern boundary of the State. In Roberts County, S. D., it is some two miles north of the boundary line between Sargent and Day Counties, owing to the Minnesota base line being extended for the seventh standard. This makes one tier of townships in Roberts County north of the seventh standard parallel.

Ohio and Mississippi Case Heard.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—The Ohio and Mississippi railroad quo warranto case was argued in the Sangamon County Circuit Court today. This proceeding is to oust James H. Smith, Edward Whittaker, Edward Howland, and Robinson Green from the Board of Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad and seat in their places S. Sterritt McKim, Derrick Fahnestock, and Julius F. Walsh, the representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio interests, upon the demurrer of the relators to the pleas of the defendants. The contention of the relators, the directors representing the Baltimore and Ohio interests, is that the defendants failed to show any right to the office of directors of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. The point raised by the defendants in the pleas filed is that 147,761 votes cast for the relators by Brown, Shipley & Co. of London through a proxy were illegally received; that there was thus created a voting trust independent of the interests of the stockholders. The relators contend that the plan by which these votes were received and counted was legal and proper. The argument will be concluded tomorrow.

A Five-Million-Dollar Land Decision.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8.—[Special.]—Judge Hooker of Minneapolis has filed a decree in the case of Cyrus E. Phillips against William A. Cheevers and A. J. Finnegan to recover possession of title to forty acres of land in that city, worth between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

The court ordered judgment for A. J. Finnegan. The case is a very old one. Judge Hooker says it is probable that if there is any subsequent litigation, as there probably will be, the plat will be proven by the plaintiff and Mr. Finnegan's title beaten.

Investigating the Wheat Question.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8.—[Special.]—The legislative committee investigating the wheat question resumed its sessions here this afternoon. The only business was the presentation of a long argument by Gen. T. Barrett on behalf of the farmers, who claimed that the wheat combination in Minnesota was in control of prices, that elevator men had been warned by railroad companies not to pay more than a certain price for wheat, and that wheat buyers who had paid more were bought off. The grain-growers have been concentrating their attention on Minneapolis of late, and much of the evidence at this session will relate to it.

BOTH COMPANIES KEEP MEN AT WORK.

Situation in the Illinois Central-Baltimore and Ohio War at South Chicago.

The peace which prevailed Monday at the scene of the Illinois Central-Baltimore and Ohio war in South Chicago was not broken yesterday. There were no hostilities, but both roads resumed work yesterday morning. The Illinois Central brought in ten carloads of sand, with which the laborers made a show of ballasting the newly-laid tracks. The Baltimore and Ohio laborers continued to excavate sand from the company's property adjoining the temporary tracks built to cut off the Illinois Central.

At 2 o'clock Superintendent of Streets Burke appeared on the scene and ordered that no more work should be done in the street for the next twenty-four hours at least. He also instructed the two policemen on duty to see that no more work was done on the street.

The rest of the day there was a gang of Illinois Central men at work just north of South Chicago avenue in riveting and bolting the crossing to put in at the point where the new track is to intersect the Lake Shore Y. A portable forge was used in heating the bolts. The Baltimore and Ohio men continue at work on their side of the fence at ballasting their new tracks. There were about sixty men engaged by each company.

A number of officials of both roads visited the place in the course of the day, examined the ground carefully, and kept their conclusions mostly to themselves. Among the Baltimore and Ohio men were General Superintendent Snead, Isham Randolph, Consulting Engineer; Attorney Davidson, Superintendent of Maintenance of Way Lee, and Division Engineer Spielman. The Illinois Central officials were: Second Vice-President T. J. Hanrahan, Chief Engineer Wallace, Assistant Engineer Kinsman, and Roadmaster C. Heckler.

There was no showing of animosity on the part of the officials of either road. In fact they seemed on the best of terms, and Supt. Snead invited one of the Illinois Central officials to dine with him in his private car. The invitation was not accepted, however. The officials talked informally together, and it was arranged that a conference should be held probably today between Vice-President Hanrahan, representing the Illinois Central, and General Manager Campbell of the Baltimore and Ohio. It seemed to be the general impression that these officials would be able to arrive at some sort of compromise which would be satisfactory to both roads, and if they did not that the matter would be left to arbitration. So far as could be learned each side would look upon a peaceful solution of the difficulty as preferable to war with all that a railroad war entails.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

WILL SOON GO HOME.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET TO RETURN TO MERRY ENGLAND.

She Says That America's Unfinished Condition Means That It Has a Future—The Cities of the West Form the Power That Moves the Nation—Boston Exceedingly Cultured—New York Apes England—Chicago the Most Interesting City—Work Before the Women of Great Britain.

Lady Henry Somerset is about to bring her long visit in this country to an end. The middle of next month will find her well on her way toward England, carrying with her not only better founded "impressions" of America than the average British tourist, but, as she herself admits, a rich fund of suggestion for broadening the work of the English Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in which she is so deeply interested.

The six months which she has spent here have not been idle ones. "I came to work," she says; and work she has, earnestly, untiringly, and, she believes, to good effect.

Busy as she is, however, Lady Henry Somerset always finds time to be courteous, and, notwithstanding the fact that a reporter for THE TRIBUNE found her in the midst of a W. C. T. U. committee meeting at her apartments on La Salle avenue yesterday afternoon, her greeting was cordial, her manner gracious.

"In leaving America," she said, "I feel as if I were parting from a dear friend, so kind have the people and the press been to me. I wouldn't have believed that I could be so sorry to return to my own country. I admire America beyond telling, and I believe that if it faces the difficult problems before it now bravely, if it deals with its social questions (that are more menacing than even ours in England) as it should, honestly and from the highest, truest motives there is nothing that it may not accomplish. It is unfinished, it is true. But that is only evidence that it has a future, and the thought of a future is more invigorating and inspiring than the sense of a past. The West interests me most. It is less fettered than the East, and its cities seem to supply the steam power that runs the Nation. Boston and New York have excellent points, charming features, but in both there is a conservatism, a certain hanging back that is so characteristic of England that it seems out of place here. Boston is exquisitely refined—and amazingly hypercritical. It possesses more distinct literary taste than any city I have ever known, quite as if a literary coterie had been picked up out of the heart of London and planted there. It is the muse of America, but it is not a progressive muse.

Anglomania in New York.

The Anglomania in New York is doing it no good. It seems to me that New York society is taking the very lowest of English manners and customs and grafting them upon American life. I met some charming people there, and I recognize all the elegance and excellence of its civilization, but I cannot help feeling that the larger portion of its people are given over to what we so deeply deplore at home—racing, betting, and fashionable living generally.

"Chicago is to me the most interesting of American cities, because it is most oncoming. Its energy is so untiring, its growth so marvelous, its possibilities so tremendous that it commands, and must command, respect and admiration.

"What do I think of American women?

"I think that they have splendid business ability, and it seems to me that one of the most hopeful things in the United States is the number of young women who are wage-earners. They make your life safer and happier because they are not dependent upon hasty and often ill-advised marriages as the sole solution of the problem of existence. American women have more intelligence than English women, but they are behind us in the interest they evince in public affairs, and until they are willing to take an active part themselves in matters of national importance you cannot expect to find your best men entering the field of politics. What I admire most in your women is their willingness to learn the best methods of doing things. This is especially noticeable in all philanthropic enterprises in which they engage. English women, unfortunately, feel that if they 'take the platform,' or if they merely subscribe to a cause, they have done their whole duty. They have no idea of the importance of details and they haven't the patience to study them, as they must be studied if effort in any direction is to be crowned with success.

A Miraculous Outgrowth.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union in America is a miraculous outgrowth of woman's thought of today. Its development has been as marvelous as the life of the woman on which it has to such a degree depended. Miss Willard has extraordinary ability and the success of the work she has undertaken is phenomenal. Gladstone constitutes the Liberal party in England. I not only think it advisable but necessary that there should be a single head to every great movement. No great reform is carried on without the element of personality. There must be some fearless spirit that dares step out and calls on others to follow."

Questioned in regard to the multiplicity of interests which the American Woman's Christian Temperance Union now represents, Lady Henry Somerset said:

"I expect to be received at Liverpool immediately upon landing by representatives from the English Temperance Union. The annual convention of the W. C. T. U. is held May 3, 4, 5, and 6. Shortly after the elections take place, and that means that we shall all be very busy. Everything that can be done to make temperance an issue we shall do, organizing women for political work all over England. The Woman's Suffrage bill comes up for consideration in the next Parliament, with both parties pledged to its support, and that alone is enough to make the session one of intense interest and excitement to us.

"In connection with the work of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which I am Vice-President, I expect to visit the British colonies during the next two years, especially Australia and Africa. I shall return to Chicago in 1893, not only for the World's Fair but for the convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which is to meet here then. Part of my work on my return to England will be to interest prominent Englishmen in this particular movement and to secure them, if possible, as speakers on that occasion. Among others I shall appeal to Canon Farrar and Canon Wilberforce."

In regard to the World's Fair itself Lady Henry Somerset said that she felt that the work which Mrs. Potter Palmer has done and is to do will give an immense impetus to women's work everywhere and that the Columbian Exposition cannot fail to be productive of great results so far as women and their interests are concerned.

At the testimonial farewell meeting to be held at Central Music Hall Saturday evening, March 12, Lady Henry Somerset, at the request of many leaders of philanthropic work, will speak on "The Submerged Tenth in London and New York Contrasted, and the Way Out." Reserved seats 25, 50, and 75 cents. Sale of reserved seats commences Thursday morning, March 10. Boxes, $5. The receipts are to go for charitable purposes.

Plenty of Pennies.

English pennies are coined yearly to the extent of £50,000.

TO CURE AN ACHING BACK

There is no known remedy that equals WOOD'S PENETRATING PLASTER

It is not merely an improvement on ordinary porous plasters, it is a revolution in plasters. Wood's is the only plaster having power to dilate the pores and penetrate to the seat of pain.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

N. Y. Depot, 92 William St.

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LIFE UNDERWRITERS EXCITED OVER AN ELECTION.

Members of Their Association Resign Because, They Claim, Ballots Were Not Properly Handled—Results of an Investigation—A Scheme to Dispose of Old Horses as Blooded Stock Foiled—Made a Successful Break for Liberty—Tobacco Jobbers Combine to Fight.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago held yesterday afternoon at the Union League club the resignations of several of its members were considered. It was decided to accept part of them, and the remaining ones were laid on the table for future action.

The immediate cause of the difficulty which led to the resignations may be traced to the recent meeting for the election of officers. It was charged that James W. Janney, James M. Striker, and Hurley Dale, who acted as tellers at the election, had made way with some of the votes. Acting on this assumption the following men hand in their resignations: W. N. Sattly, W. Treese Smith, T. R. Lynas, G. E. Tarbell, John H. Nolan, and Charles N. Hammond.

It is stated that some of the letters written by these men were expressive of more animosity toward the association than its dignity could afford to endure.

When the question of these resignations came up yesterday an investigating committee was appointed, consisting of L. Hull, Chairman; O. P. Curran, and E. H. Elwell. The two latter men were not present at the election and Mr. Hull was supposed to be a perfectly unprejudiced member. After retiring and considering the matter for about an hour and a half they made a report which refuted the charges made by the resigning members. The resignations were then taken up and acted upon. The resignations of W. N. Sattly, W, Treese Smith, and T. R. Lynas were accepted, and the others laid on the table for future action.

The reason for this, as stated by a member yesterday, is to give these men an opportunity to apologize for the alleged insult which they have offered the association. It is thought by some of the members that if an apology is not made before the next monthly meeting these men will not be allowed to resign, but will be expelled.

The trouble dates back, however, further than the recent election and is only the culmination of a factional strife that has long existed. From the indications at yesterday's meeting it would appear as if there was a possibility of the matters being referred to the national association. Both the association and the resigning members had shorthand reporters present, who took down the proceedings in full.

In addition to the handling of the foregoing matter other important business was transacted. For the creation of a reserve fund for the organization over $900 was subscribed. The policy of the association is also about to be materially changed by removing some of the existing restrictions tending to limit the number of active members. It is hoped to establish rooms in the near future which may be headquarters for all life insurance men visiting in the city. It is stated that the recent trouble has done much to awaken the interest of members in the association and that its prospects were never brighter than at present.

The Caledonian Insurance company will again establish the headquarters of its Western Department in Chicago. Last fall these offices were moved to Philadelphia with the intention of handling the Western business from that point. The announcement of its decision to reëstablish them here is regarded by local insurance men as a practical demonstration that the Western business can best be handled from this point.

BUT THE KENTUCKIAN DIDN'T BUY.

How a Scheme to Palm Off Poor Horses for Blooded Animals Failed to Work.

The scheme of foreign advertising to palm off old horses as fine animals is now being industriously worked in this city. A case in point, and which has been investigated, is that of a widow who offered to sell the contents of her husband's private stable, including two horses, both of noted pedigree, according to the advertisement. The horses are kept in a stable at the rear of a Michigan avenue residence, and the reason given for advertising them outside of this city was that the widow wished to get them a good home and kind treatment. She is so fond of them evidently that she could not trust their gentle souls and tender hides to the care and treatment of a hustling Chicagoan, and so she appealed, through a Kentucky paper, to some chivalrous heart of the Blue Grass region to buy them. They were her husband's pride and they are her pets. She wants no Chicago man to own them who would try, when rushing to business, to make them break on the bowlder pavements in the neighborhood of the Board of Trade, their record of 2:30. More than that, her heart would grieve to see them driven along the streets by any one else.

A Kentucky man, an experienced horseman, by the way, did examine and speed these horses, but he did not buy them. He concluded they were worth about one-half what was asked for them, and that they could trot a mile in from 3:30 to 4 minutes. If they were what the advertisement claimed, they would be worth more than double what was asked for them.

Harry Jackson was a famous horse shark in this city a few years ago, and one Simpson was another. They bought old and young "plugs" at the Stock-Yards and auction stables on Blue Island avenue, and after feeding and training them for a while sold them for pacers or trotters with a pedigree and a record that only needed a little time and exercise to develop once more. Jackson became noted, and it was a quiet week for him when he was not arrested and hauled before some court for selling a thoroughbred with a phenomenal past record, but which the purchaser found to be only a balky old "skate" that was either spavined or had the bolts or the epizoötic or was wind-galled. Jackson is said never to have paid more than $65 for a horse. After currying the animals and doctoring them up a little his first price was never less than $300. But he would take less, and more when he could get it.

His wife, too, was an adept in his business. She is said to have often protested against the sale of his "thoroughbred plugs" because she loved the dear animals so, and she was known to cry because horses so gentle and so kind and so speedy were to be taken away. Sometimes her grief became so hysterical that the intended purchaser, in pity, refused to take the horse away, and then it was Jackson who had the fits.

There are scores of methods used to dispose of horses at a valuation far beyond what they are worth. One of Jackson's plans was to advertise his stock in outside cities and towns with the guarantee if the animal was not as represented it would be no sale. Of course when the "thoroughbred" was taken away and found to be nothing but a common plug with a pedigree little higher than that of a jackass the purchaser would frequently conclude it was cheaper to keep the horse than to pay for shipping it back and sue for his money.

MADE A BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Two Prisoners Succeed in Escaping Although Pursued by Officers.

John Powers and Patrick O'Brien were arrested by officers of the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station on a charge of assault some days ago. The police took a nonsuit in the assault case yesterday, intending to rearrest the men when they left Justice Becker's office and bring them before another Justice.

When Powers and O'Brien left Justice Becker's court-room they made a break for liberty, dashing into a saloon and out of the back door. On being pursued by the police the two men ran into a coal-shed and escaped through a window. The officers pulled out their revolvers and fired into the air. Capt. Madden heard the shots and sent a squad of men to assist in the chase. Lieut. Healey of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station sent five men to join Madden, while every man Capt. Ward could spare was sent out.

In the meantime Powers and O'Brien had darted into a slaughter-house at Wallace and Fortieth streets. The officers surrounded and searched the place, but the two men could not be found. Late last night Powers and O'Brien were still at large.

WILL END THE CIGARETTE TRUST.

Chicago Tobacco Jobbers Form a Strong Fighting Combination.

The Chicago Cigar and Tobacco Jobbers' Association was organized last night at the Sherman House by the election of the following officers: President, H. Thorwart; Vice-President, A. Shire; Secretary, J. B. Moos; Treasurer, Charles Strotz. The incorporators are Henry Wirt, William H. Heegard, Henry Thorwart, F. Russtraat, H. Hargis, Nathan S. Gutman, and D. Sands. Thirty-five jobbers attended the meeting and all the leading firms not represented have signified their entire approval of the association's objects. The objects, as stated in the charter, are to encourage and promote the business and social relations of the members. Incidentally, a credit system will be perfected, but above all this the real object of the move is to fight the organized manufacturers with an organized body of jobbers. The Chicago jobbers practically control the trade of the West and the meeting of last night settles, probably forever, it is claimed, the monopoly of the American Tobacco company, popularly known as the "cigarette trust." In fact, it was last night stated by several that this company, having learned of the contemplated organization of the jobbers, had already agreed to come to terms.

LOVE ELECTRIC MOTOR TESTED.

The Promoters Consider the Experiment Successful—Ran Fifteen Miles an Hour.

The initial test of the Love Electric Conduit street railway, which has been undergoing construction for the North Chicago City railway during the last three months, was made last night, and the promoters claim that the result proved everything that they had promised for it. The test was made on the Fullerton avenue loop, and for an hour and a half the new motor was kept in motion. A speed of fifteen miles an hour was attained.

The Love Electric company had made extensive preparations for the test. A week ago the new motor was hauled over the loop by horse power to ascertain if the details of track construction were complete. It was found that the slot rail had contracted at the curves in the loop and the necessary repairs were made. This occasioned tearing up the track in places and it was found that the electric conduit was as free from moisture as it was the day it was laid. This is regarded as an assurance of the success of the new line, as the problem of preventing moisture from penetrating the conduits has been the most serious that the company has met with.

The dynamo for the new system is located at the Lincoln avenue cable power-house, and its initial performance gave satisfaction in every particular.

William M. McGuire of the McGuire Manufacturing company; A. J. McDuffee, treasurer of the Love Electric company; and D. S. Foote, the electrician of the company, were aboard the new motor on its trial trip.

The new road will be in full operation before the end of the week. Two motors are already finished and a third will soon be put into service. If the line upon more use proves successful in every particular the adoption of the motor by the North Chicago Street railway company will be considered.

YERKES WILL TRY COMPRESSED AIR.

Short Track to Be Arranged for Tests—No Connection with the Bacon Company.

The Judson system of compressed air street-car motors will soon be in operation on the Dearborn street line running between the Polk street and Northwestern depots. Charles T. Yerkes, President of the North Chicago Street railway company, has signed the contracts, and as soon as the changes necessary for the construction of the plant are made the cars will be put in operation.

The shortness of the Dearborn street line will permit the operation of the new Judson motor without the pipes between the rails necessary for longer runs. Only one compressing plant will be erected, and it will probably be placed in the basement of a building along the route. It will consist merely of two small air pumps and a battery of storage tanks. A service pipe will be laid from the storage tanks to the middle of each track. Here a slot several feet long will be laid, and as the car passes over it automatic connection will be made with the service pipe. In this way the motor will be charged with 300 cubic feet of air at a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch. This will be sufficient to propel it over the entire line.

It is emphatically stated that the new motor will have no connection with the Chicago Power Supply and Smoke Abating company.

RARE TREAT FOR LOVERS OF BOOKS.

Many Choice Volumes Are Displayed by G. J. Coombs at the Auditorium.

A table in room No. 434 at the Auditorium Hotel would just now present a rare treat to those who love books. The table, a very large one, is covered with specimens of old and unique books in all sorts of bindings, from hammered silver to the latest and most elegant forms adopted by modern publishers. There are old missals, one of which took the whole lifetime of a monk to finish, and original copies of old and favorite authors, done up in the latest style of French bindings. The books are the property of J. W. Bouton, the New York bookseller; and his manager, G. J. Coombes, has placed them for inspection at the Auditorium for intending purchasers.

Among the collection is a copy of Coleridge's poem, owned by himself, and containing corrections and alterations made by the author. It was presented by the poet to Mrs. Gillman of Highgate, London, in whose family he spent many years. Another volume is a unique collection of reliques connected with the life of Robert Burns. It consists chiefly of letters from friends interleaved between the poems. It is illustrated with seventy-one portraits and plates, ninety-five autograph letters, and ten original sketches in pencil, sepia, India ink, etc., by Stothard. The sketches include Burns' tomb, his fiddle, triangle, and writing bureau. The volume is valued at $750.

WHEAT GOES DOWN TO 87¼.

It Sells at the Lowest Price Quoted on the Present Crop.

Wheat sold yesterday at the lowest price quoted on the present crop. This was 87¼ for the May future. The low notch was touched early in the day. Later there was a recovery and just before the close there was a sharp bulge, which wound the market up at 88⅛.

This was fractionally better than the last figures marked Monday. There was a considerable amount of outside news, much of it favoring the bears. Not the least of the depressing influences was an uneasiness over impending legislation at Washington.

The chief selling proceeded from the bulls who had grown discouraged over the continued downward movement of the market. On the rallies the bears led by Pardridge took their innings. Their leader was strongly in evidence during most of the session. The volume of business was only moderate. Commission men continue loud in their complaints. A great many of them ascribe the absence of the outside public almost wholly to the nervous uncertainty felt throughout the grain trade with reference to the Anti-Option bill.

LABORITES PREPARING TO FIGHT.

They Will Hold Their Political Convention Saturday, March 19.

The subcommittee appointed by the Executive committee of the People's Trade and Labor party met last evening and arranged the details for the coming convention, which will be officially called in a few days and will be held Saturday, March 19. Each labor and political reform organization will be entitled to three delegates. These will be divided into wards and towns, according to residence, and will have the privilege of selecting in caucus their local favorites subject to the approval of the convention. All citizens in favor of independent municipal reform are invited to participate.

The Great Sale of Fashionable Furniture, Carpets, and house furnishings at less price than you will have to pay for the old style and shoddy make continues to attract all the shrewd and wise buyers to the great warerooms of the Empire Bedstead company, 381, 383, and 385 West Madison street. They want your trade and offer special inducements. Houses furnished complete—$300 will furnish your house, $25 to $50 will furnish your flat. $10 a month will buy $100 worth of furniture. Illustrated catalogue for country buyers. Free delivery within 200 miles.

HE WILL STAND TRIAL.

WILLIAM STARKEY SURRENDERS HIMSELF AND GIVES BONDS.

He Has Been in Chicago for Some Time, Although His Presence Has Been Kept a Secret—George Wilson and Chris Mamer Sign the Bonds for His Appearance—Assistant State's-Attorney Neely Says That He Will Be Given a Speedy Trial—Indictments Returned Against Him.

After three years passed in escaping justice and three years passed in estrangement from home and friends William Starkey, the alleged "fixer" of juries and alleged writer of the Cronin decoy letter from Canada, yesterday entered the office of Clerk Schubert of the Criminal Court and voluntarily gave bonds for his appearance. For three years Starkey has resided in Canada of necessity, circumventing the efforts of the proper officials to bring him back to Chicago for trial, there being five indictments for forgery and conspiracy against him, in connection with different litigations in which the Chicago City railway company have been involved.

It has been rumored for several days past that Starkey was in town and different persons at different times have purported to have seen him. It was not until Monday, however, that he was definitely located. It was probably due to the discovery of his presence in town that he was influenced to give himself up that he might be permitted to remain unmolested and unwatched until the time for his trial arrives.

Mr. Starkey was accompanied by his bondsmen, George Wilson and Chris Mamer, Collector of Internal Revenue, and also Attorney Lawrence M. Ennis.

There were five indictments against Starkey, dating from May, 1888. Three of these were stricken off and the two which now stand, and upon which Starkey will be tried, are indictments for bribery. Assistant State's-Attorney Neely recommended that bail of $2,500 in each of the two cases be furnished, which was approved by Judge Anthony, and the bondsmen immediately scheduled, departing one on each side of Starkey.

In May, 1888, William Starkey and Sumner Welch were indicted by the grand jury severally and jointly for jury bribery. It was alleged that the two were in league with and in the employ of the leading lights of the Chicago City railway company, and that in every litigation with which the company was connected Starkey and Welch attempted to bribe or would bribe certain members of the jury so that the judgment would favor the company as much as possible. As soon as news of the indictment reached Starkey he fled to Canada, where he has been ever since with the exception of sly visits once or twice a year to friends in Chicago. Welch stood trial, and in December, 1888, the cases against him were nolle prossed by the State. Starkey being beyond reach of the officials, Welch could not be tried for conspiring with himself.

Mr. Starkey appeared slightly agitated when he took the oath given him by the clerk. He refused to say anything for publication, claiming that enough publicity had been given to his actions.

Attorney Ennis said: "All I know about the matter is that Mr. Starkey has given bail for his appearance and is willing to stand trial. He came to our office this morning and engaged the firm to defend him. We will exert our best efforts in the case when it is set for trial."

Assistant State's Attorney Neely was in the midst of a burglary trial when the bonds were handed to him for recommendation. He said that Starkey would have a speedy trial, and that the case will be placed on the Criminal Court calendar as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

ARRANGING FOR THE "BIKE" DRILL.

Meeting of the New Second Regiment Bicycle Corps.

Members of the new bicycle drill corps of the Second Regiment Armory held a meeting last night at the West Side armory, Washington boulevard and Curtis street, to complete arrangements for the initial drill Friday night of next week. Capt. E. G. Bowen, who has been instrumental in bringing about the formation of the corps and who will be the instructor, presided at the meeting. He was able to announce that the full number of fifty men desired for the corps had volunteered for this service. Each man is the possessor of a safety bicycle. At the meeting Friday night of next week they will be given their first course of instruction. The men will wear fatigue uniforms, with canvas leggings.

TOOK A BIG DOSE OF MORPHINE.

Martin Freiner, a Drug-Store Proprietor, Ends His Own Life.

Martin Freiner, proprietor of the drug store at No. 242 Randolph street, committed suicide by taking an overdose of morphine last evening at 9 o'clock.

Freiner was a German, married, 48 years of age, and has owned the drug store where he died two years. For the last seven years he has been a slave to the morphine habit. Yesterday he took fifty grains and died five hours later. He leaves a widow and three children in good financial circumstances.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Her Hopes Were Shattered.

Capt. Blettner of the Maxwell Street Station received a telegram yesterday from Isaac Ranasky, No. 11 Dwight street, Boston, telling him to stop the marriage of Sadie Weisberger and James Singer, on the ground that the man now has a wife and three children in Boston. Sadie is a good-looking German girl, whose home is in South Bend, Ind., where a year ago she met James Singer, a one-legged tailor, who became infatuated with her and wanted to marry her. The match being opposed it was arranged that Sadie should come to Chicago where they would be married. She came but was arrested. Then she went to live at No. 632 Center avenue and watched anxiously for her lover's arrival. She was sent for yesterday when the telegram was received. She did not seem to place much confidence in the contents of the dispatch, and regarded it in the light of a ruse to throw her off the track. Capt. Blettner told her that she was foolish to throw her young life away upon Singer, a married man, and she went away crying.

Doctors Competing for a Prize.

The amphitheater of Rush Medical College was crowded last night by students and practitioners assembled to hear the contest between practitioners for the position of lecturer on anatomy in the college. Prof. Bevan, the present lecturer, is to be given a vacation, and it was decided to fill the place by contest. Twenty minutes each were given last night to contestants on subjects chosen by themselves. The members of the faculty who will pick the winner sat on the platform. The speakers and subjects were: Dr. J. R. Ross, "Chloroform"; Dr. J. R. Stephens of Fort Wayne, "The Temporal Bone"; Dr. A. J. Bouffleur, "A Corpus Triangle"; Dr. T. J. Holmes, "Superior Maxilla"; Dr. H. W. Howard, "Optic Nerves"; Dr. E. R. Bennett, "Superior Maxilla."

May Have Committed Suicide.

The clothes found by the police early yesterday morning under the East Division street bridge were identified last night by Mrs. Peter Neuheuser as belonging to her husband, who disappeared Sunday, Feb. 28. The missing man lived at No. 48 Clybourn avenue and was employed in the saloon and restaurant of Col. Henry Haselhuhn, No. 314 Division street. Neuheuser left Haselhuhn's place shortly before 1 o'clock Sunday morning, and on going home found his wife had been to a masquerade ball. He went to bed but could not sleep, and at 3 o'clock arose, laid his diamond scarf-pin, ring, and gold watch on the bureau, and went out of the house. Since then, despite a vigilant search, not even a clew was developed until yesterday. The theory of suicide is generally accepted.

Gave a Unique Entertainment.

Sau-ah-brah, a native India lecturer, humorist, and impersonator, gave a novel entertainment at the First Methodist Episcopal Church last night. The platform was decorated with Indian rugs and robes, with a background of curtains to represent the interior of an Indian temple. Sau-ah-brah appeared at different times in 100 pinless, hookless, buttonless costumes, and showed how the different classes of Indian society look and live. His songs of the Orient were an interesting feature of the entertainment. Among them were the Burmese "Home, Sweet Home" and "Guadamas' Evening Hymn." At the close of the evening 300 Oriental scenes were shown with the stereopticon.

Died in a Hovel.

Destitute, without medical attendance, Mrs. Katie Galla died last night in a miserable hovel at No. 122 Ewing street. Mrs. Galla was separated from her husband and had been sick for seven weeks. She was put in the County Hospital. After her departure she was again taken sick and crept into the miserable room on Ewing street where an Italian, George Gabino, was lying on the floor almost unable to move on account of rheumatism. She lay down on the floor and awaited death. When Gabino discovered she was dead he crept to the window and rapped upon it until the attention of a passer was attracted.

Another Cake Walk.

The avidity with which the amusement-seeking public have seized upon the "cake walk" as a means of whiling away an evening has induced some New Orleans men to introduce a genuine old plantation walk of that order in Chicago. Battery D has been leased for St. Patrick's eve, and an affair which is to be participated in by a number of Southern colored men and women, together with some professional buck dancers, and thirty or forty Chicago couples, is announced for Wednesday evening, March 16. The management is in the hands of Mr. J. O'Neill, and he promises a novel and amusing entertainment.

Know Nothing of the Furniture Thieves.

"The statement in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday to the effect that the West Side furniture thieves had marketed their plunder at the auction house of George W. Pomeroy & Son, No. 82 Randolph street, is untrue," said the senior member of that firm yesterday. "We know nothing of those people. They never called on us to sell the furniture. We never saw them. We are careful as to the purchases we make. That statement would make us seem receivers of stolen property. We have been in reputable business here for twenty years and ask that the correction be made."

Contested for a Gold Medal.

A large audience was present at the Demorest gold medal contest in the lecture-room of the Third Presbyterian Church last evening. There were nine contestants and their addresses were interspersed with musical selections. The prize was awarded to Miss Lorna Jensen. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the building fund of the proposed Ridgeway Avenue Presbyterian Church.

While Temporarily Insane.

The inquest upon the body of Harry Francisco, held yesterday morning at his late residence, No. 797 Washington boulevard, revealed nothing new concerning the suicide. Mrs. Francisco was the only witness examined. She expressed the opinion that her husband was temporarily insane from sickness; and the jury returned a verdict embodying that opinion of the case.

Presented Two Plays.

A large and fashionable audience greeted the Amateur Dramatic stock company at Hooley's Theater yesterday afternoon, when it presented two plays for the benefit of the Margaret Etter Crèche. The first was a little curtain-raiser in one act entitled "Withered Leaves," written by Frederick Broughton. The second play was "A Scrap of Paper." Several hundred dollars was raised for the charity.

Bank Directors Elected.

At the annual meeting of shareholders held yesterday directors of the Bank of Commerce were elected as follows: Fred Miller, Jacob Gross, Herman Felsenthal, Adolph Loeb, S. M. Fischer, Jacob Birk, K. G. Schmidt, Sebastian Andersen, Samuel Woolner, Peter Speilmann, Eli B. Felsenthal, Morris Beifeld, Fred W. Wolf.

Censured the Lake Shore.

The Lake Shore road was censured by a coroner's jury yesterday for the death of Dennis Kerrigan. He was killed March 3 at Taylor street. It was found that the gates did not extend over the sidewalk and the jury thought they ought to.

Found Guilty of Burglary.

A jury in Judge Anthony's court yesterday found Bruno Puhan guilty of burglarizing George Barrett's residence on Groveland avenue, and fixed his punishment at fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Items.

The person who sent a communication to THE TRIBUNE regarding the Bacon ordinance signed "A Woman" is requested to communicate with the city editor.

The last of a series of receptions given by Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, was held last night in their rooms at 78 Monroe street. Nearly 200 persons were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Morton Brown gave their first post-nuptial reception yesterday afternoon and evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Chamberlain, No. 4420 Greenwood avenue. Two hundred were present. Mrs. Brown and her mother, Mrs. Chamberlain, were assisted by Miss Kittie Toohy.

PROJECTED EXODUS TO HONDURAS.

An Association Has Been Formed Which Expects to Secure New Homes.

The willingness of the government of Honduras to give Americans land free of cost and accord them certain valuable privileges as an inducement for them to settle in the country has resulted in the formation of an association called the "Chicago Honduras Colony." The body was organized two or three weeks ago and temporary officers were elected. No circulars have been sent out, and no special effort as yet has been made to secure members, but the interest in the projected movement has been so marked that the membership now numbers sixty people, who are ready when definite arrangements have been made to emigrate to Honduras. The temporary officers elected are: President, Dr. G. B. Abbott, No. 163 State street; Vice-President, Charles Blanchard, Minneapolis; Treasurer, William Wheeler, and Secretary, Albert G. Saxe.

The association is in nowise a corporation. It has no land, and has no expectation of reaping profit by the movement other than the securing of homes. The project originated from certain propositions that were made to Dr. Abbott on a recent visit to Honduras. When the prospect of getting free homes was made known many people, especially in Chicago, expressed a desire to take advantage of the offer. Dr. Abbott was applied to for information relative to the passage and the securing of the land, and the association was immediately organized. The association is designed solely for the mutual benefit of the members and is to secure the location and survey of the land. Within the next two months a committee will go to Honduras to make the preliminary arrangements, after which the entire body will go there.

The proposition made to Dr. Abbott and Capt. Coffinberry was of such a nature that any American of good moral character who was willing to colonize in Honduras could have the land free. All the moneys collected by the members will be expended for the good of the association, there being no salaried officers. The colonists expect to settle in the interior of the country, where the products of the soil are the most varied and the climate is most conducive to health.

The Iron and Copper Regions

Of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin are best reached by the Chicago and Northwestern railway. Through gas lighted buffet sleeping-cars leave Chicago daily at 10:30 p. m., enabling passengers to reach Marquette and the iron towns the following afternoon. Tickets and reservations at No. 208 Clark street.

Commendable.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the California Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate.

Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The season at this great health and pleasure resort is now at its height. The Wabash is the Hot Springs line. Morning and evening trains from Chicago make direct connection at St. Louis. Sleeping-car tickets sold through. Compartment sleepers, parlor cars, and free chair cars.

HIT BY AN ATHLETE.

DISAGREEABLE EXPERIENCE OF A SELF-STYLED "MESSIAH."

He Accosts Two Women on Michigan Avenue, Calling on Them to Repent, and Is Forced to Take to His Heels—Something About Ferdinand Cherutte, Who Makes a Living as a Waiter in a Restaurant and Parades the Streets Dressed in Clerical Garments.

"Repent, ye reprobates of hell," exclaimed Ferdinand Cherutte, Chicago's self-styled black "Messiah," as he accosted two astonished women on Michigan avenue yesterday morning. With the challenge the women fled in terror from the demented man, who was clad in a priestly robe.

The scene took place immediately in front of Capt. Frank E. Yates' School of Fencing on Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street, and the doughty Captain, who was a personal acquaintance of the women, rushed out to protect them from the insults of the fanatic. Cherutte did not like the interference of the little athlete, so raising his hand above his head he struck an attitude of imprecation and exclaimed: "God is my father and he will kill you, you thief!"

This was too much for the gallant athlete, and hardly had the words been uttered before his quick right hand shot forth and landed a stinging blow on the swarthy face of the tall and powerful crank. Cherutte did not resist, but on the contrary picked up his black leather, cross-surmounted helmet, which had fallen into the mud, took warning, and fled up the avenue as fast as his long legs would carry him.

Did Not Know He Was Insane.

Capt. Yates said afterward that he would not have struck the fanatic if he had known he was insane; but he was angered beyond measure by the insult that the fellow had offered to respectable women, and his indignation got away with him. He further explained that he had several times before heard Cherutte address insulting words to women on Michigan avenue, and he thought it was about time that the practice be stopped.

Cherutte was born in Cuba and came to Chicago fifteen years ago. His career here at first was said to have bordered upon that of the desperado; but he became suddenly seized with the idea that he was the Messiah, and from that time to this his career has been an exemplary one, barring his officious propagandism. He dresses in a long black priestly robe, girded at the waist by a black cord, from which hangs a large ebony crucifix. Above this is a clerical collar that buttons behind, and a black clerical tie. But his head dress is odder still. In place of a hat he wears a black leather helmet, surmounted by a huge brass pontifical cross. From this helmet a black leather "havelock," or cape, falls to his shoulders.

He earns a meager livelihood as a waiter in restaurants and all his spare time he devotes to promenading the avenues and warning the passers-by that unless they repent at once and believe in him they will be doomed to "the torments of the lake of fire and brimstone that is never quenched."

Repeatedly Arrested.

For this stern religious duty he has been repeatedly arrested and locked up. Twice he has served time in the bridewell. He professes to rejoice in arrest and imprisonment as a mission to preach the new religion to the downfallen. In prison and out he always wears his peculiar priestly dress and bends all his efforts to the conversion of whomsoever he meets.

Notwithstanding his fanaticism he seems to be a conscientious follower of the gospel of love which he professes to preach.

Littleton Jones, the colored head waiter of the Brighton Restaurant on Clark street, said last night:

"Cherutte has worked for me over six years and I never had a more honest, truthful, punctual, and conscientious man in my employ. He sometimes causes trouble by trying to convert the customers, but a mere look from me is sufficient to cause him to desist. He is the most unselfish man I ever saw, and he spends about all he makes in feeding the poor people he meets. But he is firm in his religion, and no abuse or persecution or ridicule will cause him to give up his missionary work. He has often said to me: 'I am the high priest of earth. I am next to God. God has moved up from his present throne and in exactly twenty-eight years he will give his old throne to me. I am his representative on earth.'"

AGAINST THE BREEDERS' INTERESTS.

The American Shire Horse Association Protests Against the New Regulations.

The American Shire Horse Association at its recent meeting in this city adopted resolutions relative to the new Treasury regulations, the substance of which is as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to the custom officers to admit no imported animal duty free after April 1, 1892, unless it be accompanied by a certificate showing that all the ancestors of the animal for five generations have been recorded in the book of record provided for its breed, the object being to insure free importation for animals of pure breed only. Few, if any, animals of the old stock can thus be admitted on account of a recently-established system of registration of pedigrees. Still the English Shire horse has been bred in comparative purity for 100 years, and the practical effect of the new regulation will be the total exclusion of all shire horses, including the best and most fashionably bred horses of England. Further, the Government of the United States will place the stigma of impurity on the best English stock. The custom officials have hitherto accepted the certificate of the recognized stud-book as an attestation of purity. The object of the law is to encourage the free importation of good stock and to restrict or prohibit the importation of inferior animals. The new regulations being hostile to this purpose, the American Shire Horse Association emphatically protests against them as without justification in fact, and most detrimental to the draft horse breeding interests of America, and the association respectfully requests the Secretary of the Treasury to reconsider the whole matter and make such modifications as will insure the free importation of the best bred animals, in accordance with the intent and spirit of the law.

PRIORITY OF CLAIM WAS DENIED.

The United States Court of Appeals Rendered Its First Decisions Yesterday.

The United States Court of Appeals rendered its first opinions yesterday. Each of the three Judges decided a case. Judge Blodgett sat by and listened to an opinion by Judges Gresham and Jenkins reversing one of his decisions. This case, the most interesting of the three decided, came up on a claim of three seamen to priority in the payment of claims against a libeled vessel. The tug F. H. Stanwood sunk the canal propeller Whale. The owner of the Whale libeled the tug, and it was sold to satisfy the claim. Three of the crew of the tug claimed that their wages had precedent over other claims. The fund available after the sale of the tug was not sufficient to pay claims of the libelant and the seamen, but it was held on the trial that the seamen's wages should be paid first. This decision the upper court failed to sustain. As to the precedent wages the court decided the damage claimant has priority. As to wages earned since the collision the decision was in favor of the sailors. To give the sailors priority for wages earned before the collision, the court held, would be to compensate those who aided in causing the damage.

In the case of Spilzer & Co. against the Town of Cicero the court sustained the court below. Spilzer & Co. obtained a judgment against the town on an issue of bonds and applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the town to levy a tax for the payment of the judgment. The application was denied. The court decided that a municipality cannot be compelled to levy a tax in excess of the limit prescribed by legislative authority.

In the case of Mary E. Post, administratrix, against the County of Pulaski to enforce the payment of interest on an issue of bonds to aid the Cairo and Vincennes railroad the court sustained the court below, which decided against the claim.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.
A very nutritious drink for children.

New method. Teeth without plates. Experience and skill combined. Low rates. Drs. McChesney.

THEIR NAMES ON THE REGISTERS.

Prominent People Who Are Guests at the Various Chicago Hotels.

Tremont—F. S. Davis, New York; N. H. Salisbury, Albany; W. R. Elliott, Boston; O. H. Hall, Spokane Falls; Maj. Dane, Boston; A. E. Wilson, Saginaw; John G. Nagle, New York; S. D. North, Hancock, Mich.; E. M. May, New York.

Grand Pacific—C. W. Pavey, Springfield, Ill.; T. W. Palmer, Detroit; Henry B. Smith, Appleton, Wis.; George M. Brinkerhoff, Springfield, Ill.; George and Austin Bidwell, Hartford, Conn.; T. S. McCabe, Cleveland.

Palmer—George H. Thompson, New York; H. C. Collier, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. W. Whitney, New York; B. F. Montgomery, Denver; H. B. Sanborn, Houston, Tex.; George R. Wendling, Washington, D. C.

Auditorium—C. S. Wight, Portland; J. E. Kellar, Louisville; Winfield A. Smith, Sioux City; C. O'Dazue, Deadwood; W. Page Guyton, New York; W. W. Taylor, Cincinnati; W. H. Bonnell, Youngstown, O.

Sherman—W. G. Ellis, Philadelphia; William Field, Detroit; R. Bradley, Boston; J. C. Donnelly, Woodstock; D. S. Batley, Clinton, Ill.; George K. Gibson, New York; S. K. Secrist, Beloit.

Wellington—A. B. Cummings, Des Moines, Ia.; J. S. Morris, Portland, Me.; James H. Townsend, St. Louis.

Leland—Clem W. Moore, Columbus, O.; A. W. Clancy, Des Moines; Charles H. Dodd, Boulder, Colo.

Richelieu—F. N. Robertson, Kearney, Neb.; E. J. Wau, New York; G. B. Spriggs, Cleveland.

Cannot Collect the Freight Charges.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—Judge Thayer in Common Pleas Court has decided that when a vessel is lost no claim for freight charges is allowable to its owners, but brokers who chartered the ship are entitled to their commissions.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 8 p. m.—Forecast for Wednesday—weather conditions and general forecast:

For Indiana, warmer, fair during the day, probably followed by rain and colder weather Thursday morning, wind shifting to westerly.

For Illinois and Missouri, fair in the morning, followed by rain during the night, west winds, shifting to north, much colder by Thursday morning.

For Upper Michigan, threatening weather and snow, variable winds, and a cold wave.

For Lower Michigan, increasing cloudiness and rain and snow during the afternoon or night; southwest winds; much colder by Thursday morning.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 24 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.78	64	68	W.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.50	28	44	N. W.	Snow	.24
Boston, Mass.	29.40	36	40	N. E.	Rain	.54
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.28	40	44	N. E.	Rain	.14
Cairo, Ill.	29.62	50	52	N.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	29.78	58	66	S. W.	Cl'dy	.01
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.68	42	54	N. W.	Fair	.06
Chicago	29.50	40	42	S.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	29.52	42	48	N. W.	Cl'dy	.06
Cleveland, O.	29.46	32	42	W.	Snow	.14
Davenport, Ia.	29.54	48	52	N. W.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	29.84	54	58	N. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.52	50	56	N. W.	Cl'dy	
Detroit, Mich.	29.48	34	36	W.	Cl'dy	.01
Dodge City, Kas.	29.88	52	60	N.	Clear	
Dubuque, Ia.	29.52	50	54	W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	29.40	46	46	Calm	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	29.34	34	38	N. W.	Cl'dy	.22
Galveston, Tex.	29.84	52	68	W.	Rain	
Gr'd Haven, Mich.	29.50	34	40	N. W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	29.42	42	48	S.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	29.92	46	54	N. W.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	29.42	36	58	S. W.	Rain	.14
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.52	44	44	N. W.	Clear	
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.84	62	70	S. W.	Cl'dy	.10
Kansas City, Mo.	29.60	54	58	S. W.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	29.58	50	56	N. W.	Clear	
Knoxville, Tenn.						
La Crosse, Wis.	29.50	46	50	W.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	29.56	42	44	W.	Cl'dy	.04
Manistee, Mich.	29.50	32	40	S. W.	Fair	
Marquette, Mich.	29.46	34	38	N.	Snow	Trace
Memphis, Tenn.	29.66	52	56	N.	Clear	
Miles City	30.00	28	60	N. W.	Cl'dy	.04
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.50	42	44	W.	Clear	
Minnedosa						
Montreal	30.74	34	36	S. E.	Rain	Trace
Montrose	29.96	50	52	N.	Cl'dy	
Moorhead	30.28	42	46	S.	Rain	.06
New Orleans, La.	29.30	40	50	N. W.	Cl'dy	.74
New York City	29.58	54	60	W.	Fair	Trace
Norfolk, Va.						
Omaha, Neb.	29.36	36	36	E.	Rain	.30
Oswego, N. Y.	29.80	58	62	N. W.	Clear	
Pensacola, Fla.						
Pierre, S. D.	29.36	36	48	Calm	Rain	.12
Philadelphia, Pa.						
Port Huron, Mich.	29.78	60	64	N.	Clear	
Pueblo, Colo.	29.70	46	50	N. W.	Fair	.02
Rapid City, S. D.	29.58	50	56	W.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	29.50	48	50	S. E.	Cl'dy	
St. Paul, Minn.	29.46	34	38	N.	Snow	.02
Salt Lake City, Ut.	29.86	68	70	W.	Clear	
Sioux City, Ia.	29.54	46	48	W.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	29.56	50	56	W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	29.50	36	40	N. W.	Cl'dy	.02
Toledo, O.	30.00	30	58	N. W.	Fair	.04
Vicksburg, Miss.						
Portland, Ore.						
San Francisco.						

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer: 8 a. m., 38 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 39; 10 a. m., 40; 11 a. m., 41; 12 m., 41; 1 p. m., 44; 3 p. m., 43; 6 p. m., 42. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.15; 6 p. m., 29.00.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Plymouth—Arrived, Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia—Arrived, Switzerland, from Antwerp.

Gibraltar—Passed Werra, New York to Genoa.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Hermann Kabaker, Minnie Tumpowsky	26-23
Gerrit Dokter, Katie Aifing	23-19
Donald Dunbar, Elizabeth McQuicken	29-28
Edward Panza, Pattie Ehm	28-24
Henry Dittman, Barbara Elizabeth Thiel	56-55
Frank Baker, Marie Tull	27-18
John L. Hinckley, Eva M. Loomis	32-22
Frank Champion, Della Banks	24-19
Albert Arndt, Annie Shack	23-18
Wilhelm E. A. Tober, Minna Braasch	42-49
John Pierson, Augusta Swanson	28-30
Fred W. Ludtke, Frederick Walter	24-17
Isaac Ray, Jacqurlin Gould	28-21
Richard Morden, Margaret Fairman	21-21
Robert S. Nickels, Annie Newsome	29-26
James Thomas, Margaret Thomas	27-26
George Vogeline, Tillie Enghausen	29-26
Robert Steiner, Margaret Spies	29-24
Tedie Smith, Lizzie Hayes	23-20
Jacob Franke, Annie Gross	26-21
H. Crosby, Holyoke, Mass., Hester A. Prescott, Marengo	48-42
Valentine Schenk, Marie Haberkorn	26-21
Leon Levy, Anna Osmers	33-26
Adolph Sternglang, Rose Alexander	29-23
Richard Nahre, Annie Wegner	29-23
Theodore Holm, Christine Salvesen	25-22
F. Camiage, Barrington, Mary Braun, same	22-23
August Repenning, Emilie Bassen	26-30

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

BRONSON—Of congestion of the brain, March 6, Mrs. E. A. Bronson, mother of Mrs. Albert M. Graves. Funeral March 9 at 2 p. m. from 4526 Woodlawn-av. Waterbury (Conn.) papers please copy.

GLEASON—March 7, Nellie Agnes, beloved daughter of James and Maggie Gleason, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 7 days. Funeral from residence, 2610 Fifth-av., March 8, at 11 o'clock sharp, thence by cars to Mount Olivet.

GLEASON—March 8, at the residence of Dr. G. M. Chamberlin, Laura S. Gleason, aged 17 years. Funeral service at the house, 3031 Indiana-av., Wednesday, March 9, at 12 m. Burial private.

GLUECK—John Glueck, at his residence, 1513 Wrightwood-av., March 7, at 6 p. m. Funeral from late residence Thursday, March 10, at 9 p. m.

HARJES—March 7, Frederick Harjes, aged 58 years and 4 months, at his residence, 40 Mara-av., Gross Park. Funeral Thursday, March 10, at 11 a. m., to Waldheim.

HOUGH—Suddenly, at 1600 Indiana-av., March 8, Col. R. M. Hough, aged 73 years. Funeral Thursday at 3 p. m. Interment at Lincoln, Ill.

JACKSON—March 8, 1892, at 6:30 p. m., at his residence, 449 West Lake-st., John W. Jackson Sr., aged 82 years 5 months and 13 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KOLLEIR—March 8, 1892, Maggie, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kolleir, nee Kirby. Funeral Thursday, March 10, from the residence, 489 Twenty-sixth-st., at 8:30 a. m., to the Twenty-third Street Depot, thence to Sag Bridge Cemetery.

MEYER—At Ripon, Wis., the 7th inst., aged 28 years, A. H. Meyer, brother of H. L. and Joseph Meyer and M. A. Hirshberg of this city. Funeral Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock from depot of C., M. and St. P. R. R. by carriages to Graceland.

MEEHAN—March 7, 1892, at her late residence, 176 Sebor-st., Maggie, beloved daughter of John and Kate Meehan, and sister of John, James, Mamie, and Lizzie Meehan and Mrs. R. Carey, aged 24 years 11 months and 7 days. Funeral Thursday at 10 a. m. to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvary by C., M. and St. P. R. R.

McCLELLAN—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank A. Moore, 557 N. Clark-st., Ethel M. McClellan, wife of M. J. McClellan. Funeral Thursday, 2 p. m., from above number to Graceland. Funeral private.

NAVIN—March 7, 1892, Hannah Navin (nee Kane), beloved wife of the late John Navin, native of Bottomstown, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 60 years and 6 days. Funeral Wednesday at 10 o'clock, from late residence, 351 Austin-av., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by cars to Calvary by C. & N. W. R. R.

OVERLOCK—Catherine L. Overlock, aged 2 years 3 months and 29 days. Funeral from her residence, 359 S. Clark-st., Thursday, 1 p. m., thence by carriages to Oakwoods.

REYNOLDS—Earl V., youngest son of Dr. George W. and M. M. Reynolds, at their residence, 315 Webster-av., aged 1 year 11 months and 8 days. Funeral private.

RAYNER—At his residence, 129 North Center-av., George F. Rayner, aged 30 years. Funeral Thursday at 1 p. m. by carriages to Waldheim. Hillsdale papers please copy.

WRIGHT—Fell asleep in Jesus March 7, 1892, after a lingering illness, John Wright, aged 77 years. Funeral to Graceland Wednesday, March 9, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 273 East Huron-st.

WAGNER—March 7, Charles F. Wagner, aged 32 years. Funeral from residence of John T. Martin, 3534 Wabash-av., Wednesday, March 9, at 2 o'clock, to Oakwoods. Los Angeles and San Diego papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE COLUMBIAN Association of Housekeepers will be held at 17 Van Buren-st. in the New Church Temple at 10 a. m. Wednesday, March 9. Cordial invitation is given to attend and take part in the discussion on domestic questions.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Young Women's Christian Association will be held at 288 Michigan-av. Thursday, March 10, at 10 a. m.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Eighteenth Ward Republican club this evening at 8 o'clock at Bricklayers' Hall, Monroe and Peoria-sts.

MRS. OWSLEY WILL LEAD THE CHICAGO Central W. C. T. U. prayer-meeting to be held at their headquarters, Room 62½, 161 La Salle-st., Thursday, March 10 at 10 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH Ward Republicans will be held at Monitor Hall, Lincoln and Indiana-sts., this evening. Good speakers will be present.

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS..........Proprietors
ONLY THIS WEEK. Matinee TODAY AND SATURDAY. EVERY NIGHT.
Pitou & Jessop's American Play,
Power of the Press
A Story of New York Life.
Monday, March 14—Lillian Russell Opera Comique Company in "La Cigale." Seats and Boxes ready.

SEATS and BOXES NOW on SALE FOR THE ENGAGEMENT BEGINNING
MONDAY, MARCH 14,
OF THE
LILLIAN RUSSELL OPERA COMPANY
IN AUDRAN'S SUCCESS,
LA CIGALE.
Original New York Cast.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
PADEREWSKI'S
Final Piano Recitals.
(Leaving for Europe per German steamer, 26th.)
Thursday, March 10th, and Friday, March 11th, Evenings at 8:15.
Saturday Afternoon, March 12th, at 2:30 o'clock.
Seats for all at the ticket office of the hall.
SPECIAL.
The Recital heretofore announced for Friday Afternoon will occur on FRIDAY EVG, March 11th, at 8:15.
Seats can be exchanged on Tuesday.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
TONIGHT CHOPIN RECITAL
FAREWELL of VLADIMIR DE APPEARANCE
PACHMANN
The programme contains the most popular Chopin selections, including the celebrated
FUNERAL MARCH
50c, 75c, $1. Chickering Piano Used Exclusively

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS
Matinee Today At 2. Bring All the Children To See
SINBAD
OR THE MAID OF BALSORA.
NEW DELIGHTS FOR EVERYBODY
AND ALL THE OLD FAVORITE FACES AND FEATURES.
MATINEE PRICES 25c to $1.00.

HOOLEY'S—Tonight at 8.
SATURDAY (ONLY) MATINEE AT 2.
MISS ROSINA VOKES Supported by Felix Morris
And her LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.
At 8 o'clock, "A Game of Cards." At 9 o'clock, "Barbara." At 10 o'clock, "My Lord in Livery."
Thursday and for the balance of the week by general request "The Circus Rider" will replace "Barbara."
NOTE—In consequence of the length of the programme the performance will begin punctually at 8 o'clock.
Next Sunday—JOSEPH MURPHY in the "KERRY GOW."

THE AUDITORIUM.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30. SATURDAY EVENING AT 8:15.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THEO. THOMAS
SOLOIST—MISS
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1892.

The latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 91⅛, which is equal to a trifle less than 70½ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

The New York stock market was heavy yesterday. The local stock market was more active and several securities showed considerable advances. Sterling rates were unchanged, New York exchange was 50 cents discount.—The leading markets at Chicago were moderately active yesterday and everything was lower, wheat showing a rally late in the session on confirmation of crop damage in France. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛ cent higher, corn ¼ cent lower, oats easy, cash rye ¾ cent lower, barley steady, flax easy, May pork 20 cents lower, lard 7½ cents lower, and ribs 2½ cents lower.

Congressman Castle's proposition to renew reciprocity with Canada upon the basis of the treaty of 1854 should not even have the dignity of consideration. The jug-handled reciprocity of 1854 was allowed to expire upon notice by this government in 1864 because it was unsatisfactory to American interests. It provided for a free exchange of natural products by which the United States gained nothing. There can be no reciprocity with Canada which does not open its markets to our manufactured goods. When it is willing to do this it will be time to talk of reciprocity, and not until then. Secretary Blaine has stated this clearly enough. Congressman Castle's proposition is in the interests of the Canadian Tories, which, it is needless to say, are not the interests of this country.

The February gas bills are being sent to consumers. In a large number of instances they are just about half what they were for January. This is in accordance with the precedents. Those for November were high, and provoked protests. Those for December were low, and public indignation died down. Those for January were abnormally high, and the people got wrathy, had a mass-meeting, adopted resolutions declaring that Chicagoans never, never would be slaves, and organized a league. The February bills being low the league will fade out of sight and the resolutions will be forgotten. Next month the bills will jump up again, and there will be another protest on the part of consumers, and some new excuse will be given by the companies, which are never at a loss for an explanation. The farce of The Indignant People and the Wicked Gas Companies is put on the stage once every two months, and is always witnessed with delight in spite of its lack of novelty.

The senior Democratic organ said yesterday in an impressive, double-leaded way:

> It is rumored that a trade has been made whereby small men are to be sent as delegates from the Third District and a notorious gambler is to be put upon the State committee. Is this to be the first fruit of the Cook County Democratic constitution? If so, then the *Times* warns the manipulators under the constitution that the Democratic masses will condemn their action and will speedily drive them from their strongholds. The Democracy demands that the machine which was intended for its servant shall not drag its banners in the mud.

The Third District Democratic convention met yesterday. Two small men were selected as delegates to the National convention and Mike McDonald was made State committeeman. The name of Carter H. Harrison was not mentioned for delegate, committeeman, or any other office, and his advice was not heeded. That being the case, will he set to work to smash the machine again, as he did last spring, or, if not, how will he get the Democratic banners out of the mud? Col. Michael Cassius McDonald has become the standard-bearer of the Democrats of the Third District. Will Mr. Harrison march dutifully behind him to the music of the rattling chips and the whirling wheel or will he make another attempt to reform the local Democracy?

The State Department has received a verified list of claims of all but six of the sailors of the Baltimore against the Chilean Government for injuries received during the recent riots in Valparaiso. It is understood that these claims—thirty-four in number—range from $150,000 down to $3,000, and aggregate $2,065,000. This is an extortionate demand on its face. The persons representing these claims were not injured seriously. Not one of them has been incapacitated from resuming his duties on shipboard, and the list does not include the cases of Riggin and Turnbull, who lost their lives and whose heirs have submitted claims for damages. A fair indemnity only should be required. While the damages demanded should not be trifling and Chile should be called upon to pay some smart money as a guaranty that it will not be in a hurry to repeat such a grave offense, the compensation should not be a revengeful one. The sum of $150,000 in any particular case is simply extortion, and it is extortion practiced by lawyers, who will grab the most of the money if it should be exacted of Chile. If the enormous sums demanded by the lawyers should be allowed it would be a national disgrace. Chile has done all that was demanded of it by this country in a national sense and has made amends as far as it could. There is no reason why it should in addition to this be compelled to pay an exorbitant sum of money.

A paper which has undertaken it as a "steady job" to find fault with The Tribune and misstate its position, now accuses it of wanting to contract the circulation and of complaining that the country is flooded with 70-cent dollars "which the poor laboring man is compelled to take at their face, thereby losing 30 per cent of his labor." Both charges are utterly false, and the paper making them must know it. The Tribune has always been in favor of as large a circulation as was consistent with the fact of the money being good, and favors the silver dollar, but wants that dollar to contain a dollar's worth of silver. The Tribune has at no time claimed that the laboring man or any other man is now losing 30 per cent of the price of his labor as a consequence of being paid in silver dollars. But it does claim that an inevitable consequence of the adoption of free silver coinage would be such a depreciation of 30 per cent in the purchasing power of the silver dollar, and for that reason it opposes the proposition to take away the sustaining power of the gold in the Treasury by adopting the free coinage of silver. The bat-like fellows who cannot see that the passage of the Bland bill would bring about that loss are trying to dodge the issue by lying about it and grossly misrepresenting the position of all who want to show the people the suicidal character of the measure which is being pressed by the free silverites.

THE DEMOCRATS FOR FREE COINAGE.

The House has voted to make the Free-Coinage bill reported by Mr. Bland a special order for the 22d of this month. Three days are to be allowed for discussion. The vote by which this recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was concurred in was: Yeas—Democrats, 130; Republicans, 52; Farmers' Alliance, 8; total, 190. Nays—Democrats, 66; Republicans, 18; total, 84.

The Republicans, with the exception of a dozen from the silver States, will vote against the bill on its final passage. The majority of them voted to fix a day for its consideration on the ground that the Democrats control the House and that the majority of that party have a right to determine what legislation shall come before it for its action. That is the position they took during the last Congress when in power, and, less inconsistent than their adversaries, they adhere to the precedents they then established. Furthermore, their leaders did not think it politically wise to combine with a faction and fragment of the Democracy to force off the decision of the silver question until the coming winter session, thus permitting the Democrats to construct an ambiguous platform and to conduct a free-silver Presidential campaign in some States and to be against free silver in New York and the adjoining ones.

The Democratic vote of 66 against the present consideration of the Bland bill is in excess of the actual strength of the anti-free silver Democrats. Ten or more voted against concurring in the recommendation of the committee because they think it impolitic for their party to make a silver record in advance of the campaign. When the time for the final vote comes they will fall into line and support the 30 per cent repudiation bill.

Monday's vote shows that two-thirds or more of the Democratic members of the House are determinedly in favor of 70-cent dollars and a partial wiping-out of debts. So thorough is their devotion to free coinage that they and their Speaker trampled on the Democratic minority, defied and reversed parliamentary rulings for the sacredness of which they contended two years ago, and caused the minority to regret that Mr. Reed was not in the chair instead of Mr. Crisp. The Democrats will pass their Bland bill without difficulty after the three days of debate are over. There will be no filibustering by the Republicans. They will argue the question, will point out the shame and criminality of the bill, and will then let the Democrats make up their record.

By the close of this month the Bland production will be in the Senate and will be considered by that body before the Democratic Presidential convention meets. Those candidates for the nomination who are members of the Senate will have to show their hands. Senator Hill will have to define his position on a roll-call and not in a blind speech. Messrs. Gorman, Palmer, and Carlisle will have to put themselves on the record and take sides with the repudiators or the honest men. A season of tribulation is coming for these dodgers.

The Free-Coinage bill may pass the Senate with the aid of the votes of these candidates. If so President Harrison will veto it and it cannot be passed over his veto. The great issue of the Presidential campaign is being made, one which will thrust tariff and other questions to one side. The people will be called on to decide in November between a party which is in favor of the honest payment of all debts by the Nation, the States, municipal and other corporations and private individuals, and one which is in favor of scaling down that indebtedness 30 per cent. It will not be in the power of the Democratic National convention to put that issue on one side or to shove out of sight the record made by its representatives in House and Senate. It will be bound by that record and so will its candidate be. The Democrats have selected their issue for this fall and all that remains now is for them to pick out their man.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The Tribune of yesterday contained reports of interviews with many United States Senators and Representatives, members of the Inter-State Commission, and others in regard to the railroad problem as discussed in our issue of Monday. The general drift of opinion seemed to be that the working of the commission may be made more effective; that the section in the law which prohibits pooling may be modified but cannot be abolished; that the long and short haul clause has been rather a detriment than a benefit to the States beyond the Missouri, and that the railroads cannot be looked to for aid in enforcing the law. Any reform of present conditions must be the result of the pressure of public sentiment. Many of the great corporations have striven to render the law ineffectual.

It is probable that if some of the persons interviewed had been as well posted as Judge Veazey of the commission they would have spoken differently. He intimated that a large number of prominent railroad officials and shippers are now under indictment for violations of the act; that since those indictments were obtained several of the largest systems of railroads have invited the commission to scrutinize their acts, have challenged the most rigid investigation of their conduct during a few months past, have declared in substance that if the principles of the law were carried out it would be better both for the people and the railroads, and have even urged upon the commission that it rigidly enforce the law, tendering their aid to that end; also, that the same position is taken by several of the largest shippers in the country.

The views expressed by Commissioner Knapp throw a flood of light on the ethics of the vexed problem of rates to large vs. small shippers, which is really the vital point at issue in practice, however it may be in theory. He stated it as a rule that transportation is in no sense an article of commerce, and can rightly be considered only as a public facility furnished by the carrier—a common right to which all are admitted and from which none may be excluded. The railroad is performing a governmental function through power granted it by the State, and no sort of discrimination should be tolerated or even thought of. In all matters which the government assumes to control the rule of proportion is uniformly enforced. No discount from uniform charges is ever allowed because the volume of business is exceptionally large. The amount of service never affects the price; much or little it is all in the same proportion. The man who mails a thousand letters per day is not entitled to lower postage than the man who sends a single letter in a month, and the same rate of import duties is levied whether the entry be a single package or a ship cargo. The Inter-State Commerce act recognizes this principle as applying to the railroads, and unwillingness to be governed by it is the cause of most of the trouble if not all of it hitherto experienced in working under the law but not in accordance with it. The act to regulate commerce is opposed to usages so long continued and so familiar that their unjust and demoralizing character has not been clearly perceived; but it is the expression of a great principle and a long step towards such a regulation of the agencies of transportation as shall prevent discrimination between individuals or communities.

This is the golden rule of transportation. Its eminent justice is so evident that it will not be found fault with except by those who wish to obtain an unfair advantage over others by having it evaded or broken. The public is being educated up to the necessity of its enforcement without fear or favor, and ere long the observance of the rule will be morally as well as legally obligatory upon all respectable men, because its violation will be regarded as obnoxious as are criminal infractions upon the postal or revenue enactments of Congress. The way to lead up to that result is not to authorize the pooling process, which the law was especially designed to prevent because found to be a slough of most offensive corruption previous to half a dozen years ago. And probably it would not be found practicable for any set of men acting as a commission to fix schedules of rates that should be binding upon the many different sections of this great country. But it can and ought to be insisted upon first and last that each carrier shall charge to all his patrons the same sums for equal amounts of service. Whether he or others be allowed to judge what those sums shall be they should be compulsorily uniform; no such thing as exacting from one man $100 for the service performed for another at $80 being tolerated. Whether personal imprisonment of offending officials or an unappealable levy on the property of the railroad for damages to the patron discriminated against, or both, be the best mode of compelling justice to all may be an open question. But there should be no doubt as to the principle and no hesitation in applying the rule in every case of violation of the right of the citizen by a railroad.

Senator Allison stated the case truly and pertinently in saying that the great point to be desired is not a repeal of the law but to remedy a railroad evil quickly. Ordinary court processes are not quick enough to right the wrong which may be done to a shipper. When this defect in the machinery of the law has been cured other defects may be sought out and endeavored to be remedied. The great desideratum is to give to every shipper who can prove that he has been discriminated against in the matter of rates of transportation the means of promptly and certainly obtaining damages from the offending corporation. It is not impossible that all the rest would be found able to take care of itself. In any event the remaining elements of mischief would be only of the inferior order.

HILL DOES NOT PATTERN AFTER WASHINGTON.

When Senator Hill gave the order that his machine convention should meet on Washington's birthday he could have been moved to select so inconvenient a time for no other reason than to shed a sort of Washingtonian halo over his candidacy and to make people believe that he wished to tread in the footsteps of the man whose remote Presidential successor he hoped to be.

But the methods of Hill are not those of Washington. The former is an eager, desperate aspirant for office, and there is nothing which he will not do to secure it. He has been faithful to the disreputable men in his party and false to the respectable ones. He has been subservient to saloonkeepers and to Tammany and regardless of the rights and indifferent to the feelings of those who have given the Democratic party of New York all the decency it has. He has trampled on the rights of the people of his State as ruthlessly as on those of members of his own organization, and wound up his career as Governor by a defiant, shameless theft of the Legislature. No politician mentioned in the history of this country has been guilty of as many shameless acts. He has managed to succeed where Mackin failed.

When the Constitution was ratified and the question of selecting a President engrossed the public attention Washington did not rush into the field. He did not steal State Legislatures in order to secure the choice of Electors who favored him. He did not endeavor to have his own State of Virginia come out in advance and nominate him. On the contrary, he shrank from the honors and responsibilities of the place. He wrote to Hamilton during the summer of 1788:

> On the delicate subject with which you conclude your letter I can say nothing, because the event alluded to may never happen, and because, in case it should occur, it would be a point of prudence to defer forming one's ultimate and irrevocable decision, so long as new data might be afforded for one to act with greater wisdom and propriety. I would not wish to conceal my prevailing sentiment from you; for you know me well enough, my good sir, to be persuaded that I am not guilty of affectation when I tell you that it is my great and sole desire to live and die in peace and retirement on my own farm. Were it even indispensable a different line of conduct should be adopted, while you and some others who are acquainted with my heart would acquit, the world and posterity might possibly accuse me of inconsistency and ambition. Still, I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain (what I consider the most enviable of all titles) the character of an *honest man*.

No such hopes ever enter the brain of Senator Hill. He is not alarmed at the prospect of being accused of inconsistency and ambition. Washington wrote also to Gov. Lincoln at a later date:

> I may, however, with great sincerity, and I believe without offending against modesty or propriety, say to *you*, that I *most* heartily wish the choice to which you allude may not fall upon me; and that if it should I must reserve to myself the right of making up my final decision at the last moment, when it can be brought into one view, and when the expediency or inexpediency of a refusal can be more judiciously determined than at present. But be assured, my dear sir, if from any inducement I shall be persuaded ultimately to accept, it will not be (so far as I know my own heart) from any of a private or personal nature. Every personal consideration conspires to rivet me (if I may use the expression) to retirement. At my time of life and under my circumstances nothing in this world can ever draw me from it unless it be a *conviction* that the partiality of my countrymen had made my services absolutely necessary, joined to a *fear* that my refusal might induce a belief that I preferred the conservation of my own reputation and private ease to the good of my country.

There is other evidence than these letters to prove that Washington did not want to be President—that he assumed the duties of the office with reluctance and abandoned them with relief. Hill is eaten up with eagerness for the place, and if he gets it he will devote himself for four years to securing a renomination and a reëlection.

The Senator had no business to camp on Washingtonian ground. He should have held the convention of his creatures on the birthday of some Democratic saint. He might have chosen that of Jackson, but the General, irascible, obstinate, and violent though he was, at least was true to his friends and to his promises. He was guilty of wrong acts but not of mean ones. Hill might have chosen Jefferson's birthday but that Democratic chief had convictions. He had a policy, and he wanted power that he might carry it out. The New York Senator has no convictions and no ideas. He wants office for the sake of office. He knows no other use of power than to turn out his opponents and appoint his supporters in order to get greater power.

Hill should have called his convention on the 6th of February, the birthday of Aaron Burr. He is the man whose sinuous, unscrupulous methods Hill has copied. Like Burr he has no beliefs. Like him he is willing to tread any path so that it leads to office. Mr. Hill held his convention just sixteen days too late.

SO-CALLED "PAUPERS."

The Tribune of recent date published a six-column article on the rich farmers of Illinois. County after county was cited where fifty to one hundred farmers are worth from $50,000 to $100,000 each, and some of them are worth $500,000. Many names and localities were given not of mere gentlemen farmers but of men who have made hard cash out of grain, hogs, cattle, and horses. That is substantially the statement of the case as made by the Minneapolis *Journal*, and the paper adds that it would be interesting to have a similar statement for every Western and Northwestern State. Yet it says that enough of the same kind of citation has been published in the Northwest, and in Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa, to show that in these newer States the farmers are making records similar to those of Illinois. It is a matter of daily record in Minnesota that the farmers are buying more land and live stock and are building better houses and barns. A large percentage of their number are steadily accumulating wealth in horses, short-horn cattle, and hogs, as well as in substantial farm improvements and in land, "while every Register's office in the West and Northwest witnesses to the vigorous payment of mortgage debts."

And these are the people who are called by the leaders of the Alliance, or third party movement "paupers." These are the men who are falsely alleged to be ground down under a load of debt which is robbing them of their life blood and rendering it absolutely necessary to pass a robber law for their relief from the infliction. These prosperous farmers are held up before the world as so many slaves to the tyrant of Mammon, as victims of a despotism too cruel to be longer endured, and as demanding revolutionary measures for its abolishment. What can the Alliance leaders mean by such a wholesale libel upon the farmers as a class and the country in which they are rapidly growing rich? What excuse can these libelers adduce for their tremendous falsehoods except that of the highwayman who demands "your money or your life" without question as to other right of ownership? How can they expect intelligent people to believe the outrageous lie, which bears upon its face the stamp of iniquity? Still further, it may be asked what kind of a spirit can animate the fellows who by making these groundless charges revile their own country and government and seek to stir up peaceable citizens to frenzied violence against the capitalist class?

The *Journal* rightly characterizes this as treason—not merely constructive or derivative, but positive treason, of which every one is guilty who shares the sentiments voiced by these Alliance leaders. Under the principles of English law all parties to treasonable acts and utterances are principals, and not merely accessory or contributory. There can be no greater treason in this country than the attempt to excite a revolution in which one class shall be deliberately robbed for the benefit of another; and the latter class, too, one which is not oppressed. The proposition by the Alliance is to rob by means of the law every man and woman who has accumulated a little provision for the future in the shape of a cash reserve, a bank credit, or an insurance policy. And to help whom? Not the beggars, the unemployed in city or country, or the otherwise poor and needy. No. Those for whose alleged benefit the Alliance is working are holders of property which they have bought and not paid for, and for which they do not want to pay the sum agreed upon as a condition to their being allowed to occupy it. It is that class which is now demonstrating its ability to pay off indebtedness and do so at a rate which compares well with the gain of the average mechanic and worker in the cities. The little accumulations of the latter, being chiefly in cash, are to be cut down for the benefit of men who want to retain possession of land they now occupy without paying what they themselves have admitted it to be worth. Shame upon the unprincipled fellows who can spout such demagogy, advocate such a swindle, and place themselves upon record as rascals of the deepest dye.

The following were the valuations of exports from the United States during January of this and last year, the increase in the total being nearly 21.2 per cent:

	Jan. '92.	*Jan. '91.*	*Increase.*
Breadstuffs	$30,147,281	$ 9,718,586	$20,428,695
Cotton	28,732,225	35,038,339	*6,306,114
Provisions	12,187,846	11,185,583	1,002,263
Petroleum	3,247,223	3,312,225	*65,002
Cattle and hogs	2,831,197	2,294,850	536,347
Minor exports	22,992,636	21,080,408	1,912,228
Total	$100,138,408	$82,629,991	$17,508,417

*Decrease.

January of this year was the fourth consecutive month in which the exports exceeded $100,000,000, an amount not reached in any month previous to last October. The principal gain was one of nearly 50 per cent in breadstuffs, and the falling off in cotton, to the extent of nearly one-fifth, is due to the fact of unusually low prices for that staple. The imports for the month were $62,720,112 being an increase of only $419,499 over the total for the year previously. There was thus apparently a net gain of nearly $37,400,000, or at the rate of not far from $450,000,000 per annum. Yet gold is again going eastward across the Atlantic. This is all the more remarkable as the January record was the last one in a term of six months for which the total excess of exports over imports of merchandise was nearly $200,000,000, and the excess is estimated to have been not far from $175,000,000 when the movement of specie is included. The difference is so great that after making allowance for undervaluations, freightage, and interest due abroad, there is still room for the inference that foreign holders have made large sales of American securities. Whether they have done so in order to pay for the more copious food supplies imperatively needed in Europe, or because of fear that the United States will settle down to a silver basis, may be an open question, but there can be little doubt as to the fact. And the gold is still going out, with the stock of the precious metal in the Treasury reduced to a very low point.

The plea of George Fred Williams, the young Massachusetts mugwump, to his free silver colleagues not to fix a day for the consideration of and to pass their 30 per cent repudiation bill sounded much like the entreaties of some of the Northern Democrats at the time when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was being put through. They were convinced that its passage would be ruinous to their party in the North, and they knew it would deprive them of their seats. The result justified their fears. Mr. George Fred Williams knows that if his party commits itself to free coinage, neither he nor any other Democrat can be elected to Congress this fall from Massachusetts, or from any other New England State. He knows that those men who, on account of the tariff or for some other reason, have left the Republican organization will return to it immediately when they see the Democracy converted into a machine for the assistance of debtors who wish to swindle their creditors.

Mr. Williams told the people of his district two years ago what his party favored. He made pledges for it. He said that it was for an honest currency, and that it intended to make the silver dollar intrinsically as valuable as the gold one. He sees his promises broken and his pledges repudiated. He knows that his people will hold him responsible this coming November, and he does not like the prospect. He is exceedingly ashamed of the position in which he finds himself. So are most of the mugwumps who are being driven out of the Democratic ranks. They have put up with a great deal from their Democratic associates, but this swindling, debt-repudiating business is more than they can stand.

The *Evening Post* seems not to be willing that The Tribune shall agree with it and all the other newspapers of Chicago in condemning the action of the City Council in passing and the Mayor in too hastily approving the Compressed Air ordinance. The *Post* of last night prints a communication from "North-Sider," saying that the Mayor signed the ordinance "with "indecent haste," and denying that his motives in so signing it were "honorable." It follows this up with an editorial declaring that "the Mayor has fallen over himself in his haste to get rid of a franchise of inestimable value," and flavors its columns with a number of jeering paragraphs directed against him. Then having agreed with The Tribune fully on the subject it insinuates that The Tribune's course was not dictated by good motives, but that it was angry at Mayor Washburne because he had refused to act upon its suggestions in regard to new members of the School Board.

This is most pernicious nonsense. The members of the School Board already named by Mayor Washburne serve for only three years. Their terms will expire in 1894. No revaluation of The Tribune's leasehold interest will be made until 1895. The members appointed by Mayor Washburne will be out of office by that time. They cannot influence the decision of the business questions involved; and if they could The Tribune would not seek to lay its case before them except in an open and public manner. The Tribune asks no favors from the Mayor or the School Board in regard to any of its property interests. It wishes to be treated and expects to be treated when the time comes like any other corporation or any business-man placed in similar circumstances. It asks no more and it will accept no less. The *Post* is not doing itself credit in suggesting that any other course could possibly be open either to the city officials or to the private interests involved, of which there are many, The Tribune's only being one of a large number. We may add that under the terms of the lease two of the arbitrators are to be Judges of our courts of record; and it is difficult to see what any of the present members of the Board of Education will have to do with the choice of these arbitrators.

In-train New York sticks in the mud; in sunshine it is blinded with dust.—*New York Evening News.*

Nothing like an honest confession. Keep on. How about the Tammany census?

This is about the style in which John G. Saxe would have written in these days:

For there in state old Cerberus sate,
A three-headed dog as cruel as fate,
Guarding the entrance early and late;
A beast so sagacious and very voracious,
So uncommonly sharp and extremely rapacious
That it really may be doubted whether
He'd have his match should a common tether
Bind three boodle Aldermen's heads together.

As to any alleged sun spots it may be remarked that if you see it in the sun it's so.

Reporter Hamilton of the New York *Advertiser*, who is in quarantine with a well-developed case of typhus as the result of his voluntary investigations in the infected districts, deserves to get well. He is a braver soldier than half the Colonels or three-fourths the Brigadier-Generals now before the public.

A variety of potato is found in New Mexico that attains the size of a hazel nut and then stops growing. It ought to be called the Peffer potato.

Night was falling. The roar and bustle of the busy day had given place to the hush of evening, and only the melancholy note of the whip-poorwill and the saddened ker-rakk-ker-rakk of the early spring frog disturbed the pensive silence that poulticed the gloomy landscape.

Far out in the suburbs of an Eastern city, among the lonely morasses and sand hills, where stood or leaned in dejected attitudes the sign-posts bearing the legends, "For Sale," "This Desirable Corner Lot at a Bargain," and "Choice Tracts of Land in This Subdivision at Reasonable Figures," as they had stood and leaned for years, wandered the solitary, dejected-looking figure of a man in a gray slouch hat and a long, chinchilla overcoat covered with burrs and thistles all round the bottom. He walked with the slow, heavy footfall that befits the locomotion of a man who lifts ten pounds of clinging suburban clay from the ground at every step.

It was muddy.

And the sidewalks existed only in the feverish imagination of the real-estate agents whose maps of that locality hung time-stained and dust-covered against the walls of their offices down-town.

The lone wanderer stopped at last in the centre of a desolate waste. He leaned against an "Elegant Lots for Sale Here" sign post, took off his hat, wiped his forehead wearily, folded his arms, bowed his head in deep dejection, and meditated.

Suddenly he roused himself, rasped his boots against the post and got rid of his superfluous real estate, took off his overcoat, hung it over the sign, and struck an attitude.

Then he lifted up his voice and yelled.

He waved his arms, clapped his hands, tossed his hat in the air, and cavorted like a maniac, howling and whooping all the time.

His voice was powerful and far-reaching. It pealed out over the suburban solitudes like the bellowing of a persecuted bull.

It kept on pealing. It was a tireless voice. It shouted and roared till it penetrated the abodes of civilization.

A company of resolute men was hastily gathered together, and headed by a suburban policeman who had once been a Texas ranger and later in life a cowboy, these dauntless heroes moved in solid phalanx out over the dreary waste of eligible town lots, bent on capturing the wild animal, or whatever it was, or perishing in the attempt.

They were armed to the teeth with rifles and revolvers and carried flasks of a war-like fluid that could kill at forty rods.

In the darkness that now covered the land they had no trouble in stealing upon him unawares. He was still bellowing. They surrounded him, and at a preconcerted signal rushed in upon him.

"What does all this mean? Who are you? What are you doing?" sternly asked the leader.

"Gentlemen," he replied, hoarsely and defiantly, "I have been engaged to work for the nomination of David B. Hill for President. I am practicing for the Chicago convention!"

IN A MINOR KEY.

No Use.

"If your West Side car service is so wretched why are there not more strikes over there?"

"What's the good of striking? The dag-gone cable stops the cars quicker'n a mob of strikers could do it."

Locating Him.

Customer (in Kansas City)—"I'd like to look at some of your celluloid collars."

Salesman—"Wait on you in just a moment. Things in St. Louis going on about as usual?"

Going Too Far.

"Have you any cold victuals," inquired the rusty-looking pilgrim, "to spare for a hungry ——"

"No!" snapped the woman at the kitchen door.

"Perhaps I was wrong in asking for cold victuals," he rejoined, apologetically. "If I had suggested tenderloin steak with baked potatoes, madam, and a cup of cocoa——"

"You wouldn't have got that, either."

"H'm! My own preference, I acknowledge, would have been roast turkey with cranberry sauce, chicken salad, a morsel of Roquefort cheese, and French coffee, with, perhaps, a glass of——"

"It wouldn't have done you any good to ask for that, either, you impudent, insulting vagabond! You ought to go to work!"

"Madam," interposed the rusty tourist, with dignity, "I can overlook your total inability to satisfy the gastronomic requirements of a man with a somewhat fastidious appetite, but when you apply offensive epithets and offer unsolicited advice you are presuming altogether too far. Madam, good morning!"

And as he got around the angle of the kitchen he could plainly hear the dipperful of hot water strike the wall of the house opposite with a horrible swish.

PERSONALS.

Miss Maude Gonne, the well-known Irish patriot, is possibly the most beautiful woman in that land of green hills and shamrock.

A sister of Cardinal Manning, Mrs. Austen, has survived him, and, though over 90 years of age, she is still active in charitable and benevolent work.

It is said that Spurgeon died a comparatively poor man, notwithstanding the enormous profits gained from his sermons and books, which he soon got rid of by his numerous contributions to the poor.

Thieves break in where ordinary visitors are barely tolerated. The new villa of the Empress of Austria in Corfu has been ransacked by brigands, who made sad havoc in the place and walked off with a lot of bric-a-brac and art treasures which money cannot replace.

Queen Margharita of Italy devotes a day occasionally to visiting the hospitals in Rome. Recently she went over the infants' surgical ward in the Consolation Hospital, and had a smile and a caress for each of the forty pale little patients, whom her amiability and kindness brightened up perceptibly.

There is absolutely no truth in the statement telegraphed to this country and published in all the newspapers that Mr. Tollemache had left a fortune of $75,000 a year to the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The name of the Tecks is not even mentioned in his will, which has just been admitted to probate.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has become dissatisfied with his palatial residence on Fifth avenue, New York, and will build a new one at a cost of $2,000,000. This palace is to be erected on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and will be the most magnificent in the city. It is said that the ball-room and private theater of the new house will be large enough to accommodate the entire four hundred.

King Humbert's approaching visit to England is said to be due to the gratitude he feels when he recalls that Queen Victoria was the first of European sovereigns to recognize the young Kingdom of Italy thirty or more years ago. He has, however, already visited the Emperors of Austria and Germany, his obligations to whom are of a more recent character. The Marquis di Rudini will probably not accompany his Majesty, as there will be no diplomatic matters to arrange; but Queen Margherita will go, and this will be her first extensive sea voyage. The whole journey will be made by water.

Congressman Henderson of Iowa came home from the war a poor man and minus one leg. "'One day,'' he says, "Senator Allison came to me and said: 'Dave, I have decided to appoint you Collector of Internal Revenue.' He almost took my breath away. 'How much of a bond will I be compelled to give?' I inquired. 'One hundred thousand dollars,' he replied. 'Well,' said I, 'while I am deeply grateful to you, Senator, I cannot give the bond. My friends and relatives are farmers and they can't do anything for me.' 'Never mind that,' he answered, 'I will go on your bond,' and he did, and to my surprise other citizens of Dubuque came forward, gave me their names, and I got the office at a time when I very much needed it."

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Jacksonville *Journal:* The Hon. I. N. Pearson is in the race as a successor to himself in the office of Secretary of State. Mr. Pearson has made an excellent officer and the party will be sure of a worthy candidate if he is renominated.

East St. Louis *Journal:* The Hon. Jehu Baker is popular with the East St. Louis Republicans for the Congressional nomination, and has but one rival, if he wants support. Mr. Hay is the first choice here.

Bloomington *Leader:* The Peoria *Journal* insists that Judge Altgeld, Democratic candidate for Governor, is not a Socialist. It also denies the charge of the *Leader* that Judge Altgeld is a real-estate speculator, a money lord, and a ward politician. The *Journal* editor doesn't know what he is talking about. The *Leader's* indictment is correct.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* The Cook County bosses have arranged the matter in advance and decreed that Judge Altgeld should be the nominee. This is the year in which the party needs a big campaign fund in Illinois and Mr. Oldmoney is deemed just the man to put at the head of the State ticket under the circumstances.

Danville *Commercial:* For some time past Gen. Black has been making an active canvass for the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket. It is now almost conceded that this nomination will go to Judge Altgeld of Chicago, and that Gen. Black and Judge Hunter of Paris, the most formidable opponents of Mr. Altgeld, will be nominated for Congressman-at-large by the Democratic State convention.

Champaign *Gazette:* Republicans who know Judge Collins of Chicago can hardly help admiring him and recognizing his fitness for the office of Governor of this State; but it must strike him as a little off color for so promising a man to express the belief that one of his most prominent competitors would be defeated if nominated. This is not the kind of talk good partisans expect from aspirants for political honors at their hands.

Champaign *Gazette:* The Republican contest in the Fourteenth Congressional District has narrowed down to Col. "Pash" Warner of Clinton and the Hon. B. F. Funk of Bloomington. At this distance it would seem that Funk will probably carry off the prize.—Judge Collins denies that he ever said Gov. Fifer could not be reelected if nominated. Good Republicans will publish this denial much more cheerfully than they published the alleged statement originally, because it is much more creditable to the Judge.

Rockford *Register:* Two things about the Palmer boom at home are made conspicuous. One is that the machine will have no difficulty in putting through the plan for a Palmer delegation from Illinois. The other is that the ill-feeling against Palmer growing out of the factional warfare in the last Chicago election, in which he undertook to whip the voters in, and out of the scandal connected with the Senatorial election and the securing of the desertion of the professed Farmers' party members to Palmer, does not give that venerable gentleman much home prestige for his national aspirations.

CURRENT NOTES.

The man who loves his neighbor as himself is not the one who smokes on a street-car platform.—*Ram's Horn.*

While laying aside your gay clothing during Lent do not lay aside the mantle of your charity.—*Baltimore American.*

Don't talk about yourself in company—it can be done much more satisfactorily after you have left.—*Elmira Gazette.*

When in bad luck never go for help to people who have been lavish in offers when you needed nothing.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

"I'll see you later," said the slangy young man. "No, George," she murmured, "don't say that. It's nearly 12 o'clock now."—*Washington Star.*

Wool—"Who was it advocated 'throwing physic to the dogs?'" Van Pelt—"Don't remember the name; some fellow whose wife had one, likely."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Mrs. Vogner—"Why, that's a curious arrangement! There are two rows of seats with their backs to the stage!" Mr. Vogner—"O, they are reserved for theater parties!"—*Puck.*

"I think this thing of overwork being fatal is all rot," remarked the paste-pot. "Why, of course it is," replied the Lent-umbrella joke. "Just look at us!"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Hicks—"That was Mr. Blank. Strange you didn't know him. His picture has been in all the papers." Wicks—"That was probably the reason why I didn't recognize him."—*Boston Transcript.*

Servant—"This room will be rented only to an artist." Room-Hunter—"And why not to another man?" Servant—"Because artists are less troublesome—they never want their room put in order."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

"The Tribune's" Train Still Booming.

Western Paper Trade: The Tribune of this city is entitled to great credit for the enterprise displayed in connection with the recent visit of members of Congress to this city. Besides furnishing to the visitors in its Sunday edition a full résumé of the work already done in forwarding the Exposition and publishing two full-page views—one of the work and grounds as they now appear and the other of how they will appear when complete—it certainly took the wind out of the sails of all its competitors in sending out on the 9th ult. a special train loaded with reporters and thousands of copies of The Tribune to meet the Congressional delegation, leaving at 3:55 a. m. and reaching Defiance, O., 190 miles, in five hours, and furnishing them with all needed information. This was enterprise indeed.

After the Violators of the Law!

Rockford (Ill.) *Republican:* The Chicago Tribune today begins a fierce warfare upon the manner in which the Inter-State Commerce law is being violated. Reporters were sent through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota. Shippers, railway men, bankers, State officials, and every one in any way connected with shipping were seen, and the information collected makes it evident that the law is simply a dead letter. It is a bold move to make, but The Tribune is one of the few papers that absolutely has the courage to do what it pleases, and give the people the facts no matter who is affected.

FLURRY IN FUR.

New York *Times:* Lord Salisbury is provokingly slow, but, on the other hand, Mr. Harrison is a little hasty. Let each concede something.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* The British press will learn that "bullying a little power such as Chile" is not all the United States has the nerve to do.

Rochester *Democrat:* It is plainly the duty of the President to make effective his proclamation recently issued under the law of Congress, if it be necessary to send all of our available cruisers into Bering Sea.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* There will be no war with England under any circumstances, for the simple and conclusive reason that she is too wise to invite a whipping when she can settle a dispute by peacefully doing the just and proper thing.

Kansas City *Times:* The Bering Sea seal fisheries game of bluff has been reopened, with Salisbury making the opening raise—a loud one at that—and Mr. Blaine preparing to go it a war better, if necessary. In the meantime there is likely to be nothing left to bluff about.

St. Paul *Globe:* The position assumed by the British Government throws down all restrictions on its part to untrammeled slaughter of nursing female seals; and in self-defense it will be necessary for the United States to permit Americans to obtain their share of the seal plunder.

New York *Recorder:* It cannot be possible that Salisbury wants war, but if he does he shall have it! The emergency that has arisen should be met firmly, seriously, solemnly, as Americans have always met the issues involving tremendous consequences that have been thrust upon them.

New York *Tribune:* The United States can stop this performance in either of two ways. It can send vessels to Bering Sea to seize and confiscate the ships engaged in poaching upon the property of this Nation, or it can make its purpose and power felt by refusing to Canadian railways the special privileges which keep them alive.

Richmond *Times:* If it were right that Lord Salisbury should agree to a closed season for 1891 the reasons that made it right then make it his duty to agree to a closed season for 1892. There is a suspicion of jingoism in his refusal. He would possibly bolster his expiring administration by a war with this country. From this point of view Lord Salisbury is certainly wrong.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* In case the British Ministry is determined upon the destruction of these seals our government must drive out these Canadian poachers by force. But Lord Salisbury's Ministry is even now toppling to its destruction. The Liberal Parliament which will be returned at the next election will probably agree to the fair suggestions made by the United States.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The action of Lord Salisbury in refusing to renew the modus vivendi is simply one of those election tricks which the bold Briton is so fond of accusing American politicians of resorting to. Unless the Tories can appeal to the country in a blaze of military and diplomatic glory the party will go glimmering into a minority so small that it will be lost to mortal ken.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The best way to end the seal controversy, of which the country is heartily tired, is to end the seals. Let them be killed off, males, females, pups and all, seals and seals' kin, and let us have peace. Possibly this is Lord Salisbury's idea in proposing a wide-open policy for Canadian fishing vessels in Bering Sea. Perhaps he is tired of the controversy and proposes to end it by exterminating the seals. That would be a good riddance of a tiresome subject. At all events, we protest against a sealskin war.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* That we should seek our remedy, as has been suggested, by a resort to seizures that may lead to war, and, failing that, are pretty certain to cause heavy payments in damages at the end of the arbitration proceedings, is by no means a logical outgrowth of the situation. Even if we are to do so it would not save the seals. If the cruisers of Great Britain and the United States, acting in concert, could not prevent the wanton destruction of 300,000 seals in 1891, how could the United States alone, with Great Britain in opposition, preserve them in 1892?

Washington *Post:* It should be treated with perfect calmness and with the dispassionate resolution that our self-respect and dignity demand. The simple facts are that we have consented to an arbitration in a matter which was really not properly subject to it, and that England has now refused to do the only thing that could possibly make arbitration pardonable. The American people expect Congress and the President to revoke the unhallowed bargain and to stand upon the Nation's rights. They are tired of the wrangle. They would have it end in peace or war, as England may elect, but without another word of argument.

Buffalo *Express:* Last year this government agreed with England to close Bering Sea altogether, yet the poachers succeeded in catching 70,000 seals. Now Lord Salisbury proposes to annul the former agreement, and open what we claim as our own property, permitting anybody and everybody to waylay as many as possible of the seals. That would mean the total destruction of the legitimate sealing industry further north, and by the time the arbitrators had handed in their report there wouldn't be a single seal left to quarrel over, and it wouldn't make a particle of difference whether or not the Bering Sea is a mare clausum, as the diplomats say.

THE TIGER'S TRICK.

Buffalo *Commercial:* The Hill snap census promises to be a model of what a State count ought not to be.

Buffalo *Express:* New York city people have been counted twice in many instances. Country people have not all been counted once. The scheme is to increase Tammany's stronghold.

New York *Press:* Tammany is doing no small stealing and no small census-raising these days. The upshot figure of population which has been aimed at in the fraudulent census by the Tammany leaders is 2,000,000. They may run a few hundred short for "bluff," but the census will be padded out of all proportion to the real population.

Albany *Journal:* A sufficient number of results has been published to confirm the general expectation that the midwinter enumeration would turn out a huge, open, and brazen fraud. A legislative reapportionment based upon such worthless returns as have been made would be the most gigantic injustice that has ever been perpetrated on the people of this State.

New York *Recorder:* Tammany stands aghast at the results of its own policy. It sees when almost too late that it has overshot its mark. The local authorities, operating under the partisan orders of the Tiger Junta, are now trying to pare down the false reports of enumerators so that their falsification may be less manifest. That is the reason why the tabulated reports of the metropolitan enumerators have been delayed.

New York *World* (Dem.): It was a mistake, and it is of course to be regretted, that the census did not disarm all possible criticism by being wholly free from partisanism. It was in part a protest against the unfairness of a partisan census, and it would have been very easy to make the protest complete and forcible by taking the census out of politics. Then no one would have had any ground of complaint and the census would have been, as it should be, above suspicion.

New York *Tribune:* The evidences of appalling frauds in the Hill-Tammany census in this city and elsewhere are growing more and more overwhelming daily. As the figures come in it is clear that the enumerators must have received instructions to fill their lists with every possible name that they could put in them. They have violated the law and practiced dishonesty on the most extensive scale by recording names twice, once at their places of residence and once at places where they earn their living. Tens of thousands of people who live in New Jersey or in towns and cities near New York, but who are in business or earning wages in this city, have been counted as residents of this city. Such figures and such returns obtained on such a system, under such management by such men as these Tammany enumerators, will be the laughing-stock of the country and of the world for their absurdity.

BELATED BOOMS.

Detroit *Tribune:* Gov. Winans' Presidential boom is the acme of campaign humor.

Peoria *Transcript:* The Blair boom has not fallen off any. Mr. Blair is still for it.

St. Louis *Chronicle:* The Palmer boom will be spelled with one o and a final b in the Chicago convention.

Sioux City *Journal:* The Boies boom is a double adjustable affair—or the Boies boomers are trying to make it such.

Washington *Star:* Senator Palmer can be loyal to Cleveland without going out of the way to throw stones at his own boom.

Washington *Post:* Col. William R. Morrison is out West looking up a strip of land with enough fertility to grow a Presidential boom.

Philadelphia *Times:* The Blair boom may be easily distinguished among its competitors as the catfish is among fishes. It's chiefly an affair of mouth.

New York *Advertiser:* Now that Messrs. Brice and Clarkson both have full-blown Presidential booms, why not allow the Chairmen to fight it out?

Madison *Journal:* Ignatius Donnelly is said to be the choice of the third party for the Presidency. Ignatius is an old hand in the cipher business.

Detroit *Free Press:* Levi P. Morton now admits a yearning for the Presidency. He can kill two gasping boomlets by simply pairing off with Mr. Blair of New Hampshire.

Lincoln *Journal:* It is time for that "good Western man" to gather himself together and engage headquarters for his boom at Chicago. Unless he makes himself known very soon there is danger that the Democratic triangle will farm out the Presidential job to somebody else.

JOHN BULL'S NAVY.

MUST HAVE THE LATEST AND BEST ARMORED PLATE.

Lord Hamilton, After Studying the American Armor Plate Trials, Says British Manufacturers Are in the Van—Admiralty Has Encouraged by Liberal Orders—Is Mrs. Osborne Shamming?—Cabinet Expectations in Chile—To Reform Argentine Finances.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 8.—Lord George Francis Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, has issued a statement in explanation of the naval estimates which he will introduce on behalf of the government Thursday in the House of Commons. The document bears evidence that the author was a close observer of the armor-plate trials in America during last year. The results of those trials are carefully analyzed, and the writer then goes on to tell what has been accomplished at home. He says that notable results have been obtained in secret trials in England of compound steel-faced iron plate, which has been produced of such high resisting quality as to shatter tempered steel projectiles which had previously penetrated deeply the best steel faced plates of equal thickness. Very satisfactory results have also been obtained with all steel plates tested as sample deliveries under current orders. Extensive experiments have been made with nickel steel. Four firms have produced successful specimens of thin armor of this quality. Two firms have produced ten and one-half inch nickel steel, some of which was proved to combine to a gratifying degree resisting power against perforation and freedom from serious cracking. The specimens compared favorably with the nickel steel armor made abroad. Extensive orders have been placed for this nickel steel armor, which forms the secondary defense of battleships. Several of the ships now being constructed are being fitted with this kind of armor, which has been proved sensibly superior to ordinary steel when used in thickness of three or four inches. For greater thicknesses the experimental results do not yet warrant placing nickel steel in so good a relative position, but the inquiry is not completed. So far as the tests have gone they have proved that British armor plate manufacturers are keeping pace with those of other countries. Stimulated by the liberal patronage of the Admiralty the leading firms here have made large expenditures in new lines of production, with the result that England's sources of supply are now more extensive than at any time heretofore.

Argyll Made a Duke of the United Kingdom.

The Duke of Argyll, who has been sitting in the House of Lords as Baron Sundridge and Hamilton, has been created a Duke of the United Kingdom.

[His Grace George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, only surviving son of the seventh Duke, was born at Ardincaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, in April, 1823, and before he succeeded his father in 1847 had become well-known as an author, politician, and public speaker.

Argyll was a frequent speaker in the House of Peers on such subjects as Jewish emancipation, the Scottish Marriage bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections bill, the sugar duties, foreign affairs, the Ecclesiastical Titles bill, the Scottish law of entail, and the repeal of the paper duties. During the administration of Lord John Russell he gave the government a general support, at the same time identifying his political views with those of the Liberal Conservatives. In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. In 1852 he accepted office in the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen as Lord Privy Seal. On the breaking up of that ministry in consequence of the succession of Lord John Russell and the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's Committee of Inquiry into the State of the British Army before Sebastopol, Argyll retained the same office under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. Later he resigned the Privy Seal and became Postmaster-General.

In Lord Palmerston's Cabinet of 1859 the Duke resumed the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he exchanged for that of Postmaster-General when Lord Elgin was sent in 1860 on his second special mission to China. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in December, 1868, he was appointed Secretary of State for India and held that position until the downfall of the Liberal Government in February, 1874. In the ensuing session he warmly supported the measure introduced and carried by the Conservative Government for the transfer of the patronage in the Church of Scotland from individuals to congregations. He was appointed Lord Privy Seal for the third time in May, 1880, when Mr. Gladstone returned to power. That post he held till April, 1881, when he resigned in consequence of a difference with his colleagues in the Cabinet concerning some of the measures of the Irish Land bill. In announcing the circumstance to the House of Lords he said that in consequence of certain provisions of the bill which in his view put the ownership of Irish property in commission and abeyance he had felt obliged to resign his office in the government. Since that time the Duke has taken an important part with tongue and pen in political controversy, taking the Whig side; especially on the questions of home rule and those arising out of the Crofter agitation.

Argyll's contributions to scientific periodicals, particularly to *Nature*, have been many, and not a few have been his controversies with Herbert Spencer and other leaders of thought. A careful study of theories Darwinian has made him quite able to hold his own even against such formidable antagonists, and his puncturing of false theory has to no little extent helped learning.

Argyll was first married in 1844 to the eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland (she died May 25, 1878), and for the second time in 1881 to Amelia Maria, eldest daughter of Dr. Claughton, Bishop of St. Albans, and widow of Col. Augustus Henry Archibald Anson. Argyll's eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, married in 1871 the Princess Louise.]

Is Mrs. Osborne Shamming?

If Mrs. Osborne is well enough she will be brought up for trial Thursday morning at the Old Bailey. She has been ill, and at one time it was feared that she was dying, but now she has recovered enough to stand the ordeal of the court. A week ago she developed a serious form of hysterical catalepsy, which Wednesday resulted in total unconsciousness for sixteen hours. Nothing could rouse her until Dr. Gilbert, the house physician at Holloway Jail, believing that she was shamming, finally sent for Sir Richard Quain, the Queen's physician, who told me today that he stuck a long needle into her arm under the belief that she was shamming, and failed to make her move a muscle. Sir Richard ascertained for the first time that she has been subject to epileptic fits all her life, which fact had been carefully withheld by her family from Capt. Osborne before the marriage. She told her husband that she knew she was stealing diamonds, but that her mind was a perfect blank so far as changing bank notes was concerned.

Home Return of Secretary Foster.

The Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of the United States Treasury, left Waterloo Station for Southampton at 4:55 o'clock this afternoon. He will embark tomorrow morning for New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Spree, the same vessel on which he came to England. Mr. Foster was accompanied by ex-Surgeon-General Hamilton and Mr. MacLennan, Chief of the Warrant Division of the United States Treasury Department. The attachés of the American Legation called upon Mr. Foster before he left London and bade him good-by.

Arbitration for People of the Same Tongue.

Mr. William Randall Cremer, member of the House of Commons for the Haggerston division of Shoreditch, has written a letter in which he says that petitions representing 1,250,000 members of various industrial organizations and thousands of other persons in favor of arbitrating all disputes between Great Britain and the United States will be immediately presented to Parliament.

Irish Funds in Paris.

Writs issued by a French tribunal at the instance of Mr. Justin McCarthy have been served upon Mr. Timothy Harrington, Mr. Joseph Edward Kenny, and Mrs. Parnell, calling upon them to withdraw the objections they lodged some time ago with the Paris banking firm of Munroe & Co., prohibiting that house from paying to Mr. McCarthy the funds belonging to the Irish Parliamentary party, of which the late Mr. Parnell was one of the trustees. The Dublin *Independent* (Parnellite) says that a decision will probably be obtained declaring that the funds are the property of the National League.

The Proposed Lowell Memorial.

Leslie Stephen yesterday presided at a meeting of authors which was called to consider his project of erecting in Westminster Abbey a monument to the late James Russell Lowell. Those present included Sir Frederick Pollock, Edmund William Gosse, Walter Besant, William Lynn, and William Jones Linton. A committee was appointed to raise a private fund for the Lowell memorial. James Price, Richard Blackmore, Archdeacon Farrar, Prof. Huxley, Andrew Lang, Sir John Lubbock, Justin McCarthy, the Earl of Portsmouth, and other eminent men have written letters expressing approval of the project.

A Budget of London Items.

The Lord Mayor of this city has opened a fund for the relief of the families of Newfoundland fishermen who lost their lives in the recent disaster off that coast.

At the trial before the Dorset assizes of George Wise, 16 years old, an apprentice on her Majesty's training ship Boscawen, on the charge of murdering another lad named Salter, belonging to the same ship, the jury returned a verdict that Wise was not responsible for his actions, but it was ordered that he be confined in an asylum.

Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, who was engaged to be married to the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, yesterday visited the Queen at Windsor Castle. Princess Victoria Mary will shortly start for Cannes.

CABINET EXPECTATIONS IN CHILE.

Liberals Discussed the Question Monday Evening—Vergara Out of It.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, March 8.—It is expected that arrangements will be perfected tomorrow for forming the new Cabinet. A meeting of the Liberal members of Congress was held last night to discuss the situation. It is probable that Eduardo Matte will be Minister of Foreign Affairs and Augustin Edwards Minister of Finance as Valdes Vergara, who held the latter place, will not accept the portfolio again.

Proposed Argentine Financial Reform.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, March 8.—Saenz Pena declares that he will adopt measures to rehabilitate the finances with a view to restoring metallic currency.

Gen. Roca will sail for Europe when Saenz Pena enters upon his duties as President. The judges of election are engaged in scrutinizing the votes for Deputies in the recent Sunday elections. Numerous frauds have already been discovered. Congress, when it is convened, will be asked to declare these fraudulent elections null and void.

Claudio Vicuna, who after being elected President of Chili was forced to fly from the country, is preparing a pamphlet on the Chilean civil war.

Tonnage Dues on the Isthmus.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, March 8.—The *Star and Herald* publishes an important cable dispatch from Bogota, Colombia, in regard to the alleged tonnage dues on the Isthmus. The despatch is signed by the Minister of Finance, Goenamo, and says that Panama and Colon are exempted from the law.

Indians Routed in Bolivia.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 8.—An Indian outbreak occurred a day or two ago and government troops were sent to quell it. Advices just received state that a battle has been fought and that the Indians have been completely routed, with a loss of 1,000 men. Thirty of the government troops are said to have been badly wounded.

Riots in Uruguay During the Carnival.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 8.—Serious riots took place during the recent carnival. The police have arrested the ringleaders.

The United States warships Chicago, Bennington, and Atlanta have sailed for La Plata.

MASS MEETING OF GERMAN MINERS.

Will Occur Sunday Next at Gelsenkirchen—Disorder Feared.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 8.—A mass meeting of the miners of the Bochum district has been called at Gelsenkirchen for Sunday next, and an immense gathering of the discontented mine employés is expected. The authorities are taking precautions against possible disorders on this occasion, and a great display of police force will be made. In addition to the police, the military will be held in readiness to aid in suppressing any attempt at violence. The recent and current disturbances in Berlin, Dantzic, Leipsic and other places, showing an unruly spirit in the labor world, cause the assemblage of such a large number of miners as will probably be witnessed at Gelsenkirchen to be anticipated with considerable apprehension.

Cumberland and the Guelph Fund.

The Duke of Cumberland rejected the conditions of non-hostility to Germany imposed in the negotiations for the Guelph fund on the ground that the conditions were tantamount to renunciation of his claims to the throne of Hanover. The *Hanoverian Courier* says that if the Duke continues obstinate the Landtag will ignore him, and will simply decide how best to apply the fund for the public benefit.

Sabered During the Riots.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—A doctor who has just arrived here from Berlin asserts that while he was in a hospital in Berlin during the recent riots sixty rioters entered in one day suffering from saber wounds and that six of them have since died.

SAD SEQUENCE TO A WEDDING.

During the Procession Twenty People Were Shot.

CETTINGE, Montenegro, March 8.—At Kolaschin, a town on the frontier of Albania, forty Albanians who were escorting a wedding procession met a number of Montenegrins. As the Montenegrins were passing the wedding party several of the Albanians, who were armed with rifles, fired a *feu de joie*. Unfortunately one of the weapons had been unwittingly loaded with a ball cartridge, and one of the Montenegrins was shot. Though it was clearly apparent that the shooting was entirely accidental the comrades of the wounded man were infuriated. They were armed and without hesitation they poured a volley into the wedding party, killing and wounding nineteen of them. The dispatch does not state the fate of the bride and groom. The affair has caused intense excitement and it is thought that further trouble will follow.

AUSTRIAN CURRENCY REFORM.

"Commission on Currency Reform" Discusses the Silver Question.

VIENNA, March 8.—Dr. E. Steinback, Austrian Minister of Finance, in welcoming the members of the Commission on Currency Reform said that besides the question of the resumption of specie payments the commission was to consider other and difficult currency questions which have arisen in consequence of the far-reaching change in the firm ratio of value, which had so long existed between gold and silver. The change had had a most sweeping effect upon the Austro-Hungarian ratio of values. This change cannot therefore be omitted in future regulation of the currency. Herr Bauer, director of the Vienna Banking Association, and Herr Benedikt, editor of the *Neue Freie Presse*, member of the Currency Reform Commission, spoke in favor of a gold standard with a temporary continuance of silver currency to the extent of 100,000,000 florins ($34,100,000.)

In Pesth today the Hungarian commission of twenty-one currency experts met Finance Minister Wekerly and concurred in the adoption of a gold standard. While it was admitted that silver ought to be accorded an important place in the new system, there was a difference of opinion as to how far that metal should be employed, the amount of circulation suggested varying from forty to fifty million dollars.

AFTER ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

Police Have Arrested 138 Persons Suspected of Belonging to the "Mala-Vita."

ROME, March 8.—The police of Taranto have arrested 138 persons suspected of being members of the society known as the Mala-Vita, the principal object of which is brigandage. It will be remembered that 179 persons were tried on the same charge in Bari last summer, when the court found all except fourteen guilty and sentenced them to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to fifteen years.

Czar Incensed at His Ministers.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—Hunger typhus is causing terrible mortality in all the famine districts. A serious lack of doctors and nurses and medicines is complained of. The daughter of Gen. Radetski, the defender of Shipka Pass, had died of typhus-fever contracted while nursing peasants. The Czar is incensed at the incompetence of the Ministers to deal with the famine. The greatest disorder prevails throughout the empire and is daily increasing. This fact is regarded as evidence of the impossibility of governing from St. Petersburg.

Fire in a Shoreditch Timber-Yard.

LONDON, March 9.—At this hour (5 a. m.) Latham's timber-yard in Curtain road, Shoreditch, with several adjoining factory buildings, is burning. The occupants of adjacent tenement houses have hurriedly quitted their quarters.

POLICE ROUTED THEM.

LEIPSIC SOCIALISTS NOT ALLOWED TO MEET IN PUBLIC.

So They Made Their Arguments in Beer Shops and Places Similar, and Planned to Hold a Meeting in the Market Place Tuesday—But Though Many in Number They Were Easily Handled—A Great Mass-Meeting of German Miners—German Colonists Badly Treated in Russia.

LEIPSIC, March 8.—The discontent among the large number of unemployed in this city is rapidly spreading. Nor is this discontent made much less powerful in its manifestation by the quarrel which divides the extreme Socialists from those more moderate. The younger party of Socialists is loud-mouthed in its support of public demonstrations, while the moderate deprecate attempts at violence and are willing to take no part in overt acts against the constituted authorities.

The number, however, of the extremists' supporters is constantly growing in this city, and it is believed that unless decisive measures be taken and taken at once trouble will follow the agitation now being carried on. The agitators find good ground among the unemployed in which to sow the seed of discontent, and among the workingmen there is a feeling that the government is entirely responsible for the sufferings they are undergoing. This may be true in a measure, but trade conditions have as much if not more to do with the present troubles.

Since the riotous demonstrations Saturday and Sunday last the Socialist agitators have continued their arguments whenever occasion offered in beer shops and other places where the unemployed congregate, and finally it was determined to attempt to hold a meeting today in the market place. Consequently a large number of the men out of work gathered at the place designated, many of them attending simply because they had nothing else to do, and not because they desired to defy the authorities. Several speeches had been made, when a large force of mounted police appeared and ordered the crowd to disperse. There was some little threat of resistance, and a few of the leaders called upon the men not to be driven by the hirelings of the Emperor, but the crowd manifested no great desire to bring about a collision, and the police had little trouble in clearing the market place.

No More Free Bread in Vienna.

VIENNA, March 8.—The police of this city have issued orders forbidding the further distribution of free bread here to persons who are out of employment and are in needy circumstances.

GERMAN COLONISTS IN RUSSIA.

Not Fairly Treated—Left to Starve While Natives Are Aided.

LONDON, March 8.—A special correspondent who is visiting the famine stricken portions of Russia sends the following letter from Saratoff descriptive of the German colonists on the Volga.

The German colonists on the Volga, who number about 300,000, may be roughly classified as Protestants, Catholics, and Mennonites. They may be most fitly described by the appellation, nineteenth century Rip Van Winkles. Imagine a body of men taken out of the eighteenth century carefully preserved and kept apart from the influences of modern progress, latter-day customs, and ideas, and you have the German colonists of the Volga. They all look like figures out of old German woodcuts, with their solemn, sallow, obstinate, clean shaven faces, their hair dressed like a periwig, their gaunt forms, and their curious, old-fashioned garments. They all wear stocks and they are all dignified and stately. They have still the same furniture which they brought with them more than 100 years ago, and they sleep in funereal, four-post bedsteads. Their women, when young, have the pure and beautiful faces of the Gretchen type.

The condition of the colonists is really worse than that of the Russian peasants in other districts, inasmuch as the Germans have no natural protectors or guardians. The estate owners to whom the Russian peasants formerly belonged still take a sort of patriarchal interest in them and help them in their distress. But the German colonists have no one to whom they can look except a few wealthy employers of labor. The colonists have a feeling that they are left alone to die, without the stretching out of a hand to save them. Even the government aid, scanty enough in all conscience, has been meted out more grudgingly and in smaller quantities to the Germans than to others. The Red Cross Society has passed them by altogether. This is how it comes about that, while the inhabitants of the Russian villages in Saratoff are fed, the Germans are starving.

LIBERAL MAJORITY IN HAWAII.

Nominations for President of the House—Death of the Bishop of Olba.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The steamship Australia arrived at this port today bringing news from Honolulu up to March 1. Little excitement attended the elections of last month and affairs are now quiet. The returns, now complete from all quarters of the kingdom, show that the coming Legislature is composed of a majority of members that may be classed as Liberals or opposed to "missionary" influence. The House will not sit until May next, but a preliminary caucus has been held to nominate candidates for legislative offices, and Henry P. Baldwin has been selected for President of the House by the "missionary" element, while Gen. John S. Walker, Conservative, is supported by the Liberals for that position.

It is now claimed that ex-Attorney-General C. W. Ashford, who was elected Representative, is disqualified by reason of his resigning the office of Notary Public, the law holding such appointees ineligible.

The United States Flagship San Francisco arrived here Feb. 27, nine days from San Diego, Cal. The United States Steamship Pensacola will not leave here for San Francisco until after the 17th inst., on which date Queen Liliuokalani will hold a reception and give a State ball.

The Rt. Rev. Herman Koerckermann, Catholic Bishop of Olba, who died Feb. 22, was buried with great ceremony Feb. 24.

A family of twelve persons have been arrested on the Island of Lanai charged with putting to death a man, woman, and child and torturing another male victim, all members of the same family, in pursuance of their heathen rites.

DOES UNCLE SAM WANT THE CONGO?

Report That Leopold Has Declined an Offer for the State.

ANTWERP, March 8.—The *Handelsblad* says that the United States Government recently made an offer to the King of the Belgians to purchase the Congo Free State and to defray all expenses incurred by Belgium in connection with that country; also to pay an indemnity to Belgium. The paper adds that the King rejected the American Government's proposal. The statement receives no credence in official circles.

[The Congo Free State has sprung out of the discoveries of Mr. Stanley and the explorations carried on subsequently by an International Association founded at Brussels under the Presidency of the King of the Belgians in 1876. The new State was, in the course of 1884 and 1885, recognized by the leading powers of Europe and by the United States conditional upon its maintaining the principles of free trade and of levying only such dues upon shipping or other things for which there shall be returned an equivalent in facilitating the operations of commerce. The territory of this State includes the right bank of the Congo to within a few miles above Vivi; both banks of the river thence to Manyanga; the left bank only as far as the equator, and thenceforth both banks. In the east it extends to Lake Tanganyika. The total area included within its limits amounts to 802,000 square miles, with a population variously estimated at from 8,000,000 to 40,000,000. The mighty Congo, with its numerous navigable tributaries, constitutes the leading feature of this so-called State. It is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to the Yelala Falls above Vivi (460 miles), but between that place and Leopoldville, or Stanley Pool, occur rapids and falls which it has been proposed to avoid by a railroad 280 miles in length. Above Leopoldville the river is navigable as far as the Stanley Falls, a distance of over 900 miles. The population of this vast territory consists of numerous negro tribes, of whom none have as yet attained a superior degree of civilization, while some still practice cannibalism. There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers; but the barren mountain land, which shuts out the coast from the more productive interior, necessitating as it does considerable expense for the transportation of articles of commerce ill able to bear it, must always present a difficulty in developing the resources of the country. at present these are not sufficient to defray even the working expenses of the proposed railway, and it is doubtful whether they can be developed at all without perpetuating the institution of slavery. The exports consist mainly of palm kernels, palm oil, ground nuts, caoutchouc, copal, ivory, wax, sesam, dye woods, copra, hides, and a few minor articles. The coffee plant, sugar cane, and cotton grows wild. Gold, iron, lead, copper, and other minerals have been found.

In July, 1890, a convention was entered into between the Congo State and the Belgian Government for the eventual annexation of the Free State to Belgium. The Belgian Chamber approved the arrangement with only one dissenting vote. By the terms of this convention Belgium was to make a loan of $5,000,000 to the Congo State and to have in return the right of annexation at the end of ten years. The King of Belgium pays from his private purse an annual subsidy to the Congo State until 1900.

The burden seems to have borne heavily upon Belgium; for the constant cry of the Socialists of that country now is that the Congo State must be given up. It is, they say, a drain upon the resources of the country which might better be used to fill the mouths of starving Belgians at home. And not only the Socialists, but the other day the Clericals, too, objected to the African enterprise on the ground that instead of checking the slave trade it tended to increase it. The African is a living question in Belgian politics.]

FRENCH VICTORY IN SENEGAL.

Col. Humbert Takes Koukouro by Assault—Samory Escapes.

PARIS, March 8.—A dispatch from St. Louis, Senegal, states that the French force under the command of Lieut.-Col. Humbert has had another engagement with the noted Emir Samory and has carried Koukouro, in Senegal, by assault. Many of the natives were killed.

Samory made his escape from the French.

PARKER DEACON RELEASED.

Put Under Two Thousand Dollars Bonds—His Health Shattered.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 8.—It is announced from Grasse that Edward Parker Deacon was taken before a magistrate at 5 o'clock this afternoon and released under bonds of 10,000 francs. His lawyer and a friend went on his bond. His confinement of two weeks and the brooding over his wife's dishonor have apparently shattered his health and undermined his spirits.

He has taken a suite of rooms at the hotel in Grasse, where he will remain to await his trial at the Nice assizes late in April or early in May. Mr. Deacon manifests no regret because he killed his wife's lover. Mrs. Deacon will stay at the Hotel Metropole in Cannes until the trial of her husband is concluded.

Society in Cannes and Monte Carlo.

Although there is little gayety in Cannes now, in consequence of the recent death of Capt. Percival, there were amateur theatricals tonight at La Bocca, the villa of Mrs. Hoffman.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince George are expected in Monte Carlo tomorrow at Cape St. Martin Hotel.

Mrs. Ayres of New York gave a dinner party last night at the Grand Hotel, Monte Carlo. The hostess wore a handsome rose silk dress, covered with old point lace and wonderful pearls. The guests were the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle and her husband, Mr. Tom Holer, the Duchess of Newcastle, the Marchioness of Anglesey, Sir Lewis and Lady Motesworth, Mrs. Pratt, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. James Clapp, M. Fontanay, Comte de Dion, and Mr. R. Bedingfield.

Notes About Prominent Personages.

M. Alexandre Dumas fils has decided to sell his celebrated galleries of paintings, which include many important works by Corot, Troyon, Fromentin, twelve Meissoniers, and many other works by modern French masters. The sale will begin in May. M. Dumas will also sell his residence in the Avenue de Villares, his intention being to reside permanently at Marly le Roi, where he has a country house.

President and Mme. Carnot will give, Thursday, the second ball of the season. Several thousand invitations have been issued.

Gen. Brunel, head of the President's military staff, is seriously ill with grip. He left tonight for Cannes.

Lord Dufferin, the new British Ambassador, and Lady Dufferin will arrive here Friday.

Copyright Bill Passes Second Reading.

The Copyright convention between Germany and the United States passed its second reading in the Reichstag today.

Melba's Success in "Lucia" at Rome.

Mme. Melba had an immense success in Rome in "Lucia." The orchestra afterward serenaded her at the hotel. M. Bertrand, manager of the Paris Opera-House, has authorized Mme. Melba to sing one night in Nice on her return from Rome. She will appear in "Rigoletto" at Nice Friday and leave next day for Paris.

Americans Who Are in France.

The following Americans registered today in Paris: H. Cook, Chicago; L. Healy, Chicago; C. Hempstead, Chicago; George Clark, Boston; Kate Green, Arlington; Eugene Hulbert, New York; Joseph Hastings, New York; C. Macintyre, Denver; Eugene Smith, Detroit.

The following American visitors registered today in Nice: Francis B. Swan, Scranton; T. C. Griffin, Scranton; Mrs. P. Greely, New York; Frank Lincoln, New York; J. W. Kildreth and family, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bailey and Mr. N. Miller of New York have arrived at the Hotel de l'Athenée, where Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Milton, Mr. Louis Cohen, Mr. Max Cohn, and Mr. Ferdinand Hall, all of New York, are also staying.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Rogers of Providence have arrived in Paris, as have also Mrs. J. E. Eagle and Mr. E. E. S. Eagle of Chicago.

Mrs. Clements and Mrs. Reynolds are among the recent arrivals at the Hotel Chatham.

Mrs. Blankenburg, who arrived from New York Monday by La Bretagne, has left for Russia.

Mr. W. M. Smith, Mr. Kursh, and Mr. Frank C. Pratt, all from Connecticut, are staying at the Hotel Chatham.

Mrs. Charles P. Cassilly, née Lee, and Miss L. Martin of New York have arrived at the Hotel Westminster from Italy.

Mrs. J. N. Ewell and daughter of East Fifty-sixth street, New York, are at the Hotel Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyell of New York arrived from London last night and leave tomorrow or Nice.

Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss leave for Egypt tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hawley of Connecticut leave tomorrow for the Riviera.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodge have arrived from the South and are at the Hotel Windsor.

The yacht Iolanthe, with Mr. and Mrs. Singer on board, has arrived at Nice from Ajaccio.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Haines and Miss F. Comby of Philadelphia are at the Hotel Normandy.

Miss Holland of New York has arrived at the Hotel Windsor.

Mrs. Rollins of Chicago leaves tomorrow for London.

Mrs. J. William Wheelwright, Miss Wheelwright, and Mrs. Lewis of Boston, Houston, and Philadelphia, respectively, are among the Americans at the Hotel Normandy.

Mr. C. P. Libby and Mr. Jason Shephard of Chicago left yesterday for London.

Mrs. Edward Luckemeyer gave a dinner party last evening at her residence in the Avenue de L'Aman. The guests included Mrs. Van Arnheim, Count W. Edel, Mr. Charles M. Widor, the composer; M. Delsarte, and M. Johann Wolff, the violinist; and M. Cahn, the pianist. After dinner there was music by the hostess, who sang several songs, and by the musicians among her guests.

Weather in Paris.

The weather continues fine, but cold. The lowest temperature was 22°, the highest 40°; the barometer at 6 p. m. was 29.80, and rising. The wind east and moderate.

Corn May Be Exported from Kootais.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—A decree has been issued permitting the export of corn from the Government of Kootais, in Transcaucasia.

THEY STRONGLY FAVOR ANNEXATION.

J. J. McCarthy Says Cicero Will Probably Soon Be Joined to Chicago.

"The sentiment in favor of annexation in the Town of Cicero is spreading rapidly," said J. J. McCarthy yesterday. "We have already a large number of people who have declared themselves in favor of the movement, and unless there is a large percentage of backsliders among them we will carry the election by an overwhelming vote. There is every advantage to be gained by annexation with the city. First and foremost comes adequate fire and police protection. We have no fire protection now and the Cicero police force is worse than useless. The city would give us sufficient police to patrol the district and we would get rid of the drunken ruffians that disgrace their authority now. If we do not carry this question at the coming election we shall at least arouse such a sentiment in favor of the movement that it will be brought to a successful issue within a year."

WILL HAVE NO HASTE.

JUDGE SCALES MAY NOT TRY DR. H. M. SCUDDER FRIDAY.

The Insanity Warrant May Be Dismissed and a Criminal One Instituted—How Scudder Came Near Being Tried in the Insane Court Before the Case Gained Notoriety—Can a Man's Sanity Be Determined by His Handwriting?—The Novel Point That Will Be Raised.

It is not now likely that Dr. Henry M. Scudder will be tried at the Detention Hospital next Friday. Judge Scales is in no hurry. When the trial comes off, if it does, it will probably be in the County Building and not at the Detention Hospital.

But it is by no means certain that a trial on the insanity warrant will be held. Judge Scales said yesterday that the proceedings begun in his court were no bar to other actions, and he did not want the warrant considered in such a light.

Whether he would dismiss the warrant or turn Dr. Scudder over to the police are questions that the Judge does not care to pass on until they come before him in proper form.

"If the State's Attorney," said he, "comes before me and moves to dismiss and shows sufficient cause, I may enter that order. As to the police I will pass an application to surrender him when it is made."

Now that the facts in the Scudder case have been so thoroughly commented on there is no danger that an insanity trial will be hurried through. In fact, Judge Scales promises that ample time shall elapse for the State and those chiefly interested in the prosecution to determine just what they want to do.

However, before the matter gained notoriety a trial was nearly arranged, and but for a slip about securing a jury the criminal phase of the case might have been altered by the record of a verdict declaring that six good men and true had found Henry Martyn Scudder suffering from mental disability, and ordering his removal to Kankakee or Elgin.

Some Interesting Incidents.

All this nearly happened during the early hours of the afternoon after the young doctor had been served with a copy of the warrant at his home. The accused man's friends were anxious to avoid the necessity of a police station or jail cell. Then the insanity plea was made. A party of friends hurried at once to the County Clerk's office, where the usual formal warrant of inquisition was obtained and taken to Judge Scales for indorsement.

"We want this kept quiet—suppressed, you know," said one of the party, returning to file the warrant in the Clerk's office.

"All right," was the answer, and the paper was kept out of sight.

The party then went up-stairs and found Judge Scales in chambers. "This is Dr. Scudder's son," said one, "and we want a quiet and quick trial. Can't we have one at 4 o'clock here. We don't want any notoriety about the unfortunate affair."

But nothing was said about the criminal aspect of the case. The Judge thought a moment and then told the delegation that a trial could be arranged, but he set the hour at 2 o'clock.

"You'd better see a bailiff about a jury," was the Judge's parting advice. But the jury had been dismissed for the day and the delay that would have followed summoning a special venire proved fatal to the plans and the prisoner was housed at the Detention Hospital.

Had the matter followed the usual course of insane cases tried in the County Court jury room there is little doubt that a verdict of insanity would have been returned, which, while not irrevocable, would still have gone far to bar further proceedings.

These insane cases are tried on rather broad-gauge lines and the result described instead of being only possible is the most probable one. Only six men are required for a jury and in many cases the faces of these jurors bear a strange resemblance as they slip back into a retired room to hear the evidence. Few questions are asked other than those relating to the fact of insanity, and a physician and a friend or two of the alleged patient are often the only witnesses in uncontested cases. Frequently the Judge is not present at the examination and the trial is hurried through in a purely unconventional way.

Ready to Serve a Warrant.

Inspector Lewis yesterday called upon Lieut. Bengley of the Stanton Avenue Station to know what had become of the warrant issued by Justice Brayton and upon which Dr. Scudder was arrested. Lieut. Bengley said he still had the warrant and had never made any return upon it because Scudder had never been taken to the station and locked up. Bengley was then ordered to attend the session of the Insane Court next Friday and if Scudder is found to be sane to immediately serve the warrant upon him and take him before Justice Brayton, or if the Justice cannot be found to lock him up in the Stanton Avenue Police Station.

Novel Feature in the Case.

The trial of Dr. Scudder will be a memorable one in legal circles from the introduction of a novel feature as to whether experts in handwriting can determine from the writing as to the sanity of the writer.

The writing of Dr. Scudder in the last will in the case will be the subject of test. This, it will be claimed on trial, is a forgery, done, it will be charged, by Dr. Scudder for the purpose of transferring property given by the first will from certain persons to himself and wife. In medical lines the examination of signatures to important documents has been considered as to the sanity of the writer, but the question has never been considered in courts.

The consideration of this question will be closely watched by the legal and medical fraternity, as well as by all who believe that the mental condition, as well as the character, of a person creeps out through his handwriting, gait, and smaller mannerisms.

Henry L. Tolman, the expert on handwriting, was found in his office in the Chicago Opera-House Block. He was asked: "Have you examined the two wills in the Scudder-Dunton-murder-insanity case?"

"Yes; but as that matter is to come up in court I can say nothing about it for publication."

"Was the last will a forgery?"

"I may be called in court on that. I have nothing to say on it now."

"In a case of that sort how do you detect the forgery?"

"If it is a forgery it is easily detectbale. In a close examination of an aged person's writing there are certain characteristics quickly noticed. It is easier to detect a forgery of the writing of an old person than of one in the prime of life. The down strokes are all right, but the up strokes are jiggley and wavy. The up strokes are lightly written and the flourish strokes show a waver. The writing of a young person is round, free, and easy; of an old one difficult and labored.

"When a person in the prime of life tries to imitate the writing of an old person he naturally attempts to introduce the same kind of shakes or tremors, but as his waves or tremors would be introduced by intention and purpose they would vary widely from those which were the result of muscular decay or senility. He makes a queer, irregular jiggle. He can't repeat the tremors and wavers of age. He has got to go through the decay of the nerves before he can successfully imitate the handwriting. He can no more imitate the writing of an old person than he can the voice of age or the funny little squeak of a boy's voice. More than this there will occasionally be the relapse to the natural style of a strong man."

Diagnosing Through Handwriting.

"As the question will be raised in the Scudder-Dunton case, do you believe that experts in handwriting can tell from the writing as to the mental condition of the writer?"

"In certain forms of insanity it is possible to tell the condition of the patient from an examination of his handwriting. In the first forms of mania the handwriting is characterized by being larger, more loosely written, with a good deal of what is commonly called 'splurging,' or irregular flourishing.

"In epilepsy it is quite frequently much smaller than usual, and just before an attack is much condensed or compressed, with a peculiarly fine tremor in the lines.

"In dementia, especially senile dementia, there are frequent and irregular breaks in the words. Sometimes a letter or two or more are left out, but there is less of the tremor than is often found in the wrist of an old person who is quite sane. A demented person often appears to gather himself together or brace himself when attempting to write, so that for a few words his handwriting may appear quite strong and only to be recognized by the dropping of letters. Of course, besides this, there are other evidences, such as incoherency in sentences, repetition of phrases, evidences of hallucination, the like of which are not properly concerned in handwriting, though they are of the first importance when making a diagnosis of insanity.

"There are other forms of variations in handwriting to be found chiefly among the numerous classes of maniacs where the letters are sometimes printed, where the down strokes will be made perfect and the up strokes omitted entirely. These, of course, are very characteristic, but where the disease has not progressed so far the handwriting has not so marked a change and is to be distinguishable except by comparison with normal writing.

"On the other hand a person may be the victim of severe brain disease, and yet it might not be appreciable in his writing. Handwriting is largely a question of muscle, and if the muscles of the arm or of that portion of the brain termed the third frontal convolution are right the writer may still retain nearly all the characteristics of health, or at least be so nearly normal that no safe conclusions could be drawn from the handwriting alone as to the patient's mental condition."

"Can you cite any special cases where the condition of the mind of the writer could be judged from his writing?"

"There was a case about eight months ago in Indianapolis where a married woman killed herself after writing a note telling the reason why she committed the act. I got the letter. It showed she had been evidently laboring under great mental excitement. The first two or three lines of the letter were apparently written in a natural hand. Then the writer seemed to lose control of herself, and the characters grew larger and more sprawling, indicating that her excitement, or possibly mania or insanity, had overpowered her.

Another Case in Point.

"Here's another instance: A prominent man in Chicago, whose name I cannot give you, committed suicide about a year ago. His diary gave the most astounding record of the varying conditions of his mind for a year. I examined it very carefully, page by page, and I could see not only where he was in better condition one day than another, but even while he was making entries in the diary they was a marked change in his mental ability. Sometimes he would start a day's entry under complete self-control and before he had finished the page the writing would be quite incoherent. He made one or two attempts at self-destruction before he succeeded, but was discovered. One of those attempts was shown by the writing itself, the letters becoming large and disconnected and so misshapen as to be entirely unintelligible. The day he finally made the successful attempt on his life he made an entry in the diary to the effect that he could not endure life any longer and must give it up.

"I was asked if from an examination of that entry and of the preceding pages of the diary and from my knowledge of handwriting I could say whether he was insane when he took his life. I assured the relative who had asked my opinion that I had no doubt whatever from the data given that he was entirely irresponsible, and that his suicide was unquestionably committed while laboring under an attack of insanity.

"Most of this experience on this insanity question, on which I base my conclusions, has been gathered from frequent examination of insane persons at different asylums and from a special collection of their writings."

"Has the question as to a person's sanity as the signer of a will ever been decided in court on expert handwriting testimony alone?"

"No; it has never been tried. That is the reason that so much importance will attach to the Scudder-Dunton case should the test be made there."

"Would it be possible to detect from the handwriting if the writer was laboring under some passion—as great fear or anger?"

"Yes, to some extent. While the mental faculties may be sound the variation in the writing at different times indicates the varying conditions of mind. Of course such questions would have to be answered according to the various circumstances of each case. As a general rule, however, the popular opinion as to the effect of fear or fatigue or the like is greatly exaggerated.

"Handwriting, being a matter of the training of the muscles chiefly, comes to be almost an automatic affair; that is, the mind has comparatively little to do with it except to direct the matter which is to be written. Certain peculiarities are adopted, depending partly on a person's constitution, partly on his want of good copies or models, and partly on his condition in life when he is learning, and when these influences have exerted their power to form what is termed a man's style they exert a continued and nearly unvarying influence through life, growing stronger year by year, and continuing until the weakness of old age begins to influence them.

"If a man writes under the influence of fear or rage the writing is apt to be a little more compressed, with perhaps a little tremor in the light lines and less flourishing than usual, but all the great leading characteristics which have been found by years of practice and habit will still be found to be present. A man cannot lay aside his habits of writing when once well formed except by a training something similar to the one followed in forming such a habit.

"A man's writing is part of his own individuality and, as a general rule, he is the poorest judge of his own peculiarities in writing, as he is of his own peculiarities in walking, eating, talking, and the like."

STRIKERS HAVE FILED A LIST.

Demands in the Indianapolis Street-Car Trouble.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 8.—[Special.]—A formal statement of the demands of the employés of the street-railway company was submitted to President Frenzel by the advisory committee today. The statement was prepared under the direction of the General Executive committee of all the labor organizations. They are, therefore, the expressed will of organized labor. However, they were presented to the brotherhood and indorsed by a meeting of that organization before they were laid before Mr. Frenzel, and are therefore the views of the street-car men, though prepared by the committee named.

The demands are (1) that a system shall be adopted whereby car service men will be allowed to ride free anywhere upon the lines while not on duty; (2) that if the men are limited to one ride to and one from daily work there shall be granted an increase of wages of one cent per hour; (3) that the four men discharged just before the strike was inaugurated shall be reinstated; (4) that substitutes shall receive the same pay as regular employés when performing the same service; (5) that promotions must be made according to time of service, other things being equal; (6) that all non-union men in the service of the company, employed after Jan. 9, shall be discharged; (7) that when any employé is discharged he shall be entitled to a fair trial before a committee of the brotherhood, and he may appeal to even higher authority; if found innocent he shall be paid in full for lost time; (8) that offenses that do not entail a loss of $100 should not be punished by discharge unless repeated by negligence.

President Frenzel has taken the demands under consideration and will reply to the communication tomorrow. Several new demands have been made which were not at issue in the strike. It is believed that they were thrown in for good measure rather than with any purpose to insist upon their being granted.

ROYAL

IS THE

Best Baking Powder

The Official Government Reports:

The United States Government, after elaborate tests, reports the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be of greater leavening strength than any other. (*Bulletin 13, Ag. Dep., p. 599.*)

The Canadian Official Tests, recently made, show the ROYAL BAKING POWDER highest of all in leavening strength. (*Bulletin 10, p. 16, Inland Rev. Dep.*)

In practical use, therefore, the ROYAL BAKING POWDER goes further, makes purer and more perfect food, than any other.

DETERMINED TO STAND TOGETHER.

Two Hundred and Seventeen Women Strikers Join the Trades and Labor Assembly.

Selz, Schwab & Co.'s ex-employés are as firm as ever in their determination to stand together. The men and women held separate meetings at Cline's Hall yesterday under the guidance of John R. Patterson. Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan addressed the meeting. She related the many hardships of child and unorganized labor. She was followed in a speech commending the women's application for a membership charter from the American Federation of Labor. James Buckley of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union congratulated the women on their action in aiding the men, and said he expected Mr. Skiffington to arrive here Thursday next and with his aid the strikers could then be merged into the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.

John R. Patterson made a speech pledging the support of the Bricklayers' Union, of which he is a member. He said that he would propose a boycott of Selz, Schwab & Co.'s shoes.

"It is the working people," he said, "who buy factory-made shoes, and not the millionaires. They can afford to have their shoes made to order."

The Finance committee reported that it visited one shoe factory yesterday and collected $35 from the employés. One of them gave $5 to the strikers' fund and others followed with sums ranging from $3 down to 15 cents.

Arrangements have been made to hold a ball for the benefit of the strikers at Second Regiment Armory, Michigan avenue. It is estimated that between $4,000 and 5,000 will be derived from this source.

The firm's statement that sixty of the women had returned to work is emphatically denied, and the proof given is that "none have been missing from any of the meetings."

Supt. Frank refused any information to newspaper men as to how many hands were at work.

The police were on guard as usual yesterday, but as no strikers approached the factory they had a good time sunning themselves.

MANY NAIL MACHINES ARE IDLE.

Employes of the Lambert Wire Nail Mill Leave Their Machines.

JOLIET, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—Many of the machines in the nail factory of Lambert's wire-mill are idle today, nearly 100 of the employés and helpers having quit work. Several weeks ago the nail factory was started and operators from all over the country came here. The night foreman after a few weeks was offered his machines and a new man put in the place. The foreman refused to work and demanded his time, which was given him, and after some time he was paid off and left. He told the other operators he had been discharged, and they waited on Mr. Lambert Monday afternoon to present their grievances. He told them the man left of his own accord. They refused to believe this and Mr. Lambert brought in his superintendent. The operators said the new man knew nothing about the business and they would not work under him. The strike has so far only affected 100 men out of 700 or 800.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8.—The disagreement between the 'longshoremen and stevedores has been amicably adjusted, and the strikers have returned to work.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 8.—[Special.]—The Tanners' and Curriers' Union gave a public entertainment at the opera-house this evening for the benefit of the strikers at Milwaukee.

NASHVILLE CITIZENS GO ARMED.

A Company of Volunteers Organized Against Railroad Property Destroyers.

NASHVILLE, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—The greatest excitement prevails here yet over the Louisville and Nashville railway company's effort to demolish the tracks of the Centralia and Chester tracks. Mayor F. E. Liese called a meeting of the citizens this afternoon, and fully five hundred assembled. Mayor Liese was elected Chairman and the Hon. James J. Anderson Secretary. Addresses were made by C. M. Farman, T. B. Needles, Col. L. Krughoff, the Hon. James A. Watts, and others.

As two attempts have been made by the Louisville and Nashville to ruin the tracks of the Centralia and Chester, a railroad that competed with the Louisville and Nashville, it was enthusiastically decided by the meeting to use every effort to protect their property. To do so they have organized and forty volunteers will meet with shotguns, Winchesters, rifles, and revolvers under the orders of the Mayor at the signal given and repel any future attempt. It has become quite a serious thing and will result in bloodshed should another attempt on the tracks be made.

Murderer Bausley Captured.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 8.—[Special.]—Murderer Madison Bausley has been captured. He has succeeded in eluding the officers ever since June 14 last, when he murdered Edmund Richardson.

LANGDON & BATCHELLER'S

Genuine Thomson's

Glove-Fitting CORSETS.

The high Standard of material and workmanship is still maintained as in the past; the very best quality of French Horn Strips being used as stays.

These goods are sold by all First-Class Retailers throughout the United States at the following prices:

Young Ladies'	$ .75
R-H. Three Lengths	1.00
N. Nursing	1.00
K. Extra Long	1.00
Ventilating. Three Lengths	1.00
L. Extra Long	1.25
O. Extra Long, Black	1.25
G. Medium and Extra Long	1.50
G. Nursing	1.50
Abdominal	1.50
Abdominal. Sizes about 32	1.75
E. Three Lengths	1.75
E. Three Lengths, Black	1.75
B. Two Lengths	2.25
B. Two Lengths, Black	2.50

Money refunded if NOT satisfactory.

We warrant "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSETS.

GRAY FOR GOVERNOR.

HE MAY GO INTO THE INDIANA STATE CONVENTION.

Belief That Those Who Boom Him for President Are Not Sincere, and Would Drop Him at a Critical Moment—Bynum Prefers to Remain in Congress—Other Candidates in the Field to Head the State Ticket—Railroads Want to Show Favors to the Independents.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 8.—[Special.]—A month ago it was the common belief that Congressman Bynum would be given the Democratic nomination for Governor with scarcely any opposition. Today, however, he is not in the race. He bows to the situation by announcing that he does not desire the nomination and that he prefers to remain in Congress. The contest will therefore, be chiefly between ex-Speaker Niblock and Claude Matthews, the former Secretary of State, with prospects largely in favor of the latter. Matthews has made or allowed no announcement that he would like the nomination for Governor. On the contrary, he is an avowed candidate for Secretary of State. It is likely a strong pressure will soon be exerted to compel Matthews to declare himself decisively one way or the other on the question of Governor. There is believed to be one man who could come in even at this late day, and snatch the nomination from Matthews. That man is Isaac P. Gray, and there are politicians known to be Gray's friends who today are talking significantly about the demand which is being made upon him to allow his name to be presented to the State convention. These preliminary indications of Gray's relinquishment of his pursuit of the Presidency are said to be the result of certain discoveries which the ex-Governor has lately made. It is alleged that he has become convinced, or, at any rate, suspicious, that the promises of support which have been made him have in large part come from Democrats who would give him complimentary support in the National convention at the outset, and drop him when the real stress of contest came.

RAILROADS AND THE INDEPENDENTS.

Precedents to Be Broken in Giving Delegates Reduced Rates to Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., March 8.—[Special.]—The railroads entering Omaha from the West and South have interested themselves in the first National convention of the People's party which is to be held in this city July 4, and will use their influence to pursuade all railroads to make special rates and other concessions for that event. Ordinarily such action cannot be taken until within ninety days of the event, but a meeting of the representatives of the Omaha lines was held this morning and they decided to urge the matter upon the immediate attention of the various traffic associations. A resolution was passed asking that a half-fare rate be put in from all points, that tickets be sold early enough to permit delegates to reach Omaha in time for preliminary meetings July 2, and that the return limit be fixed at July 15. This resolution will be forwarded at once to the Transcontinental, the Trans-Missouri, the Southern, the Southwestern, and the Central Associations.

WANTS PROHIBITION KEPT OUT.

The Fort Scott "Monitor" Says It Has Sapped the Republican Party's Vitality.

FORT SCOTT, Kas., March 8.—[Special.]—The Fort Scott *Daily Monitor*, heretofore the leading prohibition paper in Southeastern Kansas, says today that prohibition has been gradually sapping the Republican party of Kansas of its vitality, and now advocates the policy of letting prohibition stand upon its own merits, keeping it out of the platform of the Republican party. The paper says further:

Prohibition has not closed the open saloon in Kansas. In one-third of the counties of the State there are open saloons, which are due largely to the fact that prohibition has been converted into a football, which politicians have used to distract the attention of people while they pursue other purposes which have worked disaster to the true interests of the State. More than one-half the nominations of the Republican party—State, county, and city—have not been even in sympathy with the principle of prohibition. The result of this state of things has made the enforcement of prohibition impossible and is rapidly transforming the young men of Kansas into the most contemptible political trimmers of the time. The policy of bribing Prohibitionists to vote the Republican ticket by putting prohibition in the platform and then bribing anti-Prohibitionists to stand upon the platform by giving them the offices is an admitted failure.

MACOUPIN COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Harrison's and Fifer's Administrations Indorsed—Delegates to the State Convention.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—The Republican county convention was held here today, with full delegations from all the precincts in the county. The following county officers were nominated: Levi B. Smith, Circuit Clerk; Alva Cloud, State's-Attorney; T. C. Terry, Surveyor; A. Robson, Coroner. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the administrations of President Harrison and Gov. Fifer, and also recommending the repeal of the school law as it now stands, also instructing the delegates to the State convention to vote for Gen. John I. Rinaker for Congressman-at-Large. The delegates to the Senatorial convention were instructed to vote for Col. S. McKnight for minority Representative to the Legislature from the Thirty-eighth District. Short addresses were made by Gen. Rinaker, Capt. H. Cowen, Senator Bassett, Col. McKnight, and others. The following delegates were selected to the State convention: S. McKnight, J. Binney, J. M. Ahrens, B. Cowen, M. L. Kepling, R. H. Wood, W. H. Dugger, M. H. Seaman, P. B. Spooner, J. R. Miles, T. G. Gleason, W. G. Burgdorff, J. W. Kitzmiller, and G. L. Tipton.

HILL HAS FRIENDS IN THE WEST.

Chauncey I. Filley Agrees, However, That Somebody Else Is Wanted for President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—[Special.]—Chauncey I. Filley, member of the Republican National and Chairman of the State committee from Missouri, was interviewed by a reporter as to Hill's chances in the West, and said:

Hill has made some strong friends in the West. They like his fighting qualities. He makes a virtue of winning for the Democracy what they would consider a crime if done by the Republicans. But the Democrats of the West are looking for some Western man or a compromise in New York on Whitney. They want to get out of New York and Wall street, though they might take Whitney if they had to go to New York. Boies of Iowa and Palmer of Illinois are looming up, and Carlisle's friends don't want to surrender him yet.

RESOLUTION AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Linn County, Ia., Republicans Consider It, but Take No Action.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 8.—[Special.]—The Linn County Republican convention for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State convention was held in the city this afternoon. The following resolution was introduced:

The Republicans of Linn County, feeling at all our elections the deserved unpopularity of unenforced prohibition and recognizing the evils and dangers of nullification as everywhere practiced in the larger cities of the State, petition the General Assembly now in session at Des Moines that, inasmuch as State enforcement measures are not now possible, they modify the present prohibitory law so as to include such county option features as in their judgment will best subserve the interest of true temperance, and secure an approximately uniform enforcement of law in all the counties of the State.

A motion was made to adjourn, which was done without a vote on the bill being taken.

REPUBLICANS MADE LARGE GAINS.

Result of Iowa's Municipal Contests—The Gatch Bill Indorsed.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 8.—[Special.]—The results of yesterday's municipal elections, so far as the returns have been received, show striking Republican gains wherever political lines were drawn. The most marked gain is reported from Council Bluffs, where the Republican vote was increased 882 over last fall and a Republican Mayor was elected. In Council Bluffs the Republican City convention, by a unanimous vote, indorsed the Gatch bill, and the big gain there is considered an expression of confidence in that bill. At Cedar Rapids there was a good Republican gain and the Republicans of that city also indorse the bill. In many of the smaller cities party lines were not drawn, but wherever they were the results show uniform gains in the Republican vote. The friends of the Gatch bill here claim these elections show that the measure is indorsed by the people.

BURLINGTON, Ia., March 8.—Peter Fawcett, Law and Order candidate, was elected Mayor yesterday by a majority of seventy-eight over Chris Bonn, Democrat.

MASON CITY, Ia., March 8.—[Special.]—The city election yesterday resulted in the election of C. H. Londro in the First Ward, A. A. Crossby in the Second, and John Stanton in the Third.

MUNICIPAL RESULTS IN MINNESOTA.

License Was a Feature in Many of the Contests—Reports Received.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 8.—[Special.]—A large number of towns and villages in Minnesota held their spring elections today. Reports from thirty-three towns had been received up to 11 o'clock tonight. Of this number twenty voted on the liquor question. "License" was carried in eleven towns, while nine voted for "no license." In several the former policy on the liquor question was reversed, some towns favoring license for the first time in many years.

OWATONNA, Minn., March 8.—[Special.]—At the municipal election here today the Republicans elected W. A. Dyres Mayor, the whole city ticket, and most of the aldermen.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., March 8.—[Special.]—The municipal election which was held here today resulted in a majority for the nonpartisan nominees, as follows: A. W. Norton, Mayor; M. M. Clark, Recorder; John Clifford, Treasurer; Donaldson and Rice, City Justice.

AUSTIN, Minn., March 8.—[Special.]—Mayor Johnson, Republican, was reëlected today.

MANY HARRISON DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Result of County Conventions in Iowa—Some Favor an Iowa Man.

TOLEDO, Ia., March 8.—[Special.]—The Tama County Republican convention today selected thirteen delegates to the State convention. Resolutions were adopted favoring Harrison's renomination, and the delegates are thought to be in accord with this expression.

MARION, Ia., March 8.—[Special.]—The Linn County Republican convention today selected twenty-four delegates to the State convention. The first choice of the delegates would be an Iowa man, Allison or Clarkson. Next they would prefer Blaine, then Harrison, Rusk, Alger, or who is thought to be the strongest man in the field after the first three named.

WASHINGTON, Ia., March 8.—[Special.]—Washington County sends thirteen delegates to the State and District Republican conventions. They favor Harrison for President.

DEMOCRATIC MAYOR IN PORTLAND.

Maine's Largest City Elects the First in Twenty Years.

PORTLAND, Me., March 8.—[Special.]—Elections were held in many cities of the State Monday and wherever changes have been made all have been in favor of the Democratic party. Portland has elected a Democratic Mayor for the first time in twenty years and Democrats control the city government. Saco has a Democratic city government and Mayor for the first time in twenty-five years, and Lewiston has also gone the same way. Never before in the history of the State has the Democratic party been so well organized. The Democrats have declared against the prohibitory law and liquor was the great issue in today's voting.

MISSOURI'S FIFTEEN DISTRICTS.

Instructions to Prepare a Scheme for Two to Be Republican.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8.—[Special.]—After two weeks' considering sundry plans for making fifteen Democratic Congressional districts, the committees of the two Houses today appointed a subcommittee to formulate a plan making thirteen Democratic and two Republican districts. The subcommittee is to prepare a map to be reported to the committtee tomorrow, and if the plan can be agreed upon the committee will prepare a bill accordingly and submit it to the Democratic caucus.

Anti-Hill Movement Growing.

TROY, N. Y., March 8.—[Special.]—At a special meeting of the Young Men's Democratic club of Albany last night ex-Mayor John Boyd Thacher was deposed as President and Congressman Tracey elected in his place. It is said an effort will be made to depose Mr. Thacher for the Presidency of the State League of Clubs. It is asserted that the enmity of the Cleveland men will lead them to oppose the renomination of Mr. Manning for the office of Mayor because he accepted at the hands of Senator Hill a place as a delegate to the National convention. P. F. Bulger has been appointed Provisional Chairman for Oneida County, F. M. Todd for Allegany County, and Dr. Guy C. Bagley for Dutchess County, by Chairman Fairchild of the State committee in charge of the preparations for the May convention. Richmond County is organizing rapidly, more than a hundred Staten Island Democrats having already signed the enrollment list.

Rochester's Rebuke to Hill.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 8.—[Special.]—The result of the municipal election here today was in the nature of a rebuke to Senator Hill and his methods. In opposition to the wishes of the people the Democratic Legislature increased the number of wards from sixteen to twenty in order to gerrymander it for the Democrats. Today party lines were disregarded, and Republicans and Democrats voted practically against the local Democratic ticket made up of Hill men. The Republican candidates for Mayor and Executive Board were elected by large majorities, and the Common Council, School Board, and Board of Supervisors are solidly Republican. The Democrats have control of no department of the city or county government.

Says Cleveland Is a Dead Cock.

DETROIT, Mich., March 8.—[Special.]—William G. Thompson has returned from a conference with David B. Hill in Washington. He says:

Cleveland has no more chance of the nomination than has Don M. Dickinson, and I am giving the strongest illustration I can conjure up. Should Hill die Cleveland could not get one of New York's electoral votes. Without them his defeat would be certain. Hill can command them all and thus, to my mind, insure his election. Cleveland is a dead cock in the pit and Hill is bound to get the nomination.

Why Teller Opposes Harrison.

DENVER, Colo., March 8.—Several Eastern papers have stated that Senator Teller's opposition to the renomination of President Harrison was because of a personal grievance. Today State Senator Steck received a letter from Mr. Teller in which he defines his position on the Presidential question. He opposes the renomination of Mr. Harrison, he says, "simply because I don't agree with him on his financial policy as applied to silver, and not because of any personal feelings."

Republicans Win at Clinton, Ia.

CLINTON, Ia., March 8.—E. A. Hughes, Republican, defeated A. M. Gobble, Democrat, for Mayor of Clinton by over 200. The Republicans also secure the Auditor, Treasurer, Solicitor, and Marshal. The Democrats elect Police Judge, City Engineer, and three Aldermen. Disaffection of the Swedes and Danes caused the change. The City of Chancy, adjoining Clinton on the south, has voted to annex to Clinton.

Gov. Abbett Rebuked.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—[Special.]—The elections in the towns and boroughs of South Jersey today showed that Gov. Abbett's rule or ruin policy was rebuked, especially in Camden, where J. L. Wiscott was elected Mayor by 2,500 majority. The Republicans won everywhere except in Millville, where local issues resulted in a Democratic gain.

License Carried at Nokomis.

HILLSBORO, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—At the annual city election held at Nokomis yesterday the great issue was license or no license. License carried by a good majority, the following ticket being elected: Mayor, George S. Upstone; Aldermen, M. R. Spannegel, John Hukill, J. E. Hillis, Thomas Ridler, and Joseph W. Wild. The question of organizing under the general law was defeated.

Candidates in the Fourteenth District.

DECATUR, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—The Republican Central committee of the Fourteenth Congressional District will meet in Decatur March 11 to fix time and place of holding the Congressional convention. There will be three candidates before the convention—B. F. Funk of McLean County, M. F. Kanan of Macon County, and V. Warner of De Witt County.

NO RACE QUOTATIONS.

THE MERCANTILE TELEGRAPHIC COMPANY TOOK NO BETS.

President Townsend Full of Eloquence and Indignation—He and His May Sue Some One—The Kellogg Sale of Trotters—Racing at New Orleans, St. Louis, Gloucester, and Guttenberg—Fighters Talking at New Orleans—Corbett Pleads for a Chance at Sullivan.

The Mercantile Telegraph company, No. 267 Clark street, was open for business yesterday, but there were no races posted on the blackboard and no race returns received. Operators were there all day and commercial messages were sent.

James H. Townsend, the President of the company, arrived from St. Louis and denounced the unwarranted roughness of the Chicago police. He said:

"I am inclined to find out through the courts whether the police can break into a legitimate telegraph company's office and arrest people who might have been in the place to send a commercial message. A gentleman wanted me to enter suit. He stated that he came in to send a message not bearing on racing at all and was carried off to the police station through a driving rain and with a mob jeering at him.

"Our company is regularly incorporated and leases a duplex wire from St. Louis to St. Paul with a relay here from the Western Union. We pay $17,000 a year for the wire. The only agreement we have with the Western Union is that on any other but race messages we must charge its rates. Shaw has nothing to do with our company. He simply uses our line and pays telegraph tolls for doing so. A man could walk into the Western Union office in the presence of the entire police force of Chicago and telegraph an order to a friend at Guttenberg to place $50 on a horse for him and there would be no interference. We telegraph an order to Frank Shaw at St. Paul to place bets for our patrons. We enter into the transaction simply as a common carrier and get our $17 000 back by the telegraph tolls paid. We shall open at St. Louis in a few days. A saloonkeeper there will post the St. Paul odds in a building adjoining ours. If one wants to bet he can step across to our room and telegraph an order to St. Paul. Chief of Police Harrigan has promised us that if he wants us for a test case he will arrest us quietly and not swoop down on us in the brutal manner your police did yesterday.

"We have the best legal talent here and at St. Louis, and we have not had a single lawyer tell us there is a vulnerable point in Mr. Shaw's scheme."

Chief McClaughry stated yesterday that he had ordered the raid on his own responsibility, and the only reason why the place was not raided yesterday was that no wagers were being sent away. The Chief intimated that as the backers of the Mercantile Telegraph company pool sellers wanted to make a test case of the arrests made Monday they would have to wait till the cases were decided in their favor before selling pools again. "They have asked us to wait for them," he said, "and I guess they will have to wait for us."

CLIMAX II. FOULED ZOOLEIN.

Nettie Kent, Annie May, Lady Unde, and Marie K. Win at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8.—[Special.]—It was clear and disagreeable today, while the track was very heavy from recent rains, and the mud helped to upset the calculations of the knowing ones, aided by a claim of foul in the second race, which was allowed. Zoolein was a favorite over the field in that race, but he was fouled by Climax II. on the home turn, by which he lost three or four lengths. Capt. Williamson, the patrol judge, saw foul and reported it, so that the claim of Zoolein's jockey was allowed and Climax II. disqualified. Only one favorite, Lady Unde, won. Miracle was left standing at the post in the opening dash, and she did not go the route.

The string of Frank Phillips, including some high-class 2-year-olds, were shipped this afternoon for Memphis.

Nine started in the opening dash, five furlongs, and Miracle, Dickens, and Mitchell L. (Burns), were each at 3 to 1; Nettie Kent (Clayton), 4 to 1; Frolic (Williams) and Capt. Pennyweight (Keith), 5 to 1 each. Nettie had everything her own way from first to last and won easily by three lengths, Mitchell L. two before Lucy Gardner. Time, 1:06.

The second race, at six furlongs, had seven starters, with Zoolein (Keith) at 4 to 5, One Dime (Slaughter), 5 to 1, Grandpa (McDonald) and Annie May (Clayton), 7 to 1 each. Zoolein was about taking the lead on the turn when he was jostled and fouled by Climax II. The latter then went on and won by a length, Annie May half a length before Zoolein. Climax II. was disqualified and Annie May awarded the race. One Dime was placed third. Time, 1:21¾.

There were only four starters in the third race, six and one-half furlongs, with Lady Unde (Slaughter) at 4 to 5; First Lap (McDonald), 9 to 5; Ninon (Williams), 5 to 1, and Hamlin 10 to 1. After First Lap had led until well into the stretch Lady Unde went to the front and won as she pleased by two lengths, First Lap three lengths before Hamlin. Time, 1:27¼.

The last race, a handicap at seven and one-half furlongs, had five starters, and Sam Sayre (Overton) and Critic (McDonald) were each at 2 to 1; Sir Planet (Burns), 3 to 1; Marie K (Clayton), 5 to 1; Rimini, 8 to 1. Critic led until inside the last furlong pole, where Marie K. came strong and won by two lengths, Sam Sayre half a length before Rimini, and Critic lapped on the latter. Time, 1:43.

BUT ONE ST. LOUIS FAVORITE.

Guardina, Puente, Cinch, Annie Clark, and Jack Murray Won.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 8.—[Special.]—Three thousand people witnessed some starting at the East Side track today that made their hair stand on end. Col. Jack Chinn's work with the flag was wretched. He virtually presented the third race to Cinch, who was an outsider in the betting. Cinch was off four lengths in front of the others. Miss Mary was a heavily-backed favorite, and the crowd gave Chinn an awful roasting. Jack Murray was the only favorite to win. The summaries:

First race, five furlongs—Guardina (V. Britton), 105 pounds, 6 to 1, won; Crit Davis (Jackson), 107, 10 to 1, second; Red Budd III., 15 to 1, third. Time—1:06¾.

Second race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Puente (J. Murphy), 110 pounds, 7 to 1, won; Palmyra (Steppe), 111, 5 to 1, second; Grafton (Pierce), 113, 3 to 2, third. Time—1:06¾.

Third race, owners' handicap, four and a half furlongs—Cinch (T. Sloan), 87 pounds, 10 to 1, won; Miss Mary (C. Weber), 85, 2 to 1, second; Black Knight (C. McDonald), 85, 5 to 1, third. Time, :58¾.

Fourth race, handicap, five and a half furlongs—Annie Clark (C. Weber), 97 pounds, 3½ to 1, won; Kyrie B. (C. McDonald), 90, 3 to 1, second; Mayor Noland (Jordan), 75, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:12¾.

Fifth race, owners' handicap, five furlongs—Jack Murray (C. McDonald), 85, 7 to 5, won; Dave Pulsifer, (T. Sloan), 87, 5 to 1, second; Hoodoo (Arnold), 85, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:05.

Wednesday's St. Louis entries are:

First race, five furlongs—Nellie D., 100 pounds; Emma Lake, 100; May Lilly, 100; Minnie Gugle, 100; Jessie, 100; Trixy M., 100; Warren Lewis, 102; Deboe, 102.

Second race, six furlongs—Preston B., 105 pounds; Glessner, 105; Cruikshanks, 105; Day Dream, 105; Montpelier, 109; Serenader, 109.

Third race, five and a half furlongs—Primrose, 108 pounds; Irene H., 110; Rubens, 111; Sea King, 112.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Gen. Caldwell, 93 pounds; Oakview, 94; Nathan Frank, 100; Wild Rose, 96; Kildare, 105; Bessie K., 96; Woodpecker, 92.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Belle M., 100 pounds; J. J., 100; Vedanna, 100; Castilian, 100; Miss Norton, 100; Bell Boy, 102; Bush McDuff, 102; Billy Coleman, 102.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Catoosa, 100 pounds; Lucy Howard, 100; Flora May, 100; Sister Jane, 100; Picadilly, 102; John Irwin, 102; Blue Banner, 102; Hoodoo, 105.

FOUR GLOUCESTER FAVORITES.

Jim Clare, Stringfellow, Rose Howard, Umpire Kelly, Vevay, and Arkins Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—[Special.]—Only one outsider and one second choice horse were among the winners at Gloucester today. It rained a perfect sheet of water all afternoon. The favorites were Jim Clare in the first, Rose Howard in the third, Umpire Kelly in the fourth, and Vevay in the fifth. The summary follows:

First race, six and a half furlongs—Jim Clare (Merrick), 2½ to 1, won; Llewellyn (Graves), 8 to 1, second; King Solomon, (Ross), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:34¾.

Second race, six and one-fourth furlongs—Stringfellow (Larrissey), 8 to 1, won; Jersey (Kuechen), 8 to 5, second; Illian (Yetter), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:31.

Third race, seven furlongs—Rose Howard (Larrissey), 8 to 5, won; Barthena (Kuechen), 2½ to 1, second; Garrison (McDermott), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:30.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Umpire Kelly (Kuechen), 1 to 2, won; Leo Brigel (Morrissey), 3 to 1, second; Hemet (Houben), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:26¾.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Vevay (Larrissey), 8 to 5, won; Harry Russell (Ballard), 10 to 1, second; Pickidine (Morrissey), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:02.

Sixth race, one mile—John Arkins (McDermott), 5 to 1, won; Pilgrim (Crittenden), 2½ to 1, second; Village King (Merrick), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:57¾.

Wednesday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, six furlongs—Lettoon, 112 pounds; Judge Nelson, 111; Toulon, 111; Pat Kelly, 111; Owen Golden, 112; Edgar Johnson, 111; Wanderer II., 107; Gounod, 105; Frank S., 105; Young Lottery, 104; Lum, 104; Money Maid, 88.

Second race, five furlongs, maidens—Maggie C. gelding, 110 pounds; Little Dan, 208; Willie H., 107; Easter, 107; Calculus, 107; Kate Morgan, 105; Turner, 104; Silver Maid colt, 104; Maid of Richland, 103; Abram Daly, 102; Virgin, 96; Jardine, 95; Santa Rita colt, 92; Valkyr, 90.

Third race, one mile—Middlestone, 112 pounds; Juggler, 110; Bravo, 110; Birthday, 110; Ed McGinnis, 110; Tourist, 106; Hourl, 101; Garwood, 100.

Fourth race, four and a half furlongs—Whitenose, 108 pounds; Eugene Brodie, 102; Bonnie Lass, 100; Nettie, 99; Nermo, 97; Emma J., 96; Majella, 93; Marigold, 93; Minnie J., 93; Annie E., 90.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Rover, 119 pounds; The Doctor, 115; John Lackland, 112; Coriolanus, 112; Mileties, 112; Kanesville, 111; Paola, 107; Tappahannock, 107; William Henry, 107; Englewood, 107; Fast Time, 102; Wigwam, 97.

Sixth race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Patrocles, 109 pounds; Judge Stearns, 106; Dirigo, 102; Waterloo, 102; Manhattan, 102; Skidmore, 102; Teddington, 102.

OVER GUTTENBERG'S MUD.

Marty B., Miss Belle, J. B., Panway, Woodcutter, and Neptunus Were Winners.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., March 8.—The track was in bad condition and the attendance was very slim:

First race, five furlongs—Marty B., 3 to 1, won; Ballad second, Craft third. Time, 1:08¾.

Second race, six furlongs—Miss Belle, 2 to 5, won; Peralto second, King Hazen third. Time, 1:25.

Third race, one mile and a quarter—J. B., 8 to 5, won; Sandstone second, Oro third. Time, 2:27½.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Panway, 15 to 1, won; Ballarat second, Little Fred third. Time, 1:07.

Fifth race, one mile—Woodcutter, 1 to 2, won; Blitzen second, Text third. Time, 1:52½.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Neptunus, 8 to 5, won; Van second, Cascade third. Time, 1:45¼.

Wednesday's Guttenberg entries are:

First race, for beaten horses, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Ofalece, 112 pounds; Vandal, 109; Westfarms, 109; Character, 107; Benefit, 107; Architect, 107; Pluto, 105; Early Dawn, 104; Mamie S. B., 100.

Second race, for maiden 2-year-olds, selling, three furlongs—Jack Lovell, 96 pounds; Dillon J., 94; Athlene filly, 91; Rey Del Mar, 88; Vocal, 87.

Third race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Jay F. Dee, 111 pounds; Marie Lovell, 105; Bill Barnes, 102; Watch Me, 102; Innovation, 91.

Fourth race, selling, one mile and a furlong—Long Stride, 114 pounds; Kempland, 99; Sir George, 95; J. B., 93; Azrael, 80.

Fifth race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Marty B., 123 pounds; Objection, 123; Belle Brackett, 120; Coldstream, 120; Menthol, 120; Napa II., 116; Archie Collins, 97.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Fenelon, 123 pounds; Frank L., 114; Algernon, 114; Forest King, 114; Bias, 114.

Sale of Trotting Stock.

Kellogg & Co's. sale of trotting stock attracted a large crowd to the West Side stables yesterday morning and afternoon. The principal sales made were:

Nellie Bly, bk. f., by Monroe Chief, dam by Mambrino Wilkes, to A. N. Buchanan, Sacramento City, Cal., $700.

Just Right, br. m., 1883, by Herr's Mambrino Patchen, dam by Honest Allen, to A. A. Kitzmiller, Lexington, Ky., $675.

Daisy, b. m., 1880, by Mambrino King, dam Rosa, to Don J. Leathers, Grand Rapids, Mich., $600.

Amherst, b. c., 1889, by Ambassador, dam Sail Ho, to G. W. Ameralan, Piano, Ill., $1,200.

Stirna, blk. f., 1890, by Ambassador, dam Shadow, to Sesson & Lilly, Grand Rapids, $600.

Cherry Bloom, b. f., 1891, by Patron, dam Cleora B., to A. J. McCrea Jr., Gouverneur, N. Y., $1,000.

Alberta, b. f., 1889, by Albert W., dam Eohota, to Gretna Stock Farm, $700.

The sale continues today and tomorrow.

FIGHTERS ARE VERY VOCIFEROUS.

Fitzsimmons, Corbett, and Choynski Are All Talking at Long Range.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8.—[Special.]—The Corbett-Choynski match is off. Phil Dwyer did not wish to be mixed up with pugilism, and was released from his agreement even before Corbett announced that he would not fight a man whom he has already whipped. Choynski is very sore over Corbett's remark. He claims that Corbett only whipped him once when he was an inexperienced boy of 19 and knew nothing about boxing, and that he has improved a great deal since and is willing and anxious to try conclusions again. Although Corbett is well known, Choynski has made many friends who stand ready to back him against his fellow-Californian, and Choynski says he will leave Saturday for Chicago and will follow Corbett to his haunts, challenging him openly and forcing him to fight or crawl.

Fitzsimmons and Carroll will leave about the same time for New York to interview the various managers who have been making them offers. They will make an American tour and not go to England. They will, however, negotiate with Pritchard for a match and endeavor to have the affair come off before the Olympic club next Mardi Gras, when they can get purses of from $12,000 to $15,000 and as much betting as either side desires, and will also admit of a long sparring tour in the meantime. Fitzsimmons did not feel at all honored because Corbett in declining to fight Choynski offered to meet either Fitzsimmons or Sullivan. Said he: "As to Jim Corbett, he knows I challenged him before Maher accepted, and he refused to meet me, and since I have defeated the man he would not go up against I think him not good enough. Neither has he enough reputation as a fighter to meet the conqueror of the Irish champion. At present I have no idea of going out of my class again, but if he will fight honestly and quit so much fight in the papers some day I may give him a show. I am satisfied to be a champion of one class, while he is champion of nothing. If Corbett is really anxious to meet a good man Joe Choynski will give him all the hard fighting he wants."

Jim Corbett was heard from definitely tonight. He telegraphed to President Noel of the Olympic club asking for a fight with John L. Sullivan. "Mitchell has no money," his dispatch said, "and I have. I am willing to put up a forfeit and make the outside bet. Give me the chance with Sullivan."

President Noel replied that articles have been sent to Mitchell and he will be given a chance to sign and put up his forfeit. If he fails to do so Corbett will be substituted, and the offer made to Mitchell will be duplicated to Corbett, as he was one of the three mentioned by Sullivan.

SULLIVAN WILL FIGHT CORBETT.

He Telegraphs Backer Johnson to Cover the Californian's Forfeit.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 8.—In reply to the challenge issued by Corbett John L. Sullivan has sent the following message to his backer, Charley Johnson:

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 8.—Charley Johnson, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.: Cover Corbett's forfeit. Fight to take place last week in August or first week in September in club offering largest purse, the winner to take the entire purse, Marquis of Queensberry rules, $10,000 outside bet, or as much more as they will bet, as per my challenge. First come first served. Also cover all bluffers' money for any match in the same space of time. Answer quick, West Hotel, here. Regards from Harrison, Moran, and self.
JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

Corbett Writes to Sullivan and Mitchell.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—[Special.]—Jim Corbett sent letters to Mitchell and Sullivan today. That to Mitchell was insulting, accusing the Englishman of crawling out of the match with him, telling him he didn't dare to fight, and offering to fight him at any time or place and for any amount. To Sullivan Corbett said that he had accepted his challenge, posted his money, and according to Sullivan's terms had a right to first chance.

The Pritchard-Fitzsimmons Match.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8.—[Special.]—Ted Pritchard, the English middleweight champion, cables that he is willing to fight Fitzsimmons in America ten weeks hence.

The negotiations for a match between Sullivan and Mitchell may interfere somewhat with the fight between Pritchard and Fitzsimmons, but if the big match is not made the middleweights will surely meet next fall, if not sooner.

Jimmy Carroll, speaking for Fitzsimmons, said today: "Bob is ready to meet Pritchard at any time. He will talk business and make a match whenever he is ready, but it is my judgment that it would be profitable to wait until next Mardi Gras. The Sullivan-Mitchell fight will take place in the fall, and it will not do to have another fight so soon upon its heels. The weather ten weeks hence will be too warm."

Record of the Press Tournament.

Yesterday was a busy day in the press billiard tournament. In the afternoon Underwood defeated Nathanson, Keough beat Siler, Wardrop lost to Sheridan, and Houseman succeeded in beating Harris. The scores were:

	Total.	Average.	Best run.
Underwood	120	2 14-53	11
Nathanson	29	29-53	3
Keough	50	50-66	4
Siler	110	1 36-65	13
Sheridan	110	1 27-84	8
Wardrop	97	1 13-84	4
Housman	120	1 57-70	10
Harris	85	1 15-70	7

In the evening game Murphy defeated Sheridan, the score being:

	Total.	Average.	Best run.
Sheridan	66	1 51-53	11
Murphy	150	2 44-53	23

This afternoon the tournament will commence at 3:30. Brown and Nathanson and Wardrop and Underwood will play. In the evening Harris and Murphy will cross cues.

The Syracuse Pool Tournament.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 8.—[Special.]—The second day of the national pool tournament opened with a hard fought series between Powers and Stewart. The former overcame a lead of thirty balls and passed his rival. At the finish the score was: Powers, 100; Stewart, 97. The second series resulted: Sherman, 100; Kuntzsch, 84. The third series resulted: De Oro, 100; Werner, 90. De Oro won only by pocketing forty-two balls in the last three frames. Clearwater won the fourth series from Sherman. Score, 100 to 96.

The Bicyclists Are All in a Group.

NEW YORK, March 8.—[Special.]—Nerve and pluck combined with speed and endurance were displayed by the seven bicycle riders that remained in the seventy-two-hour race at the Madison Square Garden today. Four of them—Ashinger, Lumsden, Lamb, and Martin—were tied for the lead all day, there being a difference of four wheels between the first and last. Tonight's closing scores were: Ashinger, 355 miles; Lumsden, 355; Martin, 355; Lamb, 355; Reading, 355; Schock, 354.

Bogardus Beat Rexroat.

LINCOLN, Ill., March 8.—Capt. A. H. Bogardus beat George W. Rexroat of Virginia, Ill., in a live pigeon match today at fifty birds, thirty yards rise, from five ground traps. Bogargus killed 47, Rexroat 43.

Weidner's condensed soup takes 15 minutes to prepare. Ask your grocer for it.

DEATHS OF ONE DAY.

WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE WHO JOINED THE SILENT MAJORITY.

End of R. M. Hough's Busy Life—He Was Eminent in Local Business Affairs—John M. Jackson, Timothy Baker Jr., J. Thorne Clarkson of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. C. B. Olmstead of Evanston, Samuel G. Owen, Col. Louis Dueston, Mrs. Annie Semmes.

Col. R. M. Hough died at an early hour yesterday morning at his home, No. 1500 Indiana avenue, of heart disease. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the home, and later the remains will be quietly taken to Lincoln for interment. Bishop Cheney will officiate at the funeral services.

[Col. R. M. Hough was born at Gouverneur, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1819. His parents came to reside in Du Page County, Ill., in 1834, and settled on a farm there. In 1841 young Hough came to Chicago and was employed in the packing business by Wadsworth, Dyer & Chapin, and later on by Sylvester Marsh. In 1850, he with his O. S. Hough and Mr. Brown of Boston went into the business of shipping tierced beef to England. At the London Exposition of 1852 their beef took the prize and they entered into contract with the British Government to supply beef for the English navy during the Crimean War. Their place of business at the time was at what is now Main street near the river at Bridgeport. The partnership lasted only three years, and then Mr. Hough went into business with his brother, O. S. Hough. R. M. Hough was a member of the Union Defense committee of Chicago prior to the war and was one of the citizens of this city to go to the relief of Cairo, Ill., when that town was threatened by the Rebels in 1861. Soon after the outbreak of the war he entered the Union service as Major of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. He was soon afterward promoted to the rank of Colonel and changed to Maj.-Gen. Hunter's staff. He was wounded in Missouri and came back to Chicago. On his return he entered into partnership with his brother and Daniel A. Jones and again went into the packing business, near the Halsted street bridge. The Union Stock-Yards were built under the superintendence of Mr. Hough in 1865. He was the first President of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, which erected a building at La Salle and Washington streets, and then rented it to the Board of Trade. In 1870 he retired to his farm in Du Page County, and two years later embarked with his brother in the elevator building business, which was discontinued after a few years. Mr. Hough next tried his hand at farming in Kansas, but in 1874 he returned to Illinois and continued farming at Lincoln. On the death of his wife there, six years ago, he revisited Chicago, but soon after went back to Lincoln. Two years ago he came to reside permanently in Chicago. His health had been gradually failing until the day of his death. The day the remains of President Lincoln were being carried through Chicago Mr. Hough was Marshal of the day.]

Death of John W. Jackson.

John W. Jackson, who had been a resident of Chicago since the summer of 1836, died at 6:30 o'clock last night at his home, No. 449 West Lake street, of typhoid fever. Funeral arrangements will be made later.

[John W. Jackson was born in Hull, Eng., in 1809. He came to America in the early '30s, and to Chicago in 1836, arriving with only 10 cents in his pocket July 28 of that year. For some months he was employed as a teamster, and by practicing a rigid economy he saved enough money to open a small butcher shop at Canal and Madison streets. After a short time he moved to larger quarters at May and Hubbard streets. Later he was extensively engaged in the dairy business, keeping as many as 150 milk cows at one time at his sheds at Ada and Lake streets. He had amassed a fortune of $200,000, principally out of transactions in real estate, and at the time of his death he owned considerable real estate in the vicinity of his home, including fourteen buildings having a total of thirty-four tenants. His first transaction in real estate was the purchase of an acre of ground at Ada and Lake streets for $300 from William B. Ogden. For the last forty-five years Mr. Jackson lived at the same place, the present residence having supplanted the original frame structure nineteen years ago. Mr. Jackson was married to Elizabeth Swain, a native of Leeds, England, after having lived several years in Chicago. Of the twelve children of that marriage only two are now living, John W. Jackson Jr. of Irving Park and Eleanor Jackson of No. 26 North Ada street. Mrs. Jackson died in 1884. Dec. 28, 1887, Mr. Jackson was married to Mrs. Sarah Golding, whom he had known for many years and who survives him. For the last ten years the only work done by Mr. Jackson was the management of his own property. He was a life-long Republican. He was a member of the Old People's Society of Chicago and of the Ada Street Methodist Church.]

Timothy Baker Jr.

Timothy Baker Jr., an old and highly esteemed resident of Englewood, died yesterday at his home, No. 7157 Yale street, from an attack of grip and complications. Mr. Baker was born in Norwalk, O., Dec. 13, 1824, and was a son of Judge Baker, one of the earliest settlers of Huron County, O. In 1869 he came to Chicago and opened a produce house on South Water street. Too close an application to business finally told on him, and in 1876 he retired.

J. Thorne Clarkson.

The funeral of J. Thorne Clarkson, who died Monday morning, was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his family apartments in the Virginia Hotel, only immediate relatives being present. Mr. Clarkson was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1837, and came to Chicago in 1856. He studied law with the late Corydon Beckwith. He was of late years prominently interested in large landed interests in the West, especially in Nebraska. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Mrs. C. B. Olmsted.

The funeral of Mrs. C. B. Olmsted, who died at the age of 58 at Evanston last Sunday, was held yesterday afternoon at the family residence, No. 725 Church street. The Rev. S. F. Jones conducted the services. Mrs. Olmsted was born in Granville, N. Y., in 1834, and was married in Ripon, Wis., in 1857. She has resided in Evanston for twenty-six years. The remains were taken this morning to be interred at Wauwatosa, Wis.

OBJECT TO THE GARFIELD PARK TRACK.

President Thompson Refers to It at the West Park Board Meeting.

The annual meeting of the West Park Board was held yesterday afternoon. President Thompson presented his annual report, accompanied by other supplemental matters, all of which was referred or ordered printed. The recent bonding to the extent of $1,000,000 was touched on. Of the bonds 500 have been sold and 500 are still in the Treasurer's hands. The receipts of the board for the year were $194,626, of which $157,834 was expended for maintenance and improvement, leaving $36,792 in the treasury.

"It is proper," said President Thompson, "for me to call your attention to the existence of a race-track upon the eighty acres adjoining that portion of Garfield Park lying South of Madison street. Efforts to suppress horse-racing and gambling within the 400-foot limit were commenced early in June of last year, and it is confidently hoped that such foundations have already been laid as will result in the ultimate extinction of the race-track in that neighborhood, and the extermination of the disreputable and disorderly crowds which gathered during the whole of last summer in the vicinity of Garfield Park. It is humiliating to confess that the large number of dissolute and unworthy people who attended the races upon the tracks of the Garfield Park club rendered Garfield Park practically useless for a place of public resort for all decent people. I consider it alike the duty of your board and of the public to join in a vigorous and persistent warfare against the further existence and trespass of the Garfield Park club upon the rights of the public, whose money has contributed to make Garfield Park a place of beauty and a blissful spot for the seeker of innocent amusements."

In response to a request from the Illinois World's Fair Commission that Mr. Dubuis, the horticulturist artist and landscape gardener of the West Park Board, be permitted to assist in the designing of floral and horticultural exhibits and ornaments in connection with the Illinois Building, his services were placed at the disposal of the commission.

The fact has leaked out that Washington boulevard, so called, from a strictly legal standpoint is nothing but plain Washington street, and not a boulevard at all. When about twelve years ago the West Side Park Commissioners took possession of the thoroughfare and began improving it they supposed all the legal steps guaranteeing their supervision had been taken, but Attorney Riddle a short time ago discovered irregularities in the proceedings of transfer which make the title of the Commissioners defective. It appears that the written consent of a majority of the interested property-owners was not secured; that the Commissioners did not formally accept the proffer of the surrender of the street until four months after the passage of the ordinance giving them the street for boulevard purposes, when the ordinance required that the acceptance should be declared within sixty days, and that the street should be boulevarded from Clinton street west. The failure in these three requirements makes the ordinance of transfer null and void, it is claimed, but the Commissioners are now trying to remedy each of them, and it is thought there will be little further difficulty in straightening matters out. Several large property-owners are now active in getting signatures to a new petition to resurrender the street, and when that is accomplished it is believed the other defects can be readily remedied.

SPENT MILLIONS TO AID PHILADELPHIA.

President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Company Explains Matters in His Address.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania railroad stockholders today President Roberts took occasion for the first time to reply to the people who have been attacking the company for its neglect of Philadelphia and its efforts to divert Western trade to Baltimore and New York. In his address President Roberts said that in ten years the company had spent $10,000,000 to help along trade here. Mr. Roberts spoke of the millions invested in the American Steamship company as having been sunk, and continued:

In ten years there has been an increase of nearly 500 per cent in the coal and coke tonnage of this company. You rank now as the largest coal-carrying company in the United States. In 1864 the Pennsylvania railroad company moved in tons a trifling over 3,000,000; in 1891 it moved 5,500,000 every month The Pennsylvania system has in capital and obligations of its own and kindred lines about $750,000,000. West of Pittsburg will be found $250,000,000 of this investment. Through this large expenditure the company has secured to itself two of the greatest avenues leading to the West and reaching all the commercial centers that are worth reaching north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River.

Col. John Cassels of Washington, D. C., presented a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the board of directors to issue from time to time 349,131 shares of the capital stock of the company. William E. Lockwood appeared at the meeting and asked some sharp questions. He wanted to know if the pending leases with the Pullman Palace Car company were now in force on the road. "There are two leases, and I say they are infamous in conception and execution."

"The contracts between your company and the Pullman Palace Car company," said Mr. Roberts, "are in force and being carried out as all legally authorized contracts should be."

Mr. Lockwood's next move was intended to reflect upon the correctness of the company's accounts in a certain item to which Mr. Roberts replied: "I will not undertake to answer any questions reflecting upon any of the officers or employés of the company. I shall treat them with the contempt they merit."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—Twenty years ago it was proposed to build the Tebo and Neosho railroad. To aid the enterprise St. Clair and Cass Counties each voted $750,000 in bonds. The road was never built and the counties repudiated the indebtedness. The bonds fell into the hands of innocent third parties, who brought suit and obtained judgment against each county. United States Judge Phillips ordered the County Judges to make a special tax levy for the purpose of liquidating the indebtedness. The County Judges declined to make the special levy. So intense is the popular prejudice against paying this debt that the County Judges, six in number, suffer punishment for contempt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—An ultimatum has been prepared by the Kansas Railroad Commissioners regarding the fifth-class rate reduction making a 15-cent rate on sugar from Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Fort Scott to the four interior points over which there has been so much discussion. The notice orders that on and after March 16, 1892, the rate on sugar, carload lots, from Fort Scott, Kansas City, Kas.; Leavenworth, and Atchison shall be 15 cents per 100 pounds; and that in place of the order of Jan. 6, 1892, reducing the rate on the fifth class a commodity rate shall take effect and be in force from and after March 15, 1892, on canned goods, coffee, and beans in carload lots of 22 cents to Salina, 25 cents to Hutchinson and Wichita, and 28 cents to Arkansas City.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—The *Ledger* in its financial article tomorrow will say: We can announce officially that Vice-President F. B. Thomas and Second Vice-President George H. Vaillant of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad met President McLeod and other officials of the Reading railroad in this city today and after several hours' conference agreed upon an alliance offensive and defensive, upon which the two properties should be worked in the future.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the New York and New England railroad met in this city this morning for the annual meeting, and there was the largest attendance in years. The Prince faction had everything all its own way. Of the four persons on the old board who were not on the printed "Parsons ticket," which served for the ballot, but two, Austin Corbin and Charles Howard, received any votes.

As soon as the stockholders' meeting adjourned the newly elected Board of Directors met and carried out the cut-and-dried program in short order, and the New York members took the 3 o'clock train for home. The officers chosen were: Chairman of the board, J. A. Bostwick, New York; President, Charles Parsons, New York; First Vice-President, F. A. Prince, Boston; Second Vice-President, Charles Parsons Jr., New York; Treasurer, G. B. Phippen; Secretary, J. M. Perkins.

FIGHTER SULLIVAN IS A LITERARY HERO

A Tawdry Book Pleases the Big Fellow and Calls Forth Some Reflection.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 8.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan has been made the hero of an optimistic novel which quite outdoes Bellamy's "Looking Backward" or looking in any other direction. The book is by a Louisville newspaper-man and pictures Sullivan as having stopped drinking.

With this improbability as a basis the author proceeds to elect him to Congress, where he gets bills passed appropriating a hundred million dollars for the relief of the farmers, making instruction in physical culture a branch of the War Department, etc. He is also nominated for President, but is shot while making a fight against syndicates and trusts on the floor of the House. A revolution occurs, and an empire is about to be established, when John L., who has been nursed back to life, reappears, rescues liberty, and saves the republic. Then he retires after making Chauncey Depew President.

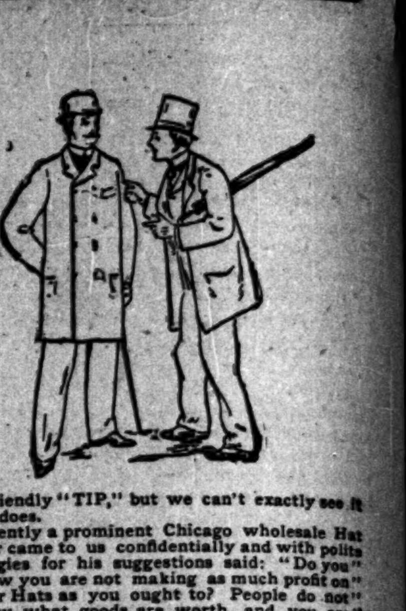
Sullivan tonight when shown the first copy of the book which is entitled "Congressman John L." was evidently much pleased with the honor. It seemed to tickle his fancy that he should be President, with Ignatius Donnelly, Bellamy, "Sockless" Simpson, and Henry George on his staff, but remarked that they all "had wheels in their heads," and he wouldn't have them for advisers. Chauncey Depew, he thought, was all right. If he was President he'd have kept the foreigners out of the country, especially the English. He thought it would be better to give the farmers one hundred million dollars than to squander it in pensions as is being done. He seemed to think his being elected to Congress was not very ridiculous, and complacently remarked that it came very near being done once on the "dead level."

HAVE YOU THE G RIPPE?

Many People Have It and Do Not Know It—How to Recognize the Symptoms and How to Treat Them.

Hundreds of people have the Grippe who do not know it. Not necessarily the final stages but the first stages. They feel pains in the head, and a bad taste in the mouth, get tired and despondent, have chilly sensations, limbs and muscles ache. In some cases these things are overlooked. In most cases perhaps they are considered simply a slight cold. In nearly every case they indicate the coming of Grippe.

There is but one thing to do when these symptoms appear, and that is to take prompt and vigorous measures, to fortify nature to repel the enemy. A little well-directed effort at just the right time will accomplish very much more than labored efforts afterwards. There is but one thing to be done, and that is to use a pure stimulant, something that will promptly arrest, and in no way injure, something endorsed by scientists, recommended by physicians and popular because so efficient—Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Two years ago, and last year when the Grippe was raging, this was the standard remedy used, and recommended by the profession. It did more to prevent the Grippe than all other known or recommended remedies. It preserved many people in health who would otherwise have been grievously sick, perhaps even worse. It is as efficient today as ever. It should be borne in mind that other so-called whiskies may not be so efficient, and if any dealer asserts that such whiskies are the same distrust him at once. There is but one medicinal whiskey, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt.



A friendly "TIP," but we can't exactly see it as he does.

Recently a prominent Chicago wholesale Hat dealer came to us confidentially and with polite apologies for his suggestions said: "Do you" "know you are not making as much profit on" "your Hats as you ought to? People do not" "know what goods are worth, and you are" "selling Hats too cheap, You get no credit" "for what you're doing," etc., etc.

If we paid regular jobbers' prices and sold at our present retail figures he would be right, but our Hats come direct from the factories, and we find a small percentage on large sales is better than a big profit with small sales. Take for instance, these $3.00 BLACK DERBY HATS, which we sell thousands of each season; any one who has worn them can tell you they're as stylish, as serviceable, and just as satisfactory as Hats that cost elsewhere $4 to $5.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S

Spring Suits, and Spring Overcoats too, are proportionately cheap as compared with merchant tailoring, but they cost more than ordinary ready-made because they are in every way superior, better fitting, better workmanship, better fabrics, and better linings.

R., P. & Co.'s Spring Business Suits	$15.00 to $30.00
R., P. & Co.'s Diagonal and Tricot Dressy Suits, Cutaways, Prince Alberts, etc.	$25.00 to $40.00
R., P. & Co.'s Spring Overcoats	$10.00 to $30.00

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Clark and Madison-sts.
Hatter, Furnisher, and Clothier.

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Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.
Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

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LADIES, If you like fluffy bangs use EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO AND MAGIC HAIR-CURLER to make them. Send 25 cents and get recipe to make it at slight cost. Address:
M., Box 6, Detroit, Mich.

ALL CUT AND DRIED.

DEMOCRATS GO THROUGH A PREARRANGED PROGRAM.

Delegates Chosen to the National Convention—Other Favors Distributed—Lively Row in the Third Congressional District Convention—M. C. McDonald Proves Victorious—Decent Democrats Disgusted—Delegates All for Palmer—Hyde-Parkers Nominate a Full Town Ticket.

"Those proceedings are a disgrace to the Democratic party. They would be disgraceful to any party. They are an outrage and a scandal." This is the way in which the proceedings at the Third Congressional Democratic convention at Bricklayers' Hall on Peoria street were described by ex-Ald. Ryan of the Fifteenth Ward yesterday. "You have a cut-and-dried plan to put through. You intend to do it without regard to parliamentary law, justice, common decency, or the best interests of the Democratic party."

The vigor of Mr. Ryan's denunciation produced somewhat of a calm in the convention, which did not differ materially in methods, character of membership, or purpose from the three other conventions proceeding at the same time. Each had a prearranged purpose. The Chairman of the ward delegates arranged for the delivery of the votes and the consideration. The presiding officers and the secretaries were selected with an eye single to giving effect to the decisions of midnight caucuses held by the bosses in the back rooms of convenient grog shops.

The more decent Democrats were of course disgusted at the result and the Democratic headquarters resounded all the afternoon of yesterday with maledictions on the managing marplots. The following are the delegates chosen to the National Democratic convention:

First District—Michael McInerney, John P. Hopkins.
Second District—W. H. Joyce, L. W. Kadlec.
Third District—Roger C. Sullivan, John J. Gaynor.
Fourth District—Fred H. Winston and Frederick Griesheimer.

The following are the committeemen chosen from the districts: (1) John P. Leindecker, (2) Ald. W. J. O'Brien, (3) M. C. McDonald, (4) Charles F. Clarke.

Among the delegates and committeemen the German Democrats are represented by Freddy Griesheimer, the North Side tailor, and John P. Leindecker, an ex-official of the South Side police court. The German Democrats do not feel complimented by the representatives chosen, to say the least. There is a tumultuous kick among them. The ruling race has five of the eight delegates, and the Kentuckians and other Americans have to be satisfied with a solitary representative, F. H. Winston. The names of the district committeemen chosen are a fair index of the general character of the convention.

A Protest Against M. C. McDonald.

Yesterday morning in a double-leaded editorial the senior Democratic organ without mentioning him by name opposed the nomination of M. C. McDonald as committeeman from the Third District. Said the *Times:*

> It is rumored that a trade has been made whereby small men are to be sent as delegates from the Third District and a notorious gambler is to be put upon the State committee. Is this to be the first fruit of the Cook County Democratic Constitution? If so, then the *Times* warns the manipulators under the constitution that the Democratic masses will condemn their action and will speedily drive them from their strongholds. The Democracy demands that the machine which was intended for its servant shall not drag its banners in the mud.

No attention was paid to the threat, and the choice of McDonald for committeeman was made by acclamation. There was not a vote against him, though previous to the time his name was proposed the proceedings were of the most turbulent character.

Ald. John Brennan had been chosen for Chairman of the midnight caucus and Joseph Schofield acted as Secretary. Schofield had the minutes of the proceedings written out before the convention met. Brennan followed the program to the letter. Whenever he appeared to be on the point of "making a mistake" his colleague, Ald. Mahoney, prompted him and Stephen Griffin "regulated" him from the floor. Mr. Brennan used a beer-bung starter for a gavel, and he had no hesitation as Temporary Chairman in declaring the temporary organization permanent, the motion to that effect having been made by Mr. "Bull" Burke, who appeared with something that looked like an ancient army blanket for a necktie.

Walter S. Bogle, who had been left out when the midnight deal was made, protested against Mr. Brennan's parliamentary procedure. Mr. Brennan would not listen to him. B. F. Fly also protested. Moses Salomon pranced down the middle of the floor threatening vengeance because the Democratic party was being stabbed to death, and Tom Gallagher, the hatter, threatened to bolt with his Nineteenth Ward lambs from the convention. Mr. Bogle moved an adjournment of the convention or caucus to Springfield for April 27. Stephen Griffin moved to table the motion. The yeas were called for on the motion to table. The nays were not called for. Mr. Brennan declared the motion tabled. It was then that Mr. Ryan indulged in the denunciatory language already quoted. Fly, Gallagher, and Kiolbassa also denounced the convention as a disorderly mob. A red-faced man from the Nineteenth Ward shouted: "Let us get out of here! Let us bolt!" "Yes, let us bolt," said Mr. Bogle. Bogle and his Twelfth Warders and Gallagher and his Nineteenth Warders were making for the door when James Townsend and M. C. McDonald barred the way. Roger Sullivan made an appeal for peace. Somebody promised to make Moses Salomon a member of the Committee on Resolutions in the State convention. Salomon was placated and deserted from the standard of Bogle. Charles Geronimo Seymour labored with his compatriot, Kiolbassa. Something like peace was restored, and "Bull" Burke directed the convention to proceed with the nomination of delegates. Stephen Griffin nominated "that tried and trusty patriot, ex-Ald. Gaynor, whose eloquent exposition of the horizontal tariff bill had led to a large increase in the Democratic majority of the glorious Eighteenth Ward." C. G. Seymour named in behalf of the "cream of Chicago Democracy—the free-traders of the Thirteenth Ward—that rising young statesman of the Thirteenth Ward, whose magic eloquence would be heard in behalf of Palmer and reform in the National convention of the untrammeled Democratic party next June—the Hon. Roger Chauteaubriand Sullivan." Mr. Fly named Moses Salomon. But Salomon was "not in it." Sullivan got 48 votes, Gaynor 45, and Salomon 13. Gaynor and Sullivan were declared the nominees. The opposition quieted down. The rest of the midnight program went through on the prompting of Secretary Schofield, as follows:

Alternates—Peter Kiolbassa, Ald. Gosselin.
Presidential Elector—William Legner.
Member of State Convention Committee to Name Delegates and Alternates at Large—James Townsend.
State Central Committeeman from District—Michael C. McDonald.
Member of State Convention Committee on Permanent Organization—James G. Dailey.
Member of State Convention Committee on Rules—Thomas F. Gallagher.
Member of State Convention Committee on Platform—Moses Salomon.
Member of Convention Committee to Name Presidential Electors-at-Large—James Walsh.
Member of Convention Committee to Name State Central Committeeman-at-Large—James C. Strain.

In the Second District.

After some noisy preliminaries the following were selected in the Second District convention, which met in Apollo Hall on Blue Island avenue:

Delegates—W. H. Joyce, L. W. Kadlec.
Alternates—William Harley, James Maher.
State Committeeman—W. J. O'Brien.

For representatives on the committees of the State convention selections were made as follows:

Committee on Credentials—Ald. Burke.
Committee on Organization—Antoine Maartin.
Committee on Rules—Bernard Liebling.
Committee on Platform and Resolutions—Senator Joseph Mahoney.
To select Presidential Electors-at-Large—Frank J. Dvorak.
To select Central Committeemen-at-Large—Charles Nowlan.

Frank Lawler was consoled by being selected for Presidential Elector over George P. Bunker.

In the First District.

In the First District convention the prearranged program was adopted without much friction, as follows:

Delegates to the National convention—John P. Hopkins and Michael McInerney; alternates, John C. Schubert and Daniel Root.
Presidential Elector—Rensselaer Stone.
State Central Committeeman—John P. Leindecker.
Member of State Convention Committee on Credentials—John W. McCarthy.
Member of State Convention Committee on Organization—C. H. Mitchell.
Member of State Convention Committee on Rules—James J. O'Toole.
Member of State Convention Committee on Platform and Resolutions—Judge Adam A. Goodrich.
Member of State Convention Committee to Choose Electors-at-Large—Thomas J. McNally.
Member of State Convention Committee to Select State Committeemen-at-Large—Thomas Gahan.
Member of the State Convention Committee to Select National Delegates and Alternates at Large—William C. Asay.

Ald. Gahan acted as master of ceremonies. Frank Walker could have been State committeeman, but he wanted to be Presidential Elector and was sat down on.

The Fourth District Convention.

Fred Griesheimer and F. H. Winston were chosen delegates and M. M. Gridley and Henry Gainey alternates to the Democratic National convention from the Fourth District at the North Side Turner Hall. The other work accomplished was as follows:

For District Committeeman—C. F. Clark.
For Presidential Elector—F. M. Atwood.
For members of the following committees to act at the State convention:
Permanent Organization—J. B. Taylor.
Credentials—J. F. O'Malley.
Rules—Harry Donovan.
Presidential Electors-at-Large—C. A. Williams.
Delegates and Alternates at Large—W. C. Goudy.

There was a sharp contest over the selection of the delegates. Leo Austrian was put forward by Ald. Brookman, Ald. B. F. Webber by C. R. Williams, F. H. Winston by William Mangler, and M. M. Gridley by Clayton Crafts. Griesheimer was successful on the first ballot, receiving thirty-one votes. Leo Austrian received six, Webber got five, and Gridley six.

On the second ballot F. H. Winston came to the front with thirty-four votes. Austrian received six and Webber eight votes. M. M. Gridley was unanimously elected an alternate. Leo Austrian and B. F. Webber declined the honor, and Henry Gainey was elected a second delegate over John Cuneo by a vote of 34 to 14.

The German delegates were indignant at the selection of Griesheimer as their representative. They wanted Austrian or Webber.

The selection of Messrs. Asay, Dvorak, Townsend, and Goudy on the Committee of the State convention to select delegates-at-large means the selection of S. B. Chase, Clayton E. Crafts, John A. King, A. W. Green, and Daniel Corkery for delegates-at-large from this part of the State. Carter H. Harrison is completely squeezed out. All the delegates are for Palmer.

HYDE PARK'S FULL TOWN TICKET.

Republicans Make Nominations at Grand Crossing—Aldrich for Congressman.

The Republicans of Hyde Park at Ashford's Opera-House, Grand Crossing, yesterday afternoon placed in nomination a full town ticket and passed a resolution indorsing J. Frank Aldrich for Congressman from the First District. The ticket is as follows: For Assessor, John Simon of Hyde Park; for Collector, Charles S. Baker of Hyde Park; for Supervisor, Howard Reed of Hyde Park; for Town Clerk, Andrew Ringman of South Chicago. L. D. Condee called the convention to order.

An organization was effected by the election of Ald. Kerr as chairman, F. K. Root as secretary, and J. E. Lewis as assistant secretary. Reed for Supervisor and Baker for Collector were nominated by acclamation. Walter Willis contested the election for Assessor with John Simon, but received only forty-three votes out of 128, and Simon was made the unanimous choice. The real contest, however, was for Town Clerk. Three candidates were placed in nomination: Charles Squires of Hyde Park, the present incumbent; Andrew Ringman of South Chicago, and Henry R. Copeland of Roseland. It took four ballots to decide the contest, and there was some excitement. The third ballot showed: Ringman, 61; Squires, 67, and Ald. Kerr had declared Mr. Squires the choice of the convention when the vote of the Third District of the Thirty-third Ward was challenged. It was claimed that the ten votes of this district should have been solidly cast for Ringman, whereas five were cast for Ringman and five for Squires, thus electing the latter. Ald. Kerr refused to entertain the challenge on the ground that the vote had been announced. There was great confusion for a few moments and shouts of gag law, but finally a new vote was ordered, with this result: Ringman, 66; Squires, 62; necessary to choice, 65. Messrs. Condee, Adair, and Spencer had been appointed a Committee on Resolutions. They reported a resolution indorsing Aldrich for Congress and it was passed with a ringing vote.

John W. Turner for Alderman.

Twenty-sixth Ward Republicans have circulated many petitions favoring the candidacy of John W. Turner, the Lake View real-estate man, for Alderman. The petitions set forth Mr. Turner's capabilities and honesty and are being extensively signed. Mr. Turner has lived in the ward over twenty years. He has never held a public office, and it was only at the earnest solicitation of friends that he consented to become a candidate. He is now in the race.

Political Notes.

John Summerfield says that he is not a candidate for Alderman or any other political office.

James W. Nye is being discussed for South Town Collector by the Republicans. He can have the nomination if he accepts the same.

Henry L. Hertz was unanimously indorsed for the office of State Auditor at the meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Republican club held at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue last evening.

J. A. Lense, a member of the last General Assembly, is being urged to become Republican candidate for Alderman in the Sixth Ward against Ald. Burke, who has been renominated by the Democrats. Lense is a pretty fair man.

It is intimated that Gen. Walter C. Newberry will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Fourth District this year. One term of Congress has been enough for him. Lambert Tree is talked of as a probable nominee.

At the meeting of the First Ward Republicans at No. 79 Clark street last evening resolutions were adopted thanking ex-Ald. Dixon, the retiring committeeman of the ward, for his past services and indorsing Congressman Abner Taylor as a candidate for reëlection.

The Swedish-American Central Republican club held a meeting last night and reported that a great number of Swedes had been naturalized recently. The naturalization bureau of the club will be open again for business Saturday evening, March 19. The club indorsed the candidacy of Andrew Petersen for Supervisor of the Town of Lake and John W. Belmont for Supervisor of Lake View.

STATEMENT OF THE WHISKY TRUST.

The Suits at Boston Are Not Considered Serious—Price of Product Reduced.

NEW YORK, March 8.—[Special.]—The directors of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company met here today. There were present President J. B. Greenhut, Vice-President H. L. Terrell, Treasurer W. N. Hobart, Secretary P. J. Hennessy, and Directors L. H. Green, W. H. Corning, and J. E. French. It was decided to reduce the quarterly dividend to 1 per cent, and to reduce the price of the product of the company one cent per gallon. In explanation of this action the board made the following statement for the benefit of the stockholders:

> The business of the company is entirely satisfactory and its earnings for the quarter have been more than sufficient to pay a full dividend of 1.05 per cent. The suit brought by the United States authorities at Boston against the company the directors do not consider serious, as they are advised by the best counsel obtainable that no case can be maintained against this company. Actual and possible competitors may and probably have considered that the present situation would afford an opportunity to make inroads on our business, and the board, in pursuance of its determined policy to protect our trade at all hazards, deems it wise to strengthen the position of the company. The directors feel that they will be able to dispel all doubts as to the stability and strength of the company, and they assure the stockholders of their full confidence of its permanent success.

The directors stated that while they knew it was rather unusual to publish a statement of this character they felt that under the existing circumstances they are warranted in doing so.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—All the defendants in the whisky trust cases have recognized for their appearance in Boston next Saturday except Nelson Morris. The District-Attorney and his assistants are busy drawing the indictments in the cases on which the grand jury have reached an agreement.

Free Reclining Chair-Cars

Are run through to Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and Portland on fast limited trains via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, leaving Chicago daily at 6:00 and 10:30 p. m. Tickets and full information at No. 208 Clark street.

THEIR NAMES GIVEN.

CHICAGOANS INTERESTED IN THE COMPRESSED AIR SCHEME.

Andrew Onderdonk Says They Are John P. Bacon, Fraser & Chalmers, John A. Roche, Samuel W. Allerton, J. P. Soper, Francis Beidler, Michael McDermott, and E. P. Ripley—Belief Expressed at the City Hall That Mr. Miller's Opinion Will Be Hostile to the Ordinance.

Andrew Onderdonk, who as Vice-President of the Fraser & Chalmers company is interested in the Bacon compressed air ordinance has furnished the following list of the residents of Chicago who are interested with him in that concern:

John Philip Bacon.	J. P. Soper.
Fraser & Chalmers.	Francis Beidler.
John A. Roche.	Michael McDermott.
Samuel W. Allerton.	E. P. Ripley.

Mr. Onderdonk says: "Mr. Bacon has wealthy and influential connections in the East who will join with the Chicago men in building the plant. Mr. Bacon proposes to remain a resident of Chicago and will represent large Eastern interests in the company."

At the City Hall yesterday the opinion was freely expressed that the Corporation Counsel, who is now in Ottawa attending Supreme Court cases, will give an opinion hostile to the ordinance.

Mr. Miller is a strict constructionist and believes that those powers not mentioned in the charter as being conferred on the Council are withheld from it. The power to license compressed air companies is not conferred on the Council. Therefore it is withheld. Mr. Miller has also held the opinion in other cases that the Council cannot give a franchise in perpetuity.

The idea put forward by Mr. Chetlain that the Council's power over the streets would permit the grant made to the Bacon company did not meet with approval. The Council can regulate the traffic on streets or it may regulate the placing of electric wires, but only in the exercise of its police powers for the public conveniences and the public safety. But it is maintained that putting in compressed air tubes is not for the public convenience or the public safety.

MR. PULLMAN IS NOT WITH BACON.

A Definite Statement That He Is Not Interested in the Compressed Air Concern.

It may be true that Chicago capitalists are forming a quiet although forcible support for John P. Bacon and his Power Supply and Smoke Abating company, but, according to the statements of those about the Pullman offices who are supposed to know about such things, the name of George M. Pullman should be scratched from the list. That Mr. Pullman's money is behind the new company is not the only thing that is denied. It is also said that the sleeping-car magnate knew nothing about the scheme until he saw it unfolded in the newspapers, and that he was as much surprised as any one else to see the franchise pass the Council and Mayor Washburne.

Mr. Pullman is at present with his family in Florida and has not entered a personal denial of the reports that have been circulated relative to his interest in the company. Thomas H. Wickes, the Second Vice-President of the company, however, can speak with reasonable certainty upon Mr. Pullman's financial affairs, and he says positively that his chief has not a dollar's interest in the mysterious corporation that is now covered almost entirely by Mr. Bacon's name. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wickes said:

"The report has been given credence that Mr. Pullman is interested in the Power Supply and Smoke Abating company, but there cannot be a word of truth in it. Had Mr. Pullman gone into the company, or even considered going into it, I would doubtless have heard of it from him, and I can positively say that the subject has never been mentioned. Indeed, I think he knows much less about it than most people in Chicago, for he could only have gathered his information by short dispatches. And another thing: I think the news that the company's franchise has passed the Council and the Mayor surprised him quite as much as it did everybody else.

"From what I hear, Mr. Pullman's reported interest in the Judson compressed air motor has had much to do to connect his name with the new company. But, as I have said before, Mr. Pullman has nothing at all to do with the Judson company, except that he has built a trial motor and afforded the Judson people the use of his own tracks for experiment. He built the motor just as he would build a car for any properly-credited company, and now that the motor is finished he has nothing more to do with it. The same might also be said of the Patton motor which is being run on our tracks for experimental purposes.

"Although Mr. Pullman is always interested in projects that will tend to benefit the city, it is a fact that he does not often put his money into such untried schemes. The fact that he is an extensive employer of power has been advanced by some as a reason for his entering the new company, but, as we understand it, the power to be supplied by Mr. Bacon is not for the purposes that we need.

"All this, however, is neither here nor there. The one fact still remains that Mr. Pullman is not behind the new company and his money is not employed to give it financial support."

AS THEY REGARD IT THEMSELVES.

The Stockholders in the Compressed Air Company Talk Rather Reservedly.

The following are interviews with the stockholders in the Compressed Air company, as officially announced:

E. P. Ripley—"I suppose I can now be called one of the actual movers of the Chicago Power Supply and Smoke Abating company. The purpose of our company, as I understand it, is to furnish compressed air for power, heat, and refrigerating purposes. That is the extent of the intentions. I cannot say what the immediate plans of the company will be. I am simply one of the stockholders. One of the first moves with us, as with any company, will be to meet and organize. I cannot say when that meeting will be, because no time has been set."

"Who is the prime mover in the scheme?"

"Well, I guess we are all prime movers—all on about the same footing. Mr. Chalmers has taken an active interest."

"Mr. Ripley, what do you think of the charge that the ordinance was not obtained in a legitimate way?"

"So far as that goes, I am told that no ordinance goes through the Council without being 'fixed.' I supposed everybody took that for granted. Still I don't know anything except what I hear in a general way. However, I don't consider that it is my business to see how this particular ordinance was obtained. I was invited to enter the company as a stockholder and I did so. I think it will be a good thing for the city."

J. P. Soper—"I was not present at a meeting held at Mr. Onderdonk's office in the Rookery Building when the affairs of the Chicago Power Supply and Smoke Abating company were discussed by the gentlemen interested, and I cannot give out anything definite in regard to the company. I am leaving my interests to be looked after by Messrs. Onderdonk and Chalmers, who know all about the concern, and whom I trust."

"Mr. Soper, Mr. Onderdonk says that you, with others whom he names, are now in control of the affairs of the company, working in connection with Eastern capitalists. Is such the case?"

"If Mr. Onderdonk says such a definite action has been taken I suppose it is so. I cannot speak more definitely now."

Andrew Onderdonk—"I have given out a list of the eight Chicago men who are interested in the company. I have been to the personal trouble of securing these men to give themselves out as belonging to the company."

"Can it now be said that Mr. Bacon and the rest of you have assumed control of the enterprise?"

"That is not a fair question to ask, but I will say that the eight gentlemen named, together with some Eastern capitalists, now compose the company."

"From your remark is it safe to infer that the gentlemen named have received the franchise and acquired the rights granted by the ordinance?"

"Yes, virtually that is so; but no organization can be said to have been made yet."

Samuel W. Allerton—"I admit that I am interested in the compressed-air scheme. Mr. Chalmers came to me last Thursday or Friday—I forget which—and asked me to take a large block of the stock. While I believe that it is a good thing and will be a big benefit to Chicago I refused to buy a large amount of the stock, simply because I did not want it. I did, however, purchase a few shares, for which I sent my check to Mr. Onderdonk."

"How many shares did you buy?"

"Only a few. I know nothing whatever about the company, but I firmly believe that the use of compressed air will rid Chicago of smoke. Long before I heard of compressed air I thought that the only method by which the city could be cleared of smoke would be to have the power used supplied from a central plant. This is the main, and, in fact, the only reason I bought a few shares of stock. It is a good thing, there is no doubt of that."

Michael McDermott—"I have the greatest faith in compressed air, and I am not reluctant in saying so. I am interested in the scheme. I have been interested in the movement for some time and I own considerable stock in the company. The people have all been wrong in supposing that this ordinance was rushed through the City Council, and that the company secured the franchise for the purpose of selling it. It's all on the square, and it's going to prove the biggest benefit Chicago ever had."

"But why were the names of all the men interested in it not made known before?"

"Simply because there was another company about to be organized for the same purpose, and it was not to our interest to do so."

"Who were interested in the other company?"

"I do not know the names of all the men, and I am not at liberty to give those I do know."

"When did you purchase your stock?"

"I do not care to say. I have purchased it, and that settles the matter. Why, if the people only knew it, it is going to be an immense benefit to the city."

"How do you know it is?"

"I simply know that it is. Mr. Bacon has spent years in studying the benefits of compressed air, and he says it is used successfully in Paris. Of course we will not attempt to run street-cars with it. It will simply be used as a motive power in the different buildings and manufactories and for refrigerating purposes. In a few years it will drive the electric power companies out of town. We will commence operations at once. We will have a plant in the West and North Sides, and as soon as we get started Chicago will begin to be benefited. We will not have a plant on the South Side because property there is too high."

Hasty Legislation.

CHICAGO, March 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Notwithstanding your vigorous protest against the passage of "the Power Supply and Smoke Abating company's franchise," Mayor Washburne suddenly discovered it was so good a thing for the city that he could not wait for further investigation, and last Friday evening, with undue haste, after making two or three unimportant changes, signed what purports to be an ordinance.

There have been several questionable ordinances passed by the present Council, and signed by the Mayor, but the charge of "boodle" has been generally applied only to certain Aldermen. Will the transactions with regard to the last iniquity cause the people to extend the charge to others than Aldermen? Let there be the most thorough investigation of Councilmen and Mayor and all others who have had anything to do with the giving away of the most valuable franchise ever granted to any company in this city; and this franchise is perpetual. Think of it, and let all inquire, Where will this hasty, wild legislation end? This last crazy act can be annulled by the courts if taken hold of at once. Let the people have a chance, in mass-meeting, to give it the most hearty condemnation that hasty, clandestine legislation ever had. Let a law be speedily enacted requiring at least three months of time to pass before legislation of the deepest importance to the present and to future generations can be consummated. Has it come to this, that guardians will have to be appointed over the Mayor and Council to protect the people? This, in some way, will have to be done, unless the people arise and take matters into their own hands. If such wild-cat legislation can promote the best interests of the Mayor's party, may the Lord have mercy on the promoters!

J. D. T.

Is There Anything Left?

CHICAGO, March 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform the voters of Chicago if there is now left anything stealable belonging to the city which our public servants can pass over to the "fences"? If everything is gone it will be immaterial who are the Aldermen. Timely knowledge may save us the trouble of voting.

ANXIOUS CITIZEN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL CASES HEARD.

The Supreme Court Takes Under Advisement Three Appealed Street Cases.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—Three of the appealed suits in which the Illinois Central disputes the right of the city to extend its streets across the company's tracks at grade were taken under advisement by the Supreme Court today after exhaustive arguments, in which Corporation Counsel Miller appeared for the city, and Givin and Fentress for the company. The three bills cover the crossings at Fifth, Sixth, Sixtieth, Seventy-second and Seventy-ninth streets, and in the Fordham yards, extending from Eighty-second to Ninetieth streets. Last week the company's attorneys entered a motion for a continuance of the injunction against the city which is now under consideration.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States today transacted the following business:

No. 217—Thomas J. Fisher, appellant, vs. J. Randolph et al. Suggestion of death of Thomas J. Fisher and motion to substitute Jessie Adelaide Sunderland as appellant herein, submitted by Mr. C. J. Hillyer in support of motion.

No. 190—Jane M. Waterman, executrix, etc., appellant, vs. James M. Banks, executor.

No. 191—J. L. Porter, appellant, vs. James M. Banks, executor; argument continued by Mr. George F. Edmunds for the appellants, by Mr. C. L. Bonney for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. George F. Edmunds for the appellants.

No. 13, original—Ex parte: in the matter of John O. Shaw Jr., trustee, petitioner. Argument of return to rule to show cause commenced by Mr. Michael H. Cardozo for the petitioner and concluded by Mr. Don M. Dickinson for the respondent.

No. 193—The Spalding Lumber Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. Argument commenced by Mr. A. O. Clark for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for Wednesday, March 9, will be as follows: Nos. 193, 194, 197, 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, and 208.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were:

McHarland vs. Larkin; time for appellee to file briefs extended to March 17.
Burgess vs. Roggles; motion for supersedeas denied and writ of error dismissed.
Harding vs. Fuller; suggestion of diminution of record and leave granted to file additional record instanter.
Harding vs. Dolan; same order.
Harding vs. Skinner; same order.
Harding vs. Fuller; same order; above four cases consolidated for hearing.
Newell vs. Sass; leave to assign cross errors.
Passenger and Freight Conductors' Benefit Association vs. Loomis; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.
Temple vs. Scott. Taken.
Rich vs. City of Chicago. Taken.
Story vs. Springer. Continued.
Allison vs. Drake. Taken.
Chicago and Alton Railway vs. Henneburg. Taken.
People vs. Village of Harvey. Taken.
Converse vs. Weed. Taken.
Sloan vs. Wells. Taken.
Steele vs. Village Forrest. Taken.
North Chicago Street Railway vs. Cook. Taken.
Hodges vs. Nash. Taken.
Bronson vs. Clark. Taken.
Rogers vs. Tyler. Taken.
Illinois Central Railroad vs. City of Chicago. Argued orally and taken.
Illinois Central Railroad vs. City of Chicago. Argued orally and taken.
Illinois Central Railroad vs. City of Chicago. Argued orally and taken.
Illinois Central Railroad vs. City of Chicago. Taken.
Chicago and Calumet Rolling Mill Co. vs. Scully. Taken.
Smith vs. McDowell. Taken.
Fisher vs. Green. Taken.
Winters vs. Trainer. Taken.
Joliet Street Railway vs. Caul. Taken.
Gloss vs. McKeown. Taken.
Newell vs. Sass. Taken.
Rigdon vs. Conley. Taken.
Harding vs. Foller. Taken.
Albee vs. Albee. Taken.
Harding vs. Donlan. Taken.
Harding vs. Skinner. Taken.
Harding vs. Fuller. Taken.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., March 8.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following cases were heard:

Miner vs. Miner.
Kemble vs. Harrington.
Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Co. vs. City of Detroit Commissioners of Parks and Boulevards.
Detroit vs. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Co.
Same vs. Detroit and Bay City Railway.
Same vs. Chicago, Detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Railway Co.
People ex rel. Fulton vs. Palmer.
Dez Woan vs. Dez Woan.

The Chief Justice announced that no cases will be heard the present term after Friday of this week. But all parties who desire to do so will be permitted to submit their cases on briefs. Cases not reached will be placed at the front of the April docket.

Call for Wednesday—145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 156.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 8.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Alice Champ et al. vs. Frances J. Kendrick, trustee. Fulton C. C. Affirmed.
John M. Powell vs. Nicholas Bennett. Boone C. C. Reversed.
Margaret Puterbaugh vs. Horace Puterbaugh. Cass C. C. Affirmed.
Elizabeth Martin vs. Joel R. Motsinger. Washington C. C. Affirmed.
James B. Kitts vs. William D. Wilson et al. Ripley C. C. Dismissed on motion of appellant.
Andrew T. Fulton et al. vs. Luther Cummings et al. Huntington C. C. Leave given to amend assignment of errors.

Railroad Men Robbed by Footpads.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 8.—At Finleyville, twenty-two miles south of this city, on the Baltimore and Ohio road a gang of four highwaymen assaulted J. K. McMillen, a shifting conductor. After they had bound and gagged him the desperadoes took his watch and money, and after threatening to kill him if he made a noise they went to the telegraph tower and forced Albert McNeil, the operator, to surrender. He was taken downstairs, bound and gagged, and relieved of his valuables. The safe in the office was locked, but they placed a charge of powder in the keyhole and blew it open. The explosion wrecked the office, but the report attracted the attention of trainmen and the desperadoes were frightened off.

University of Illinois Trustees.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—The trustees of the University of Illinois are in session here. Three members are absent—Emory Cobb of Kankakee in Europe, J. H. Bryant of Princeton in Florida, and R. P. Morgan of Dwight in California. An important matter to be considered is the vacancy in the Regency. Among persons named for the position are Prof. H. S. White of Cornell University, Ithaca; Judge A. S. Draper, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York; and Prof. George C. Purington of the University of Missouri. Vacancies in the chairs of psychology and mechanical engineering will also be considered.

Dining-Cars to California.

Passengers via the Chicago and Northwestern railway secure the advantage of dining-car service through to California. Tickets and full information at No. 208 Clark street.

WISE MEN IN COURT.

LATIN SCHOLARS MODERNIZE "CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR."

Prof. F. W. Kelsey Seeks to Enjoin Infringement of Copyright by Profs. C. M. Lowe and John T. Ewing—He Complains That They Pirated His Book—Final Hearing of the Le Grand Company's Case Against the Railway—Other Court News—The Call for Today.

Three learned professors of dead and gone languages are at war, and yesterday they transferred their fight to the United States Circuit Court. On one side is Francis W. Kelsey, professor of Latin, language, and literature in the University of Michigan, and on the other are Profs. C. M. Lowe and John T. Ewing of the Heidelberg University of Ohio and Alma College, Michigan. Prof. Kelsey says some harsh things about the two latter, and in the suit he filed against them charges in substance that they have not only infringed upon and pirated the copyright of his book, "Cæsar's Gallic War," etc., but certain portions of the book alleged to be an infringement contain passages stolen almost bodily from Prof. Kelsey's book. The book promulgated by the defendants, it is charged, is called "Cæsar's Gallic War, with a Treatise on the Roman Art of War," etc. Many of the notes in the book issued by the defendants, it is claimed, were copied almost verbatim from the work of Prof. Kelsey, and certain definitions in the book are taken from Prof. Kelsey's book without material change. The work, Prof. Kelsey says, was the product of many years' toil and research, and to have his copyright infringed upon would be to rob him of the fruits of his long mental labor and research. The publishers of the alleged piratical work are the Albert Scott company of this city, and Judge Blodgett issued a temporary injunction restraining the publishers from issuing any more of the books Prof. Kelsey objects to.

After a Street Railway Company.

Judge Tuley yesterday took up for final hearing the suit of the Le Grand company against the North Chicago City railway and the North Chicago Street railway company. The Le Grand company operated a roller skating rink on North Clark street, between Elm and Maple streets. It had a lease for five years from the railway company, with the right of a renewal. Before the lease expired the railway company transferred its property to the street railroad, and the latter ejected the Le Grand company to use the premises for a power-house. A bill was filed by the Le Grand company to compel the company to renew the lease and for an accounting. Upon a reference to a master it was found that the Le Grand company was entitled to $20,000. Complainant claims it is entitled to a lease and possession of the premises, and this question puzzles Judge Tuley. The court can't see how he can put the roller company into possession of property which has been improved to the extent of $400,000. For the railroad company it is claimed that the roller skating business was played out; that the company only wanted the lease to sell it, and that the court can refuse a renewal of the lease and compel the payment of damages. The numerous documents and voluminous testimony in the case indicate that the trial will last several days.

Advanced the Kean Case.

The Appellate Court was engaged most of yesterday in hearing the Kean case now pending before it on appeal from Judge Shepard's order appointing a receiver. Owing to the importance of the questions involved the court advanced the case on the docket, and it is understood that a decision will be announced as soon as practicable. Numerous printed arguments were submitted. Oral arguments were made by Levy Mayer for appellants and by ex-Gov. Hamilton and A. J. Hirschl for the appellees.

Court Notes.

Judge McConnell yesterday finished the trial calendar he has been working on for the last eighteen months. Calendars for all the Circuit Court Judges were made up during the summer of 1890 and each contained 1,061 cases. Judge McConnell began calling from his Sept. 18, 1890, and is the first to finish. Besides the regular calendar he has served part of the time in the Criminal Court and has tried a considerable amount of other matter, such as city condemnation and habeas corpus cases.

In the Probate Court yesterday a petition was filed for a conservator for Paul Holz, the boy who killed his father a year ago to recover his insurance. Paul claimed that his father abused him, which prompted him to commit the deed. The accused was subsequently declared insane and some one is wanted to take charge of $2,000, the amount of insurance money the boy is entitled to. The petition is filed by Drs. J. C. Spray, Harold N. Mayer, James G. Kiernan, and Charles C. Higgins and Attorneys D. Carr Aldrich and Robert A. W. James, who claim to be creditors. Young Holz is now in the custody of the Sheriff.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,339—Frank Kalma vs. A. T. and S. F. R. R. Co. Case $15,000. Williams, Holt & Wheeler, attys.
22,340—Francis W. Kelsey vs. C. M. Lowe et al. Bill to enjoin infringement of copyright for "Cæsar's Gallic War." Aldrich, Payne & Washburne, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

138,602—Green & Peck Mfg. Co. vs. Mrs. F. Gates. Appl.
138,603—Metzgar Linseed Oil Co. vs. Geo. H. Hunter. Asst., $2,500. L. H. Bisbee, atty.
138,604—David J. Waller vs. Milton Weston. Asst., $1,500. Newell & Camp, attys.
138,605—People ex rel. vs. Lewis Mendelsohn vs. James H. Gilbert. Petn. for habeas corpus. Felsenthal & Dancova, attys.
138,606—David Paton vs. John A. Cooper et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $3,750. Monroe & Geer, solrs.
138,607—Jonas Goldenberg vs. Margaret Kelly et al. Traver, $500. Runyan & Runyan, attys.
138,608—Mary Gorham vs. City of Chicago. Case, $5,000. Walker, Judd & Hawley, attys.
138,609—Gottfried Brwg. Co. vs. Wlodyslons Wiecklinsky. Asst., $1,000. Sherman & Burth, attys.
138,610—O. D. Hadsell vs. John S. Larkin and Charles A. Monear. Conf. of judgt., $33.50. W. H. Sisson, atty.
138,611—Bill. Suppressed.
138,612—John M. O'Leary vs. W. J. Keith. Appl.
138,613—T. J. Prendergast vs. James J. Meath et al. Petn. for mechs. lien, $9,999.99. E. F. Masterson, solr.
138,614—H. E. Truall vs. Lowise & Co. Asst., $1,000. Case, Hogan & Case, solrs.
138,615—R. M. McCreery vs. Fred P. Ehlman et al. Repivn., $1,000. J. C. Hendricks, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

101,061—E. W. Blatchford & Co. vs. Tully C. Estee. Asst., $500. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.
101,062—Joseph B. Long vs. Charles Reedy. Case, $1,000. Louis Shessler, atty.
101,063—Wm. Tweedale et al. vs. Joseph H. Richardson. Bill to correct contract. C. Porter Johnson and C. H. Willett, solrs.
101,064—E. M. Cowles & Co. vs. Parker E. and Jennie W. Dignan. Conf. of judgt., $1,395.19. O. M. Smith, atty.
101,065—Mary F. Flanders vs. Warren J. Flanders. Bill for divorce for desertion. Geo. W. Leighton, solr.
101,066—Emil Rudolph vs. Wm. H. Grubey. Asst., $500. Willard & Evans, attys.
101,067—Fred R. Getzen vs Anna Getzen. Bill for divorce. R. B. Bacon, solr.
101,068—Edward R. Dillingham Jr. vs Wm. D. Preston, asst., $1,000. Francis A. Riddle, atty.
101,069—Andrew M. Mangsin vs Margaret Traverse, asst., $2,500. Herman B. Wickersham, atty.
101,070—Davis J. Phillips vs Myer Daniels. Appeal.
101,071—Bill, suppressed.
101,072—The Ulman Goldsborough Co. vs Albert G. Lithgow, asst., $800. Moran, Krause, Mayer and Stein, attys.
101,073—The Chicago Herald Co. vs J. C. Magill & Co. and Romanie F. Conger, asst., $1,000. Henry W. Brant, atty.
101,074—Asst. Suppressed.
101,075—Same.
101,076—Charles Slee vs. Allie Slee. Bill for divorce. C. Porter Johnson, solicitor.
101,077—Emily Sweet vs. Frederick K. Fisher et al. Petn. for dower. Wilson & Zook, solrs.
101,078—James A. Peterson vs. Rebecca Pickle and Eliza Botting. Asst., $300. Plff. pro se.
101,079—Patrick Stahleton vs. N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R. Co. Appeal.
101,080—Bill. Suppressed.
101,081—Lewis M. McEwen et al. vs. Abram Hurd. Asst., $1,000. Deneen & McEwen, attys.
101,082—Island Coal Co. vs. Ambrose J. Rend et al. Cred's. bill, $573.50. McClure & Coolidge, solrs.
101,083—Chicago Edison Co. vs. Julius A. Coleman and W. H. Fleming & Co. Asst., $500. N. A. Lough, atty.
101,084—John H. Schofield vs. A. T. Ames, alias John Doe. Trespass, $10,000. Lemuel H. Foster, atty.
101,085—Thomas L. Lowrey vs. Same. Trespass, $10,000. Same atty.
101,086—The National Printing & Engraving Co. vs. Taylor E. Brown et al. Asst., $1,000. Aldrich, Payne & Washburn, attys.
101,087—Bill. Suppressed.
101,088—Asst. Suppressed.
101,089—L. Nathan vs. Thomas B. Allen. Appeal.
101,090—Golden B. L. & H. Assn. vs. Mathias Mueller. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $3,000. N. Michels, solr.
101,091—Hugh Kennedy vs. Patk. Conarthy et al. Asst., $1,000. Heffron & O'Reilly, attys.
101,092—Asst. Suppressed.
101,093—A. Wenklebleck vs. City of Chgo. Case, $2,500. Gladwell & Pierson, attys.
101,094—Case. Same.
101,095—Crisdof F. Newbert vs. Wm. T. Collins. Asst., $700. W. G. Cooke, atty.
101,096—John J. Allen, admr., vs. West Chgo. St. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. M. F. Trude, atty.
101,097—Richelieu Hotel Co. vs. Harry M. Brown. Attcht., $744.27. S. K. Dow, atty.
101,098—Ernest Hanch vs. Louis Longguth et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $500. S. Strauss, solr.
101,099—Emma Louise Blodgett vs. Harlow Paige Blodgett. Bill for divorce. Ebel & Rosenthal, solrs.
101,100—Samuel A. Gwathwey vs. City of Chicago. Case, $1,000. Norden & Lowenthal, attys.
101,101—George D. Holton et al. vs. Hubbard Parker et al. Asst., $1,000. Gartside & Leffingwell, attys.
101,102—E. A. Lecht & Co. vs. Henry Greenspohn. Asst., $200. V. J. Peterson, atty.
101,103—John R. Thompson vs. Chicago City Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. Barrett & Williams, attys.
101,104—William Deering Co. vs. Henry Kramm Jr. Asst., $1,000. Newell & Camp, attys.
101,105—Bill. Suppressed.
101,106—William C. Dayes, use of etc., vs. William Jones. Attcht. in aid, $521.67. Conover, Shedd & Underwood, attys.
101,107—E. O'Kennedy vs. Cevill Brummenbaum. Conf. of judgt., $121.50. J. J. K. O'Kennedy, atty.
Withheld cases—101,007—Thomas D. Keefe vs. R. B. Lytle. Asst. $2,000. Boisot & Veeder, attys.
101,015—Vincenzo Baroglia vs. Vito Pacelli. Asst. $800. Pedrick & Dawson, attys.
101,016—Antonio Pacelli vs. same. Asst. $500. Same attys.
101,023—Sophie H. Bachmann vs. Charles A. Bachmann. Bill for divorce. J. V. O'Donnell, solr.
101,025—Patrick J. Flynn vs. Miner N. Knowlton. Repln. $260. C. W. Greenfield. atty.
101,028—A. M. Nelson use Malcolm McDonald Lumber Co., vs. Joseph Harper. Garn. $557.66. Ferguson & Goodnow. attys.

County Court—New Suits.

9,801—Attach. Suppressed.
9,802—In re petition of Frederick F. Arnold for release under insolvent law.

Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—5,717—Ortha C. Bell, receiver of First National Bank of Red Cloud, Neb., vs. Shirey: on deflt.. $632.19.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—3,683—Miller vs. Illinois Steel Co.: on findg. $1,600.
JUDGE BAKER—101,096—Allen vs. West Chicago St. Ry. Co.: on findg., $100 and sat.
JUDGE DRIGGS—3,618—National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee vs. Thomas; on ver., $639.54.
JUDGE McCONNELL—833—Coulter vs. City; on ver., $700.—6,268—Bensinger Self-Adding Cash Register Co. vs. Kircher; on ver., $125.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,437—Boztree vs. Butler et al.; decree.—1,546—Rollins et al. vs. Brandt; decree.—1,981—Rees vs. Fleming; decree distn.—1,084—Shattuck vs. Alex; decree.—2,704—Dime Savings Bank vs. Lindheimer; decree.—1,193—Runyan vs. Hick; decree.—2,352—Ills. and L. Assn vs. Veldman; decree.—3,967—Rohrbeck vs. Cotes; decree.
JUDGE TULEY—5,101—Lowe vs. Goodman; decree sale.
JUDGE HORTON—2,702—Kretsinger et al. vs. Allen et al.; decree sale.
JUDGE COLLINS—3,777—Zearing vs. Glover; final decree; divorces.—4,080—Catherine O'Brien from William D. O'Brien.—5,337—Abraham S. Goldstein from Ete D. Goldstein.—6,417—Augusta Hoole from William R. Hoole.

Today's Call.

U. S. Court of Appeals—Continued call of motion calendar.
JUDGE BRENTANO—City condemnation cases Nos. 135,763, 135,764, 135,765, 136,089, 136,782, 108,672, 130,928, 133,145, 131,957. Calendar No. 2. No. 2,379.
JUDGE KETTELLE—Nos. 2,095, 2,130, 2,131, 2,134, 2,136, 2,036. No. 2,088 on trial.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Trial call, Nos. 4,223, 4,094, 3,032, 2,940, 2,941, 2,942, 2,944, 2,945, 2,947, 2,948, 2,949, 2,950, 2,951.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Trial call Nos. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 7. No case on hearing.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No first call. Trial call Nos. 3,208, 3,880, 4,995, 5,065, 5,071, 5,077, 5,101, 5,125, 5,156, 5,168, 5,183, 5,195, 5,267, 5,288, 5,321, 5,327, 5,341.
JUDGE BAKER—Nos. 4,278, 5,830, 4,079, 5,847, 5,859, 5,893, 5,931.
JUDGE DRIGGS—Nos. 3,669, 3,694, 3,733, 3,739, 3,765, 3,274, 3,771, 3,777, 3,783, 3,803, 3,809, 3,824, 3,842, 3,848, 3,861, 3,873, 3,879, 3,888, 2,888.
JUDGE McCONNELL—Decisions in Nos. 3,104 and 9,411. Trial call Nos. 98,802, 6,274, and 6,261.
JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 643, 2,543, 96,878, 610½, 1,217, 1,232, 375, 2,441½, 2,442, 58,791, 2,234, and 1,335.
JUDGE BOOKWALTER—No. 1,925 on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—No. 1. No. 2 on hearing.
JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 21, 42, and 48.
JUDGE COLLINS—No court.
JUDGE SCALES—10 a. m.—City special, No. 12,688, Election Commissioners vs. Vogelsang; 9,357, Village of West Ridge vs. Reading. 2 p. m.—9,615, In re Central W. C. T. U.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,264, 1,267, 1,271, 1,274, 1,276, 1,282, 1,286, 1,288, 1,290.

THE NEW COMBINATION
HAND AND FOOT.

In these, our new quarters, 211 State-st., we will exhibit, in addition to our "own make" of Shoes, a full line of Kid and Fabric Gloves and Silk Mitts. We ask you to examine this specialty. Our established reputation will guarantee you good qualities and reasonable prices.

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$5 A MONTH.

For the Treatment of Catarrhal Diseases, with Medicines Furnished Free.

Drs. McCoy & Wildman treat catarrh at $5 a month for these several reasons: First, because they know that they have the best and most thoroughly scientific system; second, because they know that they can cure catarrhal disease in all its various forms; third, because patients treated by them, realizing the superiority of their method, bring their friends to be cured likewise. Accordingly Drs. McCoy & Wildman will treat all patients, beginning before June 1st, '92, at $5 a month—medicines and treatment to cost $5 a month for each month *until* cured.

Mr. Harry Vanquist of 823 Hinman street, speaking of his thorough personal trial of Drs. McCoy & Wildman's famous catarrh treatment, said:

HARRY VANQUIST, 823 HINMAN-ST.

"I had been a severe sufferer from catarrh of the head and throat for some years. The continual dripping of mucus into the throat kept me half the time in a spasm of hawking, coughing, and spitting. This foul matter seemed to have reached the stomach, and I began to suffer greatly from indigestion and general stomach sickness. My system seemed to be in a half-poisoned condition. Food didn't strengthen me nor sleep rest me. I would be as weak and tired in the morning as I would be at night—no energy, no spirit for work. So that my condition seemed to be getting very serious. As soon as Drs. McCoy & Wildman began their mild and painless treatment, however, I began to experience a change for the better. It was not a sudden improvement, lasting for a day or a week, but a gradual process of recovery that lasted till my whole difficulty seemed ended and over for good. As the result of my thorough personal trial of their catarrh system I would certainly recommend it to all sufferers as the best mode of treatment now before the public."

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McCOY & WILDMAN,
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ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY
Catarrh Cured.

Patients living at a distance successfully treated by mail. Write for symptom blank. Office hours 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 6:30 to 8 p. m. Sundays from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. only.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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which settles in and inflames the air tubes leading to the lungs. It is the beginning of

Bronchial Consumption

And if neglected leads to that disease very speedily. A sharp, metallic cough accompanies it. Take it in time and you can certainly cure it with

SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP.
Which Is Without an Equal for
BRONCHITIS
And for all diseases leading up to and including Consumption.

Dr. SCHENCK'S New Book on Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach, should be in every home. Sent free.
DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa

Liebig Company's
Extract of Beef
BEST
PUREST BEEF TEA CHEAPEST
INVALUABLE
In the Kitchen for Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.

"Four Seasons Hotel,"
Cumberland Gap Park,
Will Be Open to the Public March 5, 1892.

This superb structure, under the well-known management of Mr. Henry Clair, is the peer of any American or foreign hotel. Its cuisine is unsurpassed and its cellar is carefully selected. Situated in a perfectly healthy region and an equable climate, it is suited to both pleasure-seekers and invalids.

The region abounds in iron and sulphur springs, and is traversed by miles of macadamized roads. Address
MR. HENRY CLAIR,
Harrogate, Tenn.

CHANCELLOR,
The Leading 10c Cigar.
A. SHIRE, Wholesale Agent, 192 Madison-st.

NEWSDEALERS
CAN GET
THE TRIBUNE
AT THE HOME OFFICE
FOR THE
LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY OR NO PAY

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE of purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, 3 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1892.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, April 7, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivering of the following army supplies, viz.: Fish; peas, split; cerealine; teas; yeast-powder; candles; evaporated fruits; bacon; cheese; canned goods; cigarettes; cigars; hams; pickles; tobacco; towels, etc. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality or price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and full information as to conditions of contract will be furnished on application to this office. THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Lieut.-Colonel, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW York Navy-Yard.—February 27, 1892.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New York Navy-Yard, to be opened April 5, 1892," will be received at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, April 5, 1892, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy-Yard 125,000 pounds of Navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Commandant of the Navy-Yard, the Navy Pay-Office, New York, or to the Bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the Bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE of Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, 3 East Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1892. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, April 5, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivering of the following army supplies, viz.: Stationery; hardware; brooms; bags; paper; scales; twine, etc. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and full information as to conditions of contract will be furnished on application to this office. THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Lieut.-Col. and A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF U. S. LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, Ninth and Eleventh Districts, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 29, 1892.—Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., on Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1892, for furnishing all the material and labor necessary to construct the light-house and keeper's dwellings at Old Mackinac Point, Straits of Mackinac, Michigan. Forms of proposals, plans, and specifications, showing what is required, can be had or seen by applying to this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defects.
WILLIAM LUDLOW,
Light-House Engineer.

EFFECT OF THE LAW.

ALLEGED RESULT OF THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE MEASURE.

E. J. Hutchison, Manager of the Merchants' and Shippers' Association, Says the Members of That Organization Were Forced to Band Together for Self-Protection, as the Law Is Beneficial Only to Railroads and Large Shippers Who Receive Concessions from Them.

Last November there was formed in Chicago an organization known as the "Merchants' and Shippers' Association." G. J. Corey was elected President, E. Burnham Vice-President, E. P. Griswold Treasurer, and Charles Truax Secretary.

The very existence of this organization is due to the evils of the Inter-State Commerce law. The causes which brought this body of merchants together are best set forth by the manager, E. J. Hutchison. In speaking of the association Mr. Hutchison said:

"We are simply sixty victims of the Inter-State Commerce law. Our membership is made up of merchants who do not belong to that small class controlling freight tariffs. In other words, we are not the favored few who grow rich because of the peculiar provisions of the national law that is supposed to govern commerce between the States. I can hardly understand why THE TRIBUNE should go away from Chicago to find victims of this unjust statute. I think we are suffering here quite as much as the citizens of Iowa or Minnesota.

"The law is not a dead letter, for it works injustice. It is not a fraud because I believe it was well intended at its inception. I am not the man to criticise legislation simply because a law is found to be imperfect. Let me tell you what I think of the law as a whole and what its operations have been.

"If all the railroad magnates of the country had been brought together in a convention and formulated a measure for mutual benefit they could not have turned out a better document than the Inter-State Commerce law as it now stands. Now I do not accuse anyone of being inspired and working in the interests of the railroads, but they have proved to be angels in disguise in their attitude toward the corporations. I am prepared to say that not a clause in the law has failed in being a benefit to the railroads.

Benefit to Railroads.

"Without betraying the secrets of this association I will show how the railroads have been relieved of annoyances. Before the law became effective the ordinary shipper asked for rebates and privileges. It was a common custom to grant many favors, such as passes and rebates, to a shipper who did a comparatively small amount of business. Nearly everybody was served alike and consequently stood in relatively the same position. In other words, the small merchant was liberally treated, and in the long run did not pay much more freight tariffs than his more prosperous rival. With the advent of the law came an opportunity for the railroads to politely cut off all courtesies to the great body of merchants. The big merchants could make terms that actually crushed small competitors and drove them from the field. When the small merchant discovered that his big rival was selling goods cheaper than they could be bought at an Eastern factory he tried to get better freight rates and was immediately confronted with a copy of the law.

"In the matter of passes the railroads reaped a rich benefit. The great horde of pass-hunters was shown the law and fell back. The soft, insinuating politician still rode free, as did also the favorite shipper. No better law could ever have been framed to save the railroads from annoyance and fill their money drawers.

"If the law was adopted as a measure to stimulate competition it has utterly failed in its mission. If it was promulgated to sweep out of existence all small or struggling industries it is a success. Since the law went into effect not one single individual or business enterprise in the United States has been benefited by competition. On the contrary, competition has been deadened and men with moderate fortunes have been made paupers in consequence. That is why this association was formed. The sixty merchants who comprise the membership of this body have suffered because of the Inter-State Commerce law. They found that they could not compete with the larger concerns that received concessions from the railroads. They were surprised to find goods sold cheaper than they could buy them.

Banded Together for Protection.

"They accordingly have banded themselves together for mutual protection against the wrongs that exist. This association welcomes every merchant who has suffered a wrong through the national law, which seems to have been used to stifle trade and create monopolies.

"What have we accomplished? Well, we are still working to hold our own under these adverse circumstances. We are not on the aggressive order, but rather on the defensive.

"Now, it is a difficult matter to outline a policy that will remedy the evils of the law. I am not prepared to give valuable hints to statesmen on this issue. I can see a fault among the Commissioners. They are politicians, and men of that stamp are always looking out for the main chance, whether it comes from a railroad company or some other source. What honorable actions can be expected of a man who has spent his life in corrupt politics? The chief recommendation of a Commissioner is that he knows nothing about railroad business. I know of no other position where ignorance is at a premium.

"The Counselman case illustrated the weakness of the law in several ways. If Counselman would not testify because he might criminate himself, then Mr. Peasley, representing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company, will object on the same grounds. There is absolutely no way that evidence can be produced under these circumstances. The railroads made the law. The railroad company through its agents files a tariff that immediately becomes a law, governing all action in the matter until the company sees fit to change the law. The shippers are protected while they are in collusion with the railroad companies. Is it not a weak law that punishes the agent of a corporation without reaching the corporation itself? Why is it that the hired agent of a railroad corporation must be fined or imprisoned for doing what the directors of the road have ordered him to do? I want to ask why no civil actions have been brought under the law. These are questions quite pertinent to the issue and might be addressed to the Commissioners."

RAILROADS AIDING THE SCALPERS.

Commissions Paid That Ought to Go to the Public.

The refusal of the Board of Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association to grant the request of the Santa Fé to make a rate of $14.30 on second-class passenger business from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast is receiving the severest condemnation from all fair minded people. As heretofore stated in THE TRIBUNE the regular fare from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast on such business is $35. But on this the railroads, by permission of the Commissioners, pay to outside agents and scalpers a commission of $20.70, leaving the railroads a net rate of only $14.30. Any fair-minded person will agree with the Santa Fé that the public should get the benefit of the commission now paid to scalpers and agents. By selling tickets direct to the public at $14.30 the railroads will receive just the same amount as they do now and their business would certainly be more than doubled.

No opportunity is allowed to pass by the railroads without denouncing scalpers for demoralizing rates, and yet they aid and abet those scalpers in every way possible, and afford them the means for carrying on their demoralizing practices. The refusal to give the public the benefit of the money that is now paid to agents and scalpers is nothing more nor less than robbery. The money is taken directly out of the pockets of the people or the stockholders of the roads, and paid to parties who are in no way entitled to remuneration. It is freely hinted that the reason why the majority of the roads permit such a state of affairs to exist is that some of the officials share with the scalpers and agents the amounts paid for commissions.

Hotchkiss Will Contest Settled.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 8.—The suit begun in April, 1888, contesting the will of Benjamin Berkeley Hotchkiss, the inventor of the Hotchkiss rifle and cannon, has been settled and the case has been withdrawn from court. The litigants are brothers and sisters of the dead inventor. When Hotchkiss died his only direct heirs were his father, Asahel A. Hotchkiss of Sharon, Conn., and his mother. Subsequently Hotchkiss senior died and left all of his estate, which included about $6,000,000 received from his son, to three of his children, but cut off a fourth, Charles A. Hotchkiss of this city, without a cent. C. A. Hotchkiss immediately brought the suit mentioned, claiming $1,400,000 as his share of his father's estate. The case has been in the Connecticut courts for nearly five years.

The Insulter of a Child Whipped.

JACKSON, Tenn., March 8.—[Special.]—W. E. Mitchell, who assaulted Abbie Green, a white girl between 5 and 6 years of age, was forcibly taken away from the police this morning, carried to the bottoms one mile south of the city, and whipped with a buggy whip. Between 800 and 1,000 lashes were administered by the Vigilance committee. There was talk of lynching Mitchell last night. The Sheriff and a posse guarded the jail. The action of the Vigilance committee saved Mitchell's life, as he would have been shot. The committee gave Mitchell orders to leave the community.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT 3D FLOOR.

OPENING OF THE SEASON IN CLOAKS, JACKETS, ETC., FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR.

Full and complete lines of Paris, London, and Berlin Garments, also the latest and best productions of American manufacturers are now displayed in abundance.

125 DIFFERENT STYLES IN JACKETS most of which are controlled by us and cannot be purchased elsewhere.

The following are the only items we can call attention to today:

$7.50 will buy a black or a blue Cheviot Reefer, lined throughout with silk serge.

$10.00 will buy a black, blue, tan, or gray Cheviot Jacket, lined throughout with silk.

CAPE ULSTERS. 25 different styles and materials to select from at prices ranging from $10.00 to $50.00.

LADIES' CAPES. Our sales for the past two weeks demonstrate the great popularity of this particular style of garment. We are showing a very extensive line in foreign and domestic styles, embracing all the leading fabrics and shades produced this season at prices ranging from $5.75 to $100.

LADIES' WAIST DEPT. We are receiving new goods daily, and show the most complete and best assorted stock in the city. Everything in the waist line from a cheap cotton at 50c up to the most extreme novelty.

A cordial invitation is extended to visit the Ladies' Cloak and Waist Depts. this week.

The "REFECTORY," adjoining the Cloak Dept., is an excellent place to lunch on shopping days, Open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

A GREAT GLOVE SALE!

300 Dozen 6-inch Black and Tan Biarritz Suede Gloves

AT **50c** PAIR.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

Stationery AND Engraving Department.

We want every Lady in the City of Chicago to know that our FINE STATIONERY and ENGRAVING DEPT. is the best and cheapest place to buy WRITING PAPERS and STATIONERY of every description, and to get the finest Engraving at the lowest price. With this end in view we make the following offer for the

MONTH OF MARCH ONLY.

AN ENGRAVED CARD PLATE (name only) and 50 CARDS (all sizes) only .... **95 Cents.**

Our usual high grade of Engraving and finest quality of stock will be given, and while we have made a big cut in price we will not deteriorate in quality. For this same grade of work Tiffany & Co. and other first-class Stationers of New York charge $2.00. This price is for the BALANCE OF THE MONTH ONLY!

A HINT TO ECONOMICAL BUYERS.

We buy our Papers from the manufacturers by the pound, because we can save money by so doing. If it is the best way for us to buy Papers by the pound why is it not so for you? The usual price of 1 qr. of good Linen-Paper is from 15 to 25c per qr. We will sell you tomorrow, or as long as the present stock lasts,

One Pound of Good Linen Paper at 25c.

One pound contains about 98 sheets (in octavo) or 4 qrs., the usual price of which would be from 60c to $1.00. We have this paper in two sizes, two finishes, and Ruled or Plain. Envelopes to match, 25c per box.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Cloak Dep't.

We display a large number of "single pieces," of which there are no duplicates—(thus assuring to purchasers *exclusive styles*) from the best foreign and domestic makers, —*Ulsters*—French, English and German *Top Coats*, Military and extra length Capes—*Reefers*, etc.,—*at low prices*.

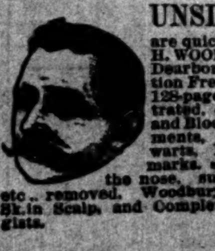
WE ALSO OFFER:

50 Imported Ulsters and Mantles (from last season) at $10, $12 and $25, (originally $65, $75 and $125.)

ALSO UPON ANOTHER BARGAIN TABLE:

The remaining Imported Costumes reduced to $50.

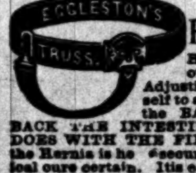
A special feature of our Department is its excellent facilities for producing *quick* and *correct* fittings in both Cloaks and Suits—A decided advantage to those whose time is limited.



UNSIGHTLY MOLES are quickly eradicated by JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 70 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Consultation Free. Call or send stamp for 128-page book on Beauty, illustrated, on Skin, Scalp, Nervous, and Blood Diseases; also disfigurements, like birthmarks, moles, warts, India ink, and powder marks, scars, pittings, redness of the nose, superfluous hair, pimples, etc., removed. Woodbury's Facial Soap for the Sk.in Scalp, and Complexion. For sale at all druggists.

For Men, Women, or Children.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.



THIS NEW **ELASTIC TRUSS** Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON DOES WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable, and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Room 38, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE DeSOTO, Savannah, Ga.,

One of the most elegantly appointed Hotels in the world. ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of winter resort. WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

HATS **KNOX**

SPRING STYLES ARE READY

Fine Umbrellas and Canes.

193 State-st.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

The Fancy Goods Dept. (Main Floor)

Embraces so large a variety of useful, ornamental, and every-day needed articles that all we can do is to mention a few at a time. Those mentioned in this chapter afford simple hints of the items and values to be procured there.

Souvenir Spoons.

Sterling Silver Tea, Coffee, and Orange Spoons in a large variety of dainty and unique designs, at 95c, $1.25, $2.00, and $2.50 each.

Memorandum Tablets

With silver-plated covers, without chatelaines, at $1.25 and $1.50; with chatelaines in Fleur de Lis and heart patterns, $3.50, etc.

Fans.

Gauze Fans in white, blue, pink, black and fancy shades, with wood and ivory sticks, at $1; Ostrich Feather Fans in black and gray—22 feathers in each Fan—only $1.

Shell Combs and Pins.

Real Shell Hair Pins at from $1.75 up to $4.00; Real Shell Combs in pretty new styles at from $2.75 up to $8. Silver and Gold Plated Hair Pins at 75c each.

Belts

Will be more fashionable than ever this season. Black Silk Belts in various widths at from 50c to $1; leather from 50c to $2.25. The variety is exceedingly large and the prices in keeping with the quality.

Boston Shopping Bags,

So called perhaps because the wise and learned Bostonian originated them; however, they're suitable and desirable for every Chicago woman. New shapes, new sizes, and new styles. Silk and leather combinations begin at 50c and run up to $4.50. $1.25 and $1.50 will buy very handsome, durable ones; from $4.75 to $5.50 real seal and alligator, and from $3 to $4.50 grain leather.

Purses.

Hundreds of sizes, shapes, kinds, and qualities. A special lot of change purses at 20c and up to 50c each.

The Jewelry Dept.

Possesses wonderful attractions. A large variety of ladies' enamel scarf pins at 25c a card; silver and gold plated pins of every description; children's solid gold jeweled rings, etc.

Manicure and Toilet Articles

in amber, shell, antique, ivory, etc., in new patterns never before shown. Cuff and collar boxes, paper cutters, soap boxes, glove stretchers, etc., at exceedingly low prices.

Hair Brushes.

Real Bristle, with olive wood, satin wood, fox wood, and ebony backs at from 50c to $4.50 each.

Silverware Dept.

The articles, the values and the prices will have to be examined at the department as they are too numerous to describe. A hint, however, of a few of the every-day needed articles may be a guide. Quadruple-plate Bon Bons range from $2.75 up; Napkin-Rings, Individual Salts and Peppers, Manicure Pieces; Toilet Sets—Comb, Brush, and Mirror; Table Pieces—Creamers, Sugars, Spoon-holders, Salad Bowls, Candelabras, etc.; a full line of Table Cutlery in best quadruple-plated silver—Knives and Forks in dinner and tea sizes; spoons in a large variety of designs, shapes and sizes; Crumb-Knives, Mucilage Bottles, Smoking Sets, and hundreds of other articles required every day in the week.

The Fancy Needlework Dept.

Is located on the 2d floor adjoining the Ladies' Muslin Underwear, and is one of the most attractive places in the entire store. Among the specially attractive and useful articles found there are Tinted Moleskin Basket-Sheeting, Holleywood and Bargarren Table-Covers and Sofa-Pillows; also a lot of Moleskin Art-Squares for sofa-pillows at 75c and plush at $1.50 each.

Art Materials

Consisting of Filo Floss, Roman Silk, Twisted Embroidery Silk, Rope Silk, Etching Silk, Knitting Silk, Crochet Silk, etc., in every conceivable shade. Bolting Cloth, two yards wide, at 75c a yard.

Drapes

Made of Bolting Cloth and China Silk, with hand-painted designs, in a great variety of colors and combinations, at many prices.

Drapery Silks

In plain and fancy colors at from 48c to $1.50 per yard. Special designs suited to particular kinds of fancy work.

Waban Netting

Is a new material for Art Draperies. It is made of Bargarren Linen, is 1⅛ yards wide, comes in eight shades, and is sold at 50c a yard. Used in combination with plain Drapery Silk it makes a very unique and effective drape.

French Plate Triple Mirrors.

A new line of novelties just received. The backs are oxidized silver, celluloid, and Japanese leather; the frames are silver, gold, and cherry; the glass is heavy French plate with beveled edge; the prices begin at $3.45 for a gold frame and Japanese leather back; $3.75 for silver and gold frames with celluloid backs; $7.75 for the largest size with celluloid back and silver frame; and $12 for the largest, handsomest, and best one in the lot.

Hand Mirrors.

A large lot of plush covered, beveled edge, French plate Hand Mirrors at 35c each.

Silk Photo Frames,

For two, three, and four photographs, at 75c, $1, $1.25, etc.

Down Pillows

In all sizes. Figured China Silk Chair Back Pillows at 48c.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

State-st. Through to Wabash-av.

First Formal Opening OF Women's Outer Garments. 2d Floor.

The Latest Spring Fashions will be shown
In much added space—
In More Beautiful Surroundings—

We ask you to inspect—admire—and buy

The Swell Box Coats from LONDON.
The Exquisite Wraps from PARIS.
The Stylish Mantlettes from BERLIN.

FOR THIS SPECIAL OCCASION

We will sell 50 Charming Mantlettes, made from fine Ladies' Cloth, in Tan Color and Black, Lace Trimmed and Jet Yoke,

AT **$21.00.**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our Great Annual Spring Sale of Dress Goods—is now in progress.

COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS—Novelties, Plains, etc.—1st floor, 4th and 5th aisles north.
BLACK WOOL DRESS GOODS—all grades and styles—2d floor, south west corner.
COTTON WASH GOODS—1st floor, 5th aisle north.
INEXPENSIVE DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS—in Basement Salesroom.

Our last year's Spring Sale of Dress Goods was a *decided success.*—*This year we have thus far gained largely upon the figures of* 1891 and have again clearly proven the great strength of our Dress Goods departments—STRENGTH IN SIZE OF STOCK—IN ENORMOUS VARIETY—IN RANGE OF QUALITIES AND PRE-EMINENTLY, IN LOW (THE LOWEST) PRICES.

To any who are as yet unfamiliar with the merits of this sale, we beg to say—It is at once a display of every new Idea, Weave and Color in Dress Goods—including the most beautiful and expensive French Novelty, and all grades down to the lowest priced (*trustworthy*) Domestic Dress Material manufactured.

——Upon nearly all of these lines special prices have been made—for this Sale—and many extreme bargains are offered at each of the Dress Goods Counters—*We recommend the occasion as an excellent one upon which to purchase the season's supply of Dress Goods.*

THE FAIR

SPECIAL SALE

IMPORTED DECORATED

Table Glassware

—AT—

One-Half Price.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE FAIR

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM [illegible] CO., 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, REGULAR SALE

FURNITURE,

Pianos, Folding-Beds, and General Household Goods. A full line new and used Carpets, Cigars, Pictures, Bedding, and General Merchandise.

WALL PAPER.

We sell at auction, at our stores, THURSDAY (Tomorrow), at 10 o'clock a. m.,

50,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER.

Will be sold in large lots to the trade.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalog with full list of diseases and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian, or Treatise on Rupture cured by Electric Truss. THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO., Main Office and Only Factory, State-st., cor. Adams, Chicago, Ill. (The Owen Electric Belt Building). Entrance on State-st. New York Office, [illegible] Broadway. The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

Today—Bargain Time in

Black Goods—Northwest —Section.

The Lowest Prices—for rich and reliable fabrics—quoted this season.

Excellent 50-cent	*Brilliantines*	*—Silk Luster— —40 inches wide—*	*39c*
Superior 90-cent	*Henriettas*	*—Fine All Wool— —42 inches wide—*	*65c*
Real $1.00 English	*Cheviots*	*—Imported Goods— —42 inches wide—*	*68c*
The Best $1.00 grade	*French Batistes*	*—All Wool— —42 inches—*	*75c*

ALL the novelties and standard weaves are here—in profusion!

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

Extraordinary—Occasion in

White Goods—Southwest —Section.

Today's Quotations—warrant liberal purchases—for future if not for present needs.

Prime 25c to 50c Dotted and Figured Swisses	*17½c*
Fine 10c Checked Nainsooks—50 pieces—at	*8c*
Extra 12½c Checked Lawns—25 pieces—only	*10c*
Real 15c India Linen—Checks—75 pieces—at	*12½c*
Fine 18c Lace Stripes and Checks—100 pieces—at	*15c*

OTHER SPECIALS in Victoria Lawns and India Linens at 10c to 40c—Curtain Swiss, white and colored spots, 20c and 25c—English Long Cloths and Cambrics, 15c to 40c.

EVERYTHING new and pretty in Hemstitched Fabrics, Dimities, Colored Novelties, etc., will be shown in this sale.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

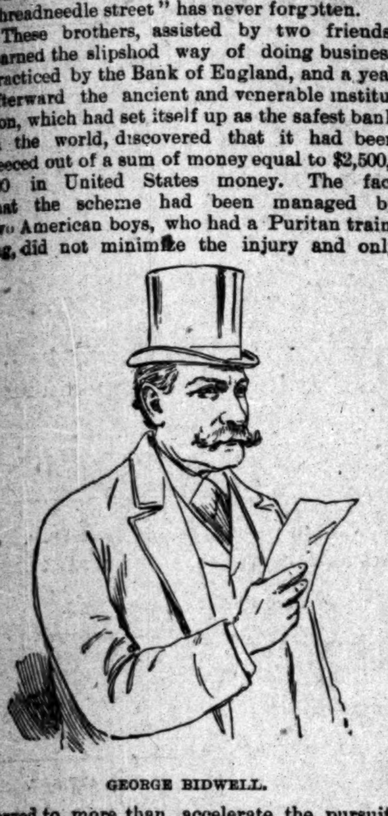
WILL ACT THE STORY.

BIDWELL FORGERS TO PUT THEIR CRIME ON THE STAGE.

The Brothers, George and Austin, Who Gulled the Bank of England Out of $2,500,000, Are Now in Chicago—Austin Tells the Story of Their Great Scheme—The Discovery, Arrest, and Incarceration—Heroic Efforts of a Loving Sister Effect Their Release from Prison.

The Bidwells are here—George and Austin brothers. They are the Americans who went over to London something like a score of years ago and gave the Bank of England a lesson in banking which "The Old Lady of Threadneedle street" has never forgotten.

These brothers, assisted by two friends, learned the slipshod way of doing business practiced by the Bank of England, and a year afterward the ancient and venerable institution, which had set itself up as the safest bank in the world, discovered that it had been fleeced out of a sum of money equal to $2,500,000 in United States money. The fact that the scheme had been managed by two American boys, who had a Puritan training, did not minimize the injury and only served to more than accelerate the pursuit, capture, and conviction of the Bidwells and their confederates.



GEORGE BIDWELL.

They were sentenced to life servitude—one, George, to Dartmoor; the other, Austin, to Chatham. George served fifteen years, and he is now 56 years old. Austin, who is 44, served nineteen years, and was released only a few weeks ago.

CHATHAM PRISON.

What They Are Here For.

The story of the way in which the Bidwell boys, aided by George MacDonald and Edward Noyes, "worked" the Bank of England has been told all around the globe. George Bidwell has written a book about it, and now the brothers are in the lecture field. They say, each for himself, that the object of their solicitude for the American dollar is not so much for the purpose of enriching themselves as to accumulate a fund with which they hope to release their old confederates, who are still languishing in an English prison.

The brothers Bidwell are in Chicago for the purpose of making dates for lectures, in which they will recount the old story, embellishing the same with incidents in the prison life in England, and winding up with the way in which they were released. Having brought the audiences to this point the brothers propose to ring down the curtain, and after a lapse of a few months they will reappear with a drama, which has already been christened "Forging His Own Chains," that will relegate to oblivion the old favorite of boyhood, "Ticket-of-Leave Man."

George Bidwell says they will not only write the play, but they will act in it, and will have in it some of the most "startlingly realistic scenes."

There is much in the future to encourage the contingent that patronizes the genius of American theaters to live for. It is not the intention of these men to present the play in England during the present generation.

Formerly Lived in Chicago.

In this connection it may interest somebody in this city to know that the Bidwell boys formerly lived in Chicago. This is another blow at New York and will probably furnish Mr. Dana with another argument for opposing what is known as the "Five Million Appropriation Bill for the W. C. E."

The Chicago home of the Bidwells was No. 8 Hubbard court, and there they played marbles, "shinney," and other youthful games of that period up to the night of the fable of Mrs. O'Leary's cow and the lamp.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

It is no trouble for either of the Bidwell brothers to talk. But it fell to the lot of a reporter for THE TRIBUNE to listen to Austin's story of the scheme—they do not call it a crime—for depleting the treasury of the Bank of England to the extent of $2,500,000.

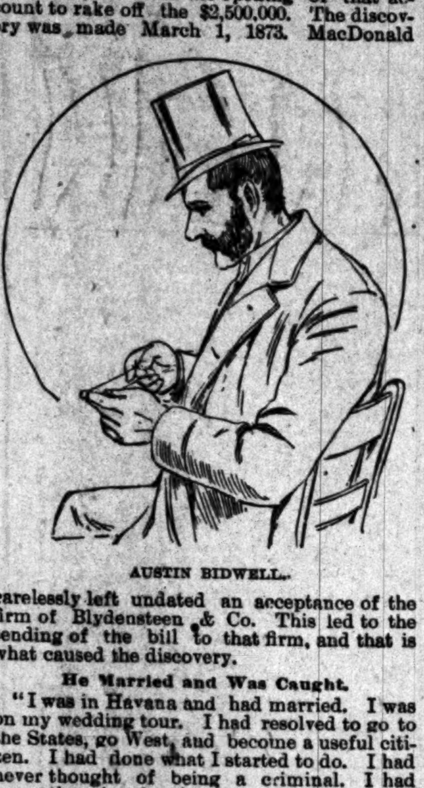
"I first went abroad," he said, "in 1871. I was in Paris at the time of the Commune. I saw the smoking ruins of that proud city. Then I came back to my own country. My brother was still living in America. I left again March 29, 1872. I ought to have waited two days longer, as subsequent events proved. It was in my head at that time to go to London and go into some scheme by which I could relieve John Bull of some of his shekels. I soon found out that the Bank of England was conducted in a manner that would have made an American boy laugh. I never saw men at the head of any business concern that were as gullible as the officials of that venerable old bank. I told them that I was the agent of a Russian syndicate which proposed to expend $7,000,000, and they believed it without asking anything more, when they could have gone to the Russian Embassy, right under the 'Old Lady's' nose and found out that I was a liar.

Cash Bills Without Inquiry.

"I told them that I was building a railroad in South America and they took it all in. Then I discovered that it was the custom of the bank to cash bills of any amount without sending to inquire of acceptors if their signatures were genuine.

"When the plans were ready to spring we had taken in MacDonald and Noyes. I was out of the country. George imitated the signature of his alias and carried on a correspondence with Col. Francis, who was the duped manager of the Western Branch of the Bank of England. Francis easily swallowed the bait about 'F. A. Warren's' Pullman car works at Birmingham without so much as writing to the Postmaster at Birmingham for confirmation of our existence.

"I was the F. A. Warren who established the account at the Western branch, and which enabled the coterie to cash the bills of exchange upon which the forgeries were made. It took a year from the opening of that account to rake off the $2,500,000. The discovery was made March 1, 1873. MacDonald carelessly left undated an acceptance of the firm of Blydensteen & Co. This led to the sending of the bill to that firm, and that is what caused the discovery.



AUSTIN BIDWELL.

He Married and Was Caught.

"I was in Havana and had married. I was on my wedding tour. I had resolved to go to the States, go West, and become a useful citizen. I had done what I started to do. I had never thought of being a criminal. I had never thought of making a living by any other than honest methods, and what I did was the result of circumstances. Do you know I think we are all creatures of circumstances? When I saw how careless the Bank of England was in its methods it set me to thinking. I really thought it was time to teach the great moneyed institution of the enemy of my country a lesson. I did it.

"As soon as I was arrested my wife deserted me. I was taken back to England from Spain without any extradition. I was then 25 years old. Soon after George was arrested in Edinburg. Then MacDonald was taken as he was leaving the steamer Thuringia in New York. This was followed by the arrest of Noyes, who was the clerk of the fictitious 'Horton' who did business with the fictitious 'Warren'; and this was the first step in the unraveling of the skein."

George Bidwell was asked how much of the money the bank recovered.

The Old Lady Gets Her Money Back.

"Most of it; all, perhaps, but $12,000. The Pinkertons got $175,000 for their work on the case and it probably cost the bank $300,000 to convict us. The manner in which the affair was operated might just as easily have netted $10,000,000 as $2,500,000."

Incarceration and Release.

George Bidwell was the first to be released and reached New York "from a foreign shore" in August, 1887. His sentence was for life, because, he thinks, the credit of the pet financial institution of England had been injured and because he was an American.

These boys had a sister, Mrs. Mott, in Muskegon, Mich. She felt that she must rescue her brothers in some way. She went to London and worked for clemency for four years for "Z 1,053" and "A 1,146." The first petition from the American Government was for the release of the Bidwells, Noyes, and MacDonald. The English Government said, "Never!" In 1884 Dr. Vance C. Clark had become Governor of Woking, and he had known George Bidwell thirteen years before and was of the opinion that he could not survive his time, even if given the benefit of the English construction, which accepts in all but the worst cases twenty years as a life sentence. It was through the influence of this man that George was finally given a ticket-of-leave and put on board the Wisconsin with the injunction to remain off English soil the remainder of his life.

George went to his home in East Hartford, Conn., where he found his wife faithfully awaiting his coming in the old homestead. His family of three children and his patient wife welcomed him back with fondness and love.

The Fight for Austin.

The struggle for the release of Austin was harder. To the aid of her brother's release this sister brought the influence of President Cleveland, James Russell Lowell, Charles Dudley Warner, Mr. Blaine, Lady Henry Somerset, and others. Mrs. Mott exhibited patience that would have wrecked the nerves of most women. Out of the sale of George's book, written after his release, the sister's expenses in London were paid. Finally, after exhausting many elaborate schemes, Mrs. Mott one day was in the prison. She saw her brother at hard labor. Although against the rules he succeeded in telling her he had saved a convict's life and that that entitled him under the laws to clemency. The manager of the criminals told her never to quit talking, and she didn't. She kept the story going until it finally reached the Home Secretary in such a manner that he had to give the matter attention. The remittance was ordered so that Austin's time would expire in five months from that time, and Mrs. Mott remained there until the time expired, Feb. 13, 1892.

Austin is nearly six feet tall, and has an English accent. His hair and whiskers are black. He is quick-witted and was the executive man in the plans of his brother George in the bank matter. It is Austin's intention to locate here as a contractor, after he has done with the notoriety of this case.

Gained Office, but Lost His Family.

FORT DODGE, Ia., March 8.—[Special.]—Alderman-elect August Lindhol yesterday gained an office but lost his wife. While he was working at the polls Mrs. Lindhol quietly packed up her goods, and, taking her children with her, left home, announcing that she would not return. In the evening Ald. Lindhol went home and found himself wifeless and childless. Mrs. Lindhol objected to her husband's going into politics.

TARIFF TALK TODAY.

DEBATE TO BE STARTED ON THE FREE WOOL BILL.

In the Absence of Chairman Springer Mr. McMillin of Tennessee Will Open for the Majority Report in a Two-Hours' Speech—Mr. Dingley of Maine Will Be Heard for the Minority—Nervousness Over the Intentions of the Mills Tribe—Senate Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—[Special.]—The tariff debate will begin in the House tomorrow immediately after the reading of the journal. The Ways and Means committee has the right to call up its special measures without any special order from the Committee on Rules. The Free Wool bill will be the first one taken up. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, in Mr. Springer's absence, will open the debate. He expects to talk an hour and a half or two hours. Mr. Dingley of Maine will speak for the minority. No arrangement has yet been made in regard to the limitations of the debate. Everybody who wants to fire off a speech on the tariff will probably get a chance to have his remarks printed in the *Record*.

The Democratic leaders are hopeful that the tariff discussion will help to heal the dissensions in their ranks caused by the silver split. Yet the friends of the Springer policy are nervous over the intentions of the Mills tribe. The three tariff reformers on the Ways and Means committee forced their colleagues to modify the bill considerably. But all its leading features are still in the interest of the manufacturer, who is given free wool without the farmers and consumers getting the benefit of equivalent reductions on woolens. Mr. Mills himself may not be able to appear in the House, but his lieutenants will strive to have the bill still further amended. Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas has been loaded with ammunition for attacking it for a month past. It does not look as though the Mills people would succeed in having the bill changed materially, yet no one can tell what a discussion of two or three days may develop.

The tariff reformers have not given up their idea of a caucus to settle the tariff policy. They will try to work up a sentiment for this course. There is so far no plan perfected for introducing a general tariff bill as a substitute for the single-item free-wool measure. But such a bill is liable to turn up at any time.

AMENDMENT TO THE PURE FOOD BILL.

The Measure to Be Put Upon Its Passage After Being Printed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Among the papers presented by the Vice-President and referred by the Senate was the report of the Chief of Engineers of the army as to mining débris in California.

Mr. Squire presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Port Townsend, Wash., bearing on the Bering Sea question. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Higgins called attention to a resolution offered by him some time since on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal, and desired to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was done.

Mr. Stanford introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, to fix the duty on opium at $5 a pound.

Mr. Felton introduced a bill to create the California Débris Commission and to regulate hydraulic mining. Referred.

The calendar was taken up and bills were acted on as follows:

Joint resolution to provide for an international bimetallic agreement. Laid aside without action.

To prohibit the sale of firearms and ammunition to Indians residing upon reservations. Passed.

Referring to the Court of Claims the "Tice Meter" claim. Passed.

Appropriating $300,000 for a public building at Spokane Falls, Wash. Passed.

Appropriating $275,000 for the construction of two United States revenue cutters for service on the great lakes. Passed.

Appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Alameda, Cal. Passed.

Appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Boise City, Idaho. Passed.

To amend the act of Aug. 28, 1890, "To reorganize and establish the customs collection district of Puget Sound." Passed.

To authorize the construction of jetties, piers, and breakwaters, at private expense, in the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of Ropes Pass, Tex. Passed.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Kootenai River in the Town of Fry, Idaho. Passed.

To establish a military post near Little Rock, Ark. Passed.

All the bills that were passed were Senate bills.

At 2 o'clock the Pure Food bill was taken up as the unfinished business, the question being on Mr. Coke's amendment to strike out Secs. 7 and 8.

Mr. Faulkner moved to amend the seventh section by striking out the words "that every person manufacturing or exposing for sale or delivering to a purchaser any drug or article of food," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "that every person who manufactures for shipment and delivers for transportation from any State or Territory to any other State or Territory any drug or article of food, and every person who exposes for sale or delivers to a purchaser any drug or article of food received from a State or Territory other than the State or Territory in which he exposes for sale or delivers said drug or article of food, and which article is in the original unbroken package," shall furnish samples and so forth. The amendment was agreed to.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Coke's motion to strike out Secs. 7 and 8 and the motion was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 31. Mr. Hawley was the only Republican who voted a yea and Messrs. Cockrell and Faulkner the only Democrats who voted no.

Mr. Cockrell moved to strike out Sec. 9 and it was agreed to. It declared that violations of the act should be held to imply knowledge and intent on the part of the accused. The second and other sections were amended so as to restrict their application to original, unbroken packages.

Mr. Morgan moved an additional section providing for the prosecution of cases in any District Court of the United States and for the seizure and confiscation of the articles by a process for condemnation, the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury. The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be printed before a vote is taken on its passage.

The Senate then went into executive session. When the doors were reopened a message from the House announcing the death of Mr. Kendall was presented. Mr. Blackburn offered the usual resolutions of respect and condolence, which were agreed to, and the Vice-President appointed Messrs. Pasco, Hansbrough, Chilton, Warren, and Gibson of Maryland to represent the Senate at the funeral. As a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

The House Takes an Adjournment.

In his prayer this morning the Chaplain of the House feelingly referred to the death of Representative Kendall of Kentucky. After Mr. McMillin of Tennessee had given notice that he would tomorrow call up for consideration the free wool bill, Mr. McCreary of Kentucky announced to the House the death of his colleague, Mr. Kendall, and as a mark of respect to his memory the House adjourned. The Speaker appointed the following committee to take charge of the funeral ceremonies: Messrs. Paynter, Mansur, Amerman, Bailey, Owens, Wilson (Ky.), and Belknap.

REVENUE CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

The Senate Passes a Bill Providing for the Construction of Two.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—[Special.]—The Senate today passed the bill reported by Mr. Cullom from the Commerce committee for two United States revenue cutters on the great lakes. One is to be for service on Lakes Michigan and Superior, and the other on Lake Ontario. For the purpose of construction $275,000 is appropriated. One of the vessels is required to take the place of the revenue steamer Johnson, stationed at Milwaukee, with cruising grounds covering Lakes Michigan and Superior. The Johnson is an old side-wheel vessel, built over twenty-five years ago. Its hull is nearly worn out and its machinery of an obsolete type. The other new cutter is to take the place of the steamer Bibb, which vessel was sold last year. A similar bill is before the House Committee on Commerce. The committee today listened to Col. Taylor and Gen. Newberry in regard to a better boarding vessel for the Chicago harbor, and practically agreed to appropriate $12,000 for that purpose.

ECHOES OF THE SILVER STRUGGLE.

Anti-Free Coinage Democrats Sore and Predict Defeat—Filibustering to Come.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—[Special.]—Echoes of the silver struggle were heard at the Capitol today. Anti-free coinage Democrats were sore and were prophesying all sorts of doleful things for their party. The mugwump contingent was sure that it meant the defeat of the Democratic candidate for President. The New York Democrats would not admit this much, but they candidly stated that the overwhelming strength of silver in the House would put them on the defensive in the campaign. Some of the rabid anti-silver Democrats are still talking of filibustering. They say that when the bill comes up in the House they will resort to that method. Yesterday's proceedings, however, showed that filibustering cannot succeed. Speaker Crisp is with the silver wing of his party, and he will use all of his influence in the Chair against anything that looks like dilatory tactics. He showed yesterday that he would not scruple at any use or abuse of the Speaker's power in clearing the parliamentary path for silver. But he has some justification, as the majority of the House is undoubtedly for free coinage, and intends to pass the Bland bill. Mr. Bland and his followers are serene. They don't mind the talk of the Eastern Democrats. They say free coinage legislation will do more to cement the union of the West and South than a tariff bill can possibly do. Sherman Hoar voiced the feelings of his colleagues by telling a story: "An Irishman," said he, "walked through a graveyard and saw an epitaph, 'I still live.' 'Well,' said the man, 'if I was dead I would acknowledge it.' And I am ready," said Mr. Hoar, "to acknowledge it."

PUBLISHED REPORTS ARE UNTRUE.

Controller Says the First National Bank of Great Falls, Mont., Is All Right.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—[Special.]—Controller Lacey said today:

Reports published to the effect that the First National Bank of Great Falls, Mont., is in financial trouble are not only untrue, but likely to cause dissatisfaction throughout the West that such license is permitted with the affairs of a banking institution. Certainly, if this bank had been taken charge of by the National Bank Examiner in that section, this office would have been promptly informed, but the reverse is true and the examiner is pursuing the even tenor of his way somewhere up in Oregon. Probably the story originated from the fact that a commercial firm at Great Falls having considerable paper out had failed in business and would, it was thought, cripple the bank. From a telegram received from the cashier today it appears that the indebtedness of the firm in question to the bank does not exceed $22,000, and this loss could readily be met out of the surplus fund, which amounts to $50,000. According to the report of the condition of the Great Falls bank Dec. 1, 1891, the capital was $250,000, surplus $50,000, and undivided profits $20,000. This indicated a healthy state of affairs, and at the worst the only delay in the bank's business would arise from passing a dividend for the stockholders. Certainly the condition of the bank at this juncture is such as to preclude any necessity for the interference of a national bank examiner, and assurances to that effect have been sent to the officials of the institution.

SMALL-POX AMONG IMMIGRANTS.

Measures Taken to Avoid a Repetition of It from Infected Ports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—[Special.]—Prompt action was taken by the State Department today upon the receipt of a telegram from Health Officer Jenkins at the port of New York relative to the discovery of small-pox among immigrants from Russia, Germany, and England. It was stated that well-developed cases of the scourge had been discovered on vessels which had just been put in quarantine, and the State Department was asked to take immediate steps to prevent a repetition of such immigration. Cablegrams were accordingly prepared and sent to the United States Consuls at Warsaw, Hamburg, and Liverpool, notifying them of what had transpired and instructing them to exercise the most rigid scrutiny before giving bills of health to steamers sailing from the ports mentioned. Inquiries among the passengers of the vessels from Hamburg and Warsaw elicited the statement that small-pox is raging fiercely at both places and in Hamburg it almost amounts to an epidemic. This is also true of Warsaw, where those most infected are alleged to be Polish Jews.

IN FAVOR OF THE REPEALING BILL.

Committee Action on a Revocable License to Use the Government Pier in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—[Special.]—The proposed repeal of the act of the last Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a revocable license to use the government pier at Chicago was considered by the House Commerce committee today. It was agreed to report favorably the repealing bill, which is supported by petitions from the Board of Trade, various corporations, and numerous citizens of Chicago.

MINOR MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Contracts Awarded for Supplying Indians with Cows and Bulls.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs today forwarded contracts for supplying the Indians of the Northwestern tribes with milch cows and bulls, 9,200 cows being bought at prices varying from $18.69 per head to $23.98, and 400 bulls at from $26.28 to $33.35 each. The aggregate of the contracts was $250,000. Of the whole number of milch cows purchased 1,000 will be supplied to the Crows, 1,900 to the Indians at Standing Rock Agency, 2,500 will be sent to Pine Ridge, 2,200 to the Rosebud Agency, 600 to the Crow Creeks, 600 to the Lower Brules, 200 to the Santees, 140 to the Flandreau Reservation, and 60 to the Poncas.

Large Number of Congressmen Sick.

An unusually large number of Congressmen are on the sick list. About twenty-five members of the House are absent on account of ill-health. This is an unusually large sick list, and it is thought that it may lead to an inquiry into the present sanitary conditions of the Capitol.

A reporter upon calling at the Hamilton House this afternoon found that Mr. Holman was suffering from a bad cold. He expressed himself as feeling unwell, but stated that he was not by any means ill. It has been remarked, however, that Judge Holman has not been well at any time this session. His absences because of illness have been frequent, and he has found the work of the Appropriations committee almost too much for him. Roger Q. Mills is still confined to his hotel but is improving.

Commissioner Raum to Secretary Noble.

Commissioner Raum has sent to Secretary Noble a letter in relation to pensions called up on the status slips of members of Congress, found complete by the examiners, briefed, and sent forward for allowance. He says he made search for this evil as soon as it was suspected and applied the remedy as soon as it was detected. The cases called up on Congressional slips were not considered under the rule established by the completed files order, but contrary to it.

Never Received Charges Against Raum.

Before the Raum Investigation committee today Mr. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was the first witness. He said he had never received charges to the effect that young Raum had taken money for illegal transactions. He had no personal knowledge that any person employed in the Pension Office was interested in the refrigerator company, of which Commissioner Raum was President.

Capital Briefs.

The Senate today confirmed John H. Burford to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

Mr. Hollebens, the new German Minister to this country, was formally presented to the President this morning by Assistant Secretary Wharton.

Gen. Schofield's carriage was run into by an express wagon this morning and was overturned. It was found necessary to remove the General through the window, but he was not hurt beyond receiving a severe shaking up.

FIGURING ON FINANCE.

THE CITY'S ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL TAKEN UP.

Estimates Which Require a Big Cutting Down—The Council Finance Committee Does Not Finish Its Labors—Only Half a Mile of the Four-Mile Tunnel Left to Be Excavated—Contagious Disease Ward Bids and Plans Rejected by Commissioners—Other Municipal News.

The Finance committee of the City Council yesterday, after disposing of some routine matters, took up the consideration of the annual appropriation bill, Chairman Cullerton introducing it with the announcement:

"The estimates of the departments for the current year are $19,205,875, and, outside of the Public Library, school fund, and interest account, which do not come out of the 2 per cent levy, we must cut the estimates down $3,254,000. It is estimated that the increase in the revenue this year will be $800,000, but as there was no appropriation made last year for gas lamps the revenue will be practically the same, the increase going to pay for the deficit in that item."

Ald. O'Neill moved that no increase in salaries be allowed, and Ald. Gahan seconded the motion, but it did not prove popular. Ald. Gosselin moved to lay it on the table, and Ald. Vierling said that some department employés were not getting as much as they deserved, though he did not doubt some were getting more than they earned. The motion of Ald. O'Neill was not pressed to a vote.

The estimate of salaries for the Building Department was taken up first. An increase from $4,000 to $5,000 was asked for Commissioner O'Neill, and from $1,800 to $2,400 for Secretary Ward, but the estimates were cut to the old figure. Two new clerks at $1,400 were asked for and one granted. Instead of eighteen building inspectors at $1,200 each the committee wanted twenty at $1,440 each, this sum including an allowance for horse and wagon. He was given twenty, but at the old rate, $1,200. No other changes from the salary list of 1891 were made.

The Department of Public Works estimates were then taken up, and the canal pumping-works was the first item. City Engineer Clark asked for $64,700 for maintenance and repairs, a decrease from last year's appropriation of $67,000, but the committee voted to recommend an increase to $190,000, the extra $123,000 to go for repairs and extension of the plant.

In the Street Department Supt. Burke's demands for street cleaning were hardly met half way, but as some recompense his salary was increased from $3,500 to $4,000. Ald. Gosselin suggested $5,000. This was not carried out on the ground that this would make Supt. Burke's salary as large as that of the Commissioner of Public Works, his superior officer.

Mr. Burke wanted $1,044,520 for cleaning improved streets; the committee gave him $530,000, an increase of $100,000 over last year. For cleaning unimproved streets he wanted $381,000 and will get $250,000, an increase of $15,000. His estimate for sidewalks, $120,000, was cut in two, still being an increase of $10,000 over last year's appropriation of $50,000. The committee thought $10,000 would be enough for the city parks, instead of $17,000, and $40,000 for maintenance and supplies of public buildings, instead of $53,000.

Twenty-five Ward Inspectors will lose their jobs. Thirty-four have been employed and an appropriation of $1,000 apiece was asked, but the committee thought if nine inspectors at $900 were enough last year they would have to do the work in 1892.

In the Map Department provision was made for one new draftsman at $1,200 and an increase in the salary of the chief draftsman from $1,200 to $1,400.

The committee adjourned without finishing the Department of Public Works estimates, to meet again at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Earlier in the session ex-Representative O'Connor, the blind politician, Mrs. Gempson, Mr. Nolan, and others pleaded for the appropriation of $25,000 for the establishment of a manual training school for the blind. The committee looked favorably on the proposition, but referred it to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion on its authority in the premises. Assistant Corporation Counsel Chetlain subsequently informed Deputy Controller Barrett that he had no doubt the appropriation could be made, the money to be spent under the superintendence of the Board of Education as the appropriation for deaf mutes is now spent.

Ex-Ald. Dunham asked the committee to appropriate $66,000 to widen the draw of the Canal street bridge. He did not think the bridge would ever be good for anything, but as the Council would not allow its removal he thought it should do something to make the river passable. Chairman Cullerton remarked that he would not vote to appropriate a dollar, but promised that the committee would consider the matter.

Mrs. Theresa Gempson, through whose efforts in behalf of the blind the ordinance was introduced in the Council by Ald. Mahoney and recommended to the Finance committee, said yesterday:

"This seems to me to be the noblest work the Council has undertaken for years. Heretofore there has been no provision whatsoever for the education of the blind of the city. The $25,000 which the Council will undoubtedly give us will establish a manual training school where the blind can be taught to be self-supporting. I look upon today's action of the Finance committee as being a direct outcome of the loyal support of THE TRIBUNE."

HALF A MILE OF TUNNEL MORE.

The Rapid Progress Made on the Four-Mile Structure.

Only half a mile of the Onderdonk four-mile tunnel remains to be excavated. Last week good progress was made both from the lake and the shore end—233 feet being cut through. At the present rate of progress the tunnel will be finished in eleven weeks, or before June 1.

Commissioner Aldrich is disheartened about the Lake View tunnel. He has been, with the aid of the City Engineer, making estimates for putting in a shaft and erecting a crib at the end of the tunnel as it stands now, about 5,600 feet from the shore. He finds that it will cost from $60,000 to $70,000. It cannot be finished before Aug. 1. This tunnel would have a capacity of about 70,000,000 cubic feet of water a day, but the pumping capacity of the Lake View works is but 19,000,000 cubic feet. That being the case, the only advantage of putting in the new crib would be to get 19,000,000 cubic feet of water of better quality. Pumps to utilize the full capacity of the tunnel cannot be put in place within a year.

Commissioner Aldrich has communicated these facts to Ald. Sexton and the further fact that the tunnel will not be completed for the entire length of 10,000 feet before the end of 1893. Ald. Sexton will call on the Commissioner today about the matter.

REJECTED PLANS AND BIDS.

Commissioners Act on the Contagious Disease Ward Matter.

The bids for the erection of the proposed contagious disease ward were before the Public Service committee yesterday. Chairman Allen was in favor of rejecting all bids on the grounds that the plans were "monstrosities." The plans were drawn by ex-County Architect Wegman when the board last year had the matter under consideration and were purchased by the present board. Several letters were read from bidders showing that they didn't know what they were bidding on, the specifications were so vague and conflicting. The specifications, plans, and bids were finally all rejected. It is the intention of a majority of the board to provide for a contagious diseases ward on the upper floors of the new pavilion which is about to be added to the hospital, and for which plans are now being prepared at the instance of Commissioner Spencer. This pavilion will cost $75,000.

Before the Public Service committee met the board held a short session and passed sundry bills and pay-rolls. The committee postponed action on the cases of Drs. Gehrman and Barnum, internes at the hospital, who were discharged at a previous meeting. The board rereferred the matter to the committee. The matter was deferred to allow the hospital staff to investigate. It was stated that Dr. Barnum had presented an itemized bill showing how he spent the money he obtained for buying suitable medicines for a certain patient. Chairman Allen offered a resolution giving the Asylum committee and Manager Sawyer the power to recommend physicians to the board for appointment at Dunning. By motion of Manierre the manager was stricken out of the resolution. Commissioner Skallerup objected in that it took the matter out of the hands of the board. The resolution was passed. The Building Trades' Council sent a letter complaining that union men were being discharged at the institutions and non-union men employed to take their places. It was placed on file pending action on Skallerup's resolution, which was referred to the committee, looking to the discharge of all non-union men. The resolution caused the usual amount of discussion. Mr. Skallerup discovered an old resolution passed by the board of 1890 compelling the employment of union men, and made his argument to this point. The resolution was lost by a vote of 8 to 5. Those voting against were: Allen, Ballard, Burmeister, Cool, Hoffman, Manierre, Spofford, and Green.

LIKELY TO SANCTION THE ORDER.

Counsel Chetlain's Opinion of the West Roseland Election Matter.

It is probable after all that Mr. Chetlain, Assistant Corporation Counsel, will advise City Clerk Van Cleave today that he must, under the order of the Council passed Monday, give notice of an election on the question of the repeal of the prohibition district ordinance of West Roseland April 5. Only fifteen days' notice is necessary for the annexation of territory. Such annexation carries a prohibition ordinance into force. A similar length of notice of an election on the question of the discontinuance of the ordinance is, in the opinion of Mr. Chetlain, sufficient. But the law is not quite clear on the point. However, Mr. Chetlain says that if the inhabitants of West Roseland are opposed to saloons they will vote down the proposition to repeal the prohibitory law of the district. The groggery men rely on the failure of the anti-groggery men of the district to register this year. But they may be disappointed. The registration day this year will be Tuesday, March 19, and there will be but one day of registration. The anti-groggery men of West Roseland ought to take notice accordingly.

THIRTY DAYS' NOTICE UNNECESSARY.

The Prohibition Election in West Roseland Can Be Held This Spring.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Chetlain spent some time yesterday in looking up the law on prohibition in the annexed territory and the proper procedure in ordering the submission to a vote of the citizens of West Roseland an ordinance repealing the ordinance passed just before annexation prohibiting the sale of liquors.

"The new Election law," said Mr. Chetlain, "makes no provision regarding the submission of any public measure to a vote of the people except that it must be printed on the regular ballots and these must be in the hands of the proper officers two days before election. Candidates for municipal offices, however, must file notices of their nominations with the City Clerk fifteen days before election, and it might be necessary to give fifteen days' notice of the submission of such a proposition to a vote, but thirty days' notice is not necessary. Certainly nothing more could be required under the new law."

Commissioner Ware Makes Answer.

Health Commissioner Ware was not disturbed yesterday at the criticisms of his conduct of his office made by the Chicago Medical Society. To the charges that he is enforcing the ordinances in an obnoxious and unprofessional manner, he said: "This all grows out of my enforcing the ordinance requiring physicians to report cases of contagious diseases within twenty-four hours after their being called in. It would be my duty to enforce the ordinances if I did not agree with their spirit, but they ought to be enforced on their merits. They are the greatest safeguard we have against the spread of contagion."

Police Officials in Politics.

Chief of Police McClaughry is reported to be angered at the charge that Capt. Ward of the Stock-Yards is dabbling in politics. While disinclined to discuss the matter the Chief said last night: "Police officials, if they attend to police duties, will not have any time to mix in politics and they will not be allowed to do so. I do not know positively that Capt. Ward and Capt. Mahoney are busying themselves in politics, but if they are they must stop it."

HOUSE TO HOUSE MAIL COLLECTION.

Experiments in St. Louis Prove Successful—To Be Tested in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—[Special.]—The Postoffice Department has just had reports from St. Louis that the trial of house letter-boxes in that city will almost surely prove the feasibility of house to house collections of mail. Similar experiments are to be begun in Washington in a few days. A detailed report of the exact operation of the trial in St. Louis says that in making preparations for the test of the Wheeling box (the interior collection and delivery box) a circular letter was sent to each resident on the carrier route chosen for the experiment by the Postmaster. These letters were given to the carrier for distribution at 8 o'clock one morning, and by noon of the same day twenty-five of the 143 residents had responded in person and accepted the box. They had been requested in the letter to call at the Postoffice and examine the box, which by the proposition of the inventor was to be given free of all charge to those testing them, in Washington as well as in St. Louis. Within five days after the issuance of the Postmaster's letter a great majority of the residents of the test-route had called at the office and given their hearty consent to having the boxes placed on their doors; and most of those unable to call replied by letter to the effect that they were "greatly in favor of any box that would permit them to post mail at their houses."

HEARING ON THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Officers Believe It Should Be Made Universal—No Convict Labor Employed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The subcommittee of the House Committee on Labor today began an investigation to the subject of the enforcement of the eight-hour law and in what manner and to what extent the law has been disregarded by those charged by its enforcement, as well as to whether any convict labor is used by the government in the construction of public buildings. Gen. Casey of the Engineer Corps believed that the present law should be continued in force and that its effect would be beneficial to all portions of the country. No convict labor was employed in any work under his charge and had not been to his knowledge for years. Sometimes the men worked over eight hours per day, but they did it willingly and were paid extra for the overtime. Commodore Folger, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, believed it would be a great blessing if the eight-hour system could be made universal. The labor and the work would be vastly superior. He never worked his men more than eight hours except in an emergency. And he added that there had always been an emergency since he had been in the Navy Department. No convict labor was used by him, either in the form of materials or otherwise. The Commodore said he divided the men in the navy-yards between the two political parties as far as possible.

He Could Not Stand Reverses.

OMAHA, Neb., March 8.—[Special.]—A fine-looking man about 55 years of age, who came from Chicago several days ago giving the name of R. E. Granger, is dying at the Pullman Hotel, where he has been stopping, of morphine, taken with suicidal intent. He left letters stating that he had failed twice in business in Chicago and could not stand reverses.

Only $100 to California and Return.

Via the Chicago and Northwestern railway. Tickets good six months and good going one route and returning another. Through car service to the Pacific coast. For full information apply at ticket office, No. 205 Clark street.

DID NOT WITHDRAW.

COLORADO-UTAH LINES STILL IN THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Previous Rulings of the Board of Commissioners Have Been Reversed—The Matter Has Been Referred to the Advisory Board for Adjudication—Transcontinental Roads Would Not Grant a Reduction on Damaged Oranges—Directors of Gould Lines Re-elected—Other Railway News.

The Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association have just rendered the following decision in respect to traffic sought to be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Western Traffic Association:

Dec. 18, 1891, the Commissioners, in their circular No. 51, passed upon various questions which had been raised in respect to withdrawal of certain traffic subject to different local agreements in Colorado and Utah. One of the agreements referred to was that of the Colorado-Utah Association. At a meeting of the lines in interest—to wit: The Colorado Midland, Denver and Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, and Union Pacific, held in Denver May 16, 1891—a series of rules and regulations was formulated as amendments to those previously in force, covering "all freight and passenger traffic originating at and destined to Colorado common points and Utah common points." The revision of the agreement was adopted under a vote, as follows: "Resolved, that the amendments to the agreements be adopted as a whole, subject to the approval of the General Managers, same not to become effective until signed by them."

The Commissioners stated in their circular No. 51 that the amendments had not then been signed by the General Managers referred to in said vote, and that the signatures were said to be awaiting the decision of the Commissioners. They therefore acted upon the amended agreement, as requested, and authorized the removal of the traffic subject thereto, stating that in order to accomplish such removal it would be necessary to file a copy of the agreement with the Chairman of the Commissioners after the same should be fully executed.

Subsequently the Commissioners were advised by the General Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific that his company had declined to sign said agreement, and did not desire longer to remain a member of the Colorado-Utah Traffic association. A notice of withdrawal from said Association was filed by the Union Pacific, effective Feb. 27, 1892. In order that the situation thus presented might be understood and discussed by all interested parties, notice of hearing was issued, and members were heard in relation thereto on Feb. 23.

The question presented arises under Sec. 2 of Art. IX. of the by-laws, which provides as follows: "It is understood that concerning traffic the competition for which is limited to two or more members thereof the interested members may, by agreement, govern and control it without the intervention of any of the agencies of this association. Under this provision the Commissioners, in Circular No. 51, stated their understanding to be that the right of removing traffic by such agreement was clearly reserved by the by-laws, and they endeavored to give effect to what they understood to be the agreement of the parties, making only such provisions as were considered necessary for preserving the rights of other members. It now appears, however, that the interested members, which are the four lines above named, have not agreed in the matter, and that their agreement upon which the Commissioners acted has not been made effective. There is no provision in the by-laws for the removal of traffic upon the application of a part only of the members interested therein; the agreement upon which the former action of the Commissioners was based having failed to become operative by reason of the withdrawal of the Union Pacific company therefrom, there remains no agreement of the interested members upon which the Commissioners can act or under which the traffic can be withdrawn from the agencies of this association under said by-law.

It is claimed by the other lines that some understanding existed at the time the Western Traffic Association was formed to the effect that this particular traffic should be excepted, and that this understanding was not reduced to writing for the reason that the provision above quoted was believed to be adequate to enable the parties to exempt such traffic in the manner afterward attempted. It is not claimed, however, that the Commissioners would be authorized to act upon any such unwritten understanding; they have no discretion in the premises, but are obliged to follow the language of the by-laws as furnished them by the Advisory Board for their guidance. Under those by-laws the traffic in question is embraced within the jurisdiction of the Western Traffic Association, and has not been removed by any sufficient agreement of interested members. It necessarily follows that said traffic still remains subject to the jurisdiction of the Western Traffic Association, and previous to any attempt to remove the same it had been assigned to the trans-Missouri division thereof, where it now belongs.

Having been advised that this subject will be presented to the Advisory Board at its next meeting by appeal, the Commissioners, pending such appeal, will suspend action under this decision.

REFUSED TO AID FRUIT-GROWERS.

Railroads Would Not Reduce the Rates on Damaged Oranges.

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Western Traffic Association, promulgated the following decision of the board yesterday regarding the proposed extension to March 1, 1892, of emergency rates on citrous fruit, Pacific coast points to Missouri River and Chicago:

In the above-described matter the Commissioners have given consideration to the written statements filed with reference thereto; also to the oral statements of the interested members at the hearing of the question Feb. 23, 1892.

The facts in the case appear to be as follows: The Transcontinental Association, at its meeting in January last, decided to establish a rate of 90 cents per 100 pounds on "citrus fruit from California points to Chicago, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, subject to the usual restrictions of Transcontinental Association fruit circular, said rate to expire Feb. 15, 1892, and the record of the meeting spoken of indicates that this conclusion was reached in consequence of damage by frost to the growing fruit, which had occurred late in December, 1891, necessitating the prompt picking and marketing of the product, the frost having arrested its further development and rendering it liable to early decay.

Prior to the date fixed for the expiration of the reduced rate the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway company made application through the Chairman of the Trans-Continental Association for its continuation until March 1, 1892, and the proposition having been submitted to the members and being, Feb. 1, declared lost, the company named, Feb. 17, appealed to the Board of Commissioners for authority to continue the rate until March 1, 1892.

The appeal having been duly certified to the board, measures were taken to afford all parties an early opportunity to be heard, and the hearing was had Feb. 23. The rate established by the Transcontinental Association had expired Feb. 15.

The testimony on the part of all concerned was to the effect that the damaged fruit, for the movement of which the reduced rate is requested, would require, in order to save it in a condition to be salable, to be removed from the trees and shipped within thirty to forty days from the time it was frosted, late in December, and the evidence failed to show that the restoration of the rate would result in any damaged fruit being moved thereupon.

In addition, owing to the application being to extend the rate only until March 1, 1892, the utmost celerity on the part of all concerned would not admit of the rate being in effect to exceed three days if authorized.

The Commissioners, while not unmindful of the fact that the Transcontinental Association did unanimously determine to put the 90-cent rate into effect for a limited period, are of the opinion that the existing circumstances and conditions do not justify the restoration of the rate as asked, and the application on the part of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company is therefore denied. Notice of this decision was given said company Feb. 24.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF GOULD LINES.

All the Old Directors Re-elected for the Ensuing Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific railroad company was held this forenoon, 316,307⅞ shares being represented out of 474,365¾ shares, the total capital stock of the company. The directors of the last year were reëlected as follows:

Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Samuel Sloan, Russell Sage, John P. Munn, Thomas T. Eckert, A. L. Hopkins, George J. Gould, John G. Moore, D. D. Parmley, Edwin Gould, C. R. Greeley, and S. H. H. Clark.

The annual report of the First Vice-President and General Manager showed gross earnings of the system, $25,918,106.24; operating expenses, $18,495,356.52; net earnings, $7,422,749.82, an increase in net earnings for the year of $46,117.33.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway company was held at the general offices of the company here today, 257,669½ shares being represented out of 257,668¾ shares, the total outstanding stock of the company. The directors of the last year were reëlected, as follows:

Jay Gould, George J. Gould, Russell Sage, George W. Allen, S. H. H. Clark, Samuel Shethar, John T. Terry, Henry Whelen, A. L. Hopkins.

Duncan D. Parmley, F. J. Leckland, L. H. Roots, Victor Morowetz.

Reduced Rates for Conventions.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at one fare for the round trip for the following occasions: State Encampment Grand Army of the Republic of Indiana, Fort Wayne, Ind., April 6 and 7, from points in Indiana; State Encampment Grand Army of the Republic of Illinois, Springfield, Ill., April 6 to 8, from points in Illinois; State Encampment Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio, Piqua, O., May 10 to 12, from points in Ohio; Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Ohio, Akron, O., June 27 to 29, from points in Ohio; Republican State convention of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind., March 10, from points in Indiana; Republican State convention of Illinois, Springfield, Ill., May 3 to 6, from points in Illinois.

West Virginia Central Loses a Point.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 8.—[Special.]—President Hood of the Western Maryland railroad, backed by public opinion, has succeeded in side-tracking the Pennsylvania and West Virginia Central's scheme to get possession of his road. President Hood today issued a statement to the effect that the negotiations for connections and a traffic agreement with the Reading and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads had been completed, and that if the city authorities were determined to sell the road the Reading and the Baltimore and Ohio were prepared to offer as much and more for it than the West Virginia Central. Senator Gorman, who is a large stockholder in the West Virginia Central, is believed to be pushing the sale of the Western Maryland to his corporation.

Has Resumed Operations.

The Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti railroad, which was stopped by an injunction about six months ago, commenced running trains yesterday.

Railway Notes.

Last week a conference was held at Waco, Tex., between Receiver B. F. Yoakum of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, officials of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company, and Charles Hamilton, General Manager of the Texas Central. It is said that the three roads are about to enter into close relations.

Under authority granted at a meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad company, held at Richmond, Va., yesterday, a general mortgage deed on all its property was recorded in Lynchburg from said county to the Central Trust company of New York and Henry T. Wickham of Hanover County, Trustee. It is to secure the payment of $70,000,000 for the general uses of the corporation.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH 8.—THE SECRETARY of State today licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Montana Silver Mining company, Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Miner Wamsley, James Moore, and William P. Thornton.

Leland Hotel company, Chicago; to do a hotel business; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, John M. Gartside, Frank P. Leffingwell, and William F. Pillsbury.

The Gwathmey-Parks Manufacturing company, Chicago; veterinary remedies; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Walter B. Parks, S. H. Gwathmey, B. H. Gwathmey, and S. L. Lowenthal.

The South Park Pavilion Association, Chicago; hotel and saloon; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, John S. Laily, Jacob H. Best, and Albert Mueller.

Hutsonville Brick, Tile, and Mining company, Hutsonville, Crawford County; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Richard W. Canaday, Charles W. Keys, and others.

The Lowden Building company, Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, Abner Smith, Uzziel P. Smith, E. W. Cullen, and Alex. H. Lowden.

The Read Manufacturing company, Chicago; paints, oils, etc.; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Dan Read, Henry Lewis, and others.

The Manufacturers' Depot, Chicago; general mercandise; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Frederick Lum, Samuel B. King, and John Stirlen.

Murphysboro Fair, Murphysboro; general merchandise; capital stock, $3,000; incorporators, F. O. Younger, Mrs. Mamie Younger, and Morris Evans.

The Minnette club, Chicago; incorporators, Sam Steinfeld, J. R. Reed, and others.

Draymen's, Teamsters', and Deliverymen's Union, Streator; incorporators, Mat Bilger, John Fanner, and others.

South Side Republican club, Kankakee; incorporators, John Small, J. F. Shields, and others.

Riverside Turnverein, Riverside, Cook County; incorporators, R. A. Hanchmann, H. Suemnich, and others.

The Associated Keeley Bichloride of Gold clubs, Dwight; to bind together in a fraternal bond those who have taken the Keeley treatment; incorporators, Samuel E. Moore, William S. Arnold, and others.

Certificates were filed as follows: Decreasing the capital stock of the National Gaslight and Fuel company, Chicago, from $10,000,000 to $100,000; increasing the capital stock of the Peoria *Herald* Publishing company from $12,000 to $25,000; the Mount Pulaski Grain company from $8,000 to $18,000; and changing the name of the Willard & Daynes Fence company, Chicago, to the Willard-Daynes Fence company.

The Missouri Smoke Preventer company, Chicago; to manufacture the Western smoke preventer; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, James B. Johnson, Benjamin Vonphul, and Nathaniel H. Whiteside.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Tuesday, March 8, 1892:

31st-st., 165 ft w of Ullman, n f, 48x124 ft, March 7 (P. F. Kuefel to J. L. Ense et al.)	$3,200
Cottage Grove-av., 240 ft s of 83d-st., e f, 24x122½ ft, Feb. 24 (A. E. Tate to W. J. Horne)	8,500
Fairfield-av., 248½ ft s of Cortland-st., e f, 50x126 ft, March 2 (M. A. Rector to M. Steinhoff)	5,000
Johnson-st., 212 ft n of 18th, e f, 25x89 ft, Feb. 25 (J. Peschek to H. and M. Servant)	2,860
Prairie-av., 316 ft s of 26th-st., e f, 26x180 ft, March 8 (John Baldwin to E. F. Getchell)	14,000
Sangamon-st., 248⅝ ft s of 72d, w f, 25x124½ ft, Feb. 29 (J. F. Eggman to P. J. Walker)	1,800
Trumbull-av., 100 ft s of W. 23d-st., w f, 25x124 ft, March 7 (Master in Chancery to J. R. Tolman)	2,609
Iowa-st., near Seymour-av., s f, 50x124 ft, Feb. 24 (Catholic Bishop to J. Molitor)	1,250
Hickory-st., 305 ft e of Deering, s f, 25x150 ft, March 8 (W. H. Hosmer to R. Leahy)	1,275
Cornell-st., s w cor of Noble, n f, 63x100 ft, improved, March 7 (J. and D. Herrmann to William Herrmann)	14,000
35th-st., 193 ft w of S. Halsted-st., s f, 25x147 ft, March 8 (S. Babcerzak to J. Bonczyk)	1,950
School-st., 184 ft e of N. Robey, n f, 24x125 ft, March 8 (C. E. Lukens to H. Burmeister)	1,900
Englewood-ct., 121 ft e of Stewart-av., s f, 34x126 ft, March 5 (W. Merchant to L. Carpenter)	8,000
Lot 3, est of S. Anderson in n w ¼, Sec 9, 40, 13, Feb. 19 (B. Koch to A. Koch)	8,500
Grace-st., 108½ ft e of Seminary-av., n f, 25x134 ft, March 3 (M. Paulin to K. Thums)	1,750
Yale-st., 80 ft s of 70th, w f, 40x133 ft, Feb. 27 (M. O. Thompson to J. Van Horn)	6,200
The premises No. 244 and 246 43d-st., March 3 (J. N. Ayer to George Gebert)	11,250
Trumbull-av., 150 ft s of 23d-st., w f, 60x124 ft, Jan. 29 (H. W. Baker to D. W. Baker)	1,500
65th-st., e of Sherman-st., n f, 33⅓x50 ft, March 24 (H. P. Haskins to G. W. Hartson)	2,500
Humboldt-av., 126 ft e of W. 44th-st., n f, 50x126 ft, March 10, 1890 (F. J. Wisner to M. J. Collins)	1,000
Gilbert-pl., 441 ft n of Vincennes-av., n e f, 50 ft, to alley, Dec. 1, 1891 (E. B. Pease to T. Collins)	1,050
Kimbark-av., 50 ft s of 52d-st., w f, 25x125 ft, imp, Feb. 26 (Will H. Moore to Anson H. Hopkins)	12,500
Same property as above, March 7 (Anson Hopkins to Valeria M. Jones)	12,500
Laurel-st., 249½ ft s of 32d, e f, 50x179½ ft, Feb. 8 (J. A. Campbell to J. T. Meloy)	1,500
Wentworth-av., 140 ft n of 69th-st., w f, 74x174⅝ ft, March 5 (C. M. Kyle to G. Vilas)	9,250
Western-av., 100 ft s of 50th-st., e f, 25x121 ft, March 4 (C. Mohl to C. W. Wuster)	2,000
Burling-st., north of Willow, e f, 24x164 ft, March 3 (estate of William Gottlieb to Henry Gehl)	1,800
Lot 5, blk 9, Skinner & Judd's part of n e ¼ Sec. 28-38-14 Feb. 26 (F. L. Adams to C. B. Eggleston, et al)	5,500
55th-st., 50 ft e of Woodlawn-av., s f, and 3-16 of 76x95 ft, March 7 (A. McIntosh to F. W. Patrick)	4,500
Leavitt-st., s w cor 97th, 5 acres, March 3 (F. W. Short to L. J. Hitz)	10,000
S. Chicago-av., near 69th-st., n e f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 9 (J. W. Dooley to E. Hartley)	1,625
S. Chicago-av., near 69th-st., n e f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 9 (C. S. Wridley to same)	1,625
Cloud-av., n w cor 91st-st., 5 acres, Feb. 10 (Frank I. Bennett to Edwin Osgood)	16,800
Hermitage-av., 150 ft s of Taylor-st., w f, 25x125½ ft, Feb. 1 (N. C. Field et al. to L. Sullivan)	1,875
Stanton-av., 495 ft s of 37th-st., e f, 132x124 ft, Feb. 27 (Hy. F. Wachsmuth to Axel E. Swenson)	16,500
47th-st., 99½ ft w of Evans-av., s f, 50 ft to alley, Feb. 27 (Axel E. Swenson to Henry T. Wachsmuth)	35,000
Center-av., n w cor W. 15th-st., e f, leasehold of 121 ft to alley, Oct. 31, 1891 (Frank L. Wolverton to Marion Balue)	90,000
Same property as above, Jan. 30 (Marion Balue to William H. Rippetoe)	90,000
W. 17th-st., 216 ft w of Wood, n f, 24x125 ft, imp., March 7 (Jos. Strout to Frank Chmelik)	2,275
Blue Island-av., 91 2-10 ft n e of Paulina-st., s e f, 48x84 ft, March 5 (Mast. in Chanc'y to John Range)	5,000
May-st., 132 ft s of Taylor, e f, 25½x160¾ ft, April 4 (J. McGarry to E. Fischer)	4,075
Ada-st., bet 92d and 93d, e f, 100x126 ft with 50x126 ft same block, March 5 (W. L. Davis to W. R. Davis)	2,700
Winter-st., 115 ft n of 68th, w f, 33⅓x160 ft, March 5 (H. W. Wiley to L. G. Irwin)	4,625
Springfield-av., bet. Frederick and Prince-sts., w f, 96x124½ ft, with 96x124½ ft in same subdiv, March 5 (F. J. Mackey to E. T. Brown)	4,400
58th-st., bet Central Park and Lawndale-avs., n f, 100x124 ft, with 75x124 ft on 58th-place in same subdiv, March 7 (J. H. Campbell to W. W. Bell)	1,750
Wabash-av., s e cor 40th-st., w f, 50 ft to alley, March 4 (Frances D. Cleare to Herman Benas)	10,000
Lot on court bet State-st. and Wabash-av. and 191 ft n of 40th-st., e f, 50x37 ft, March 4 (J. S. Thurston to Chi. and S. S. Rapid Transit Ry. Co.)	3,000
Fulton-st., 112½ ft w of Elizabeth, n f, 28 29-100x164½ ft, imp, March 7 (W. K. Bryant to C. Kresl)	5,000
Justine-st., 95½ ft s of 58th, w f, 25x124 ft, March 3 (A. C. Bonell to J. F. Tramel)	1,500
De Koven-st., 225 ft w of Desplaines, s f, 25x119 ft, Feb. 21 (W. O'Donnell to E. O'Donnell)	6,500
W. 48th-st., s w cor Irving Park-blvd., e f, 112x125 ft, Sept. 30, 1891 (P. Ott et al. to J. W. Killian et al)	4,250
Earl-av., 150 ft n of 71st-st., e f, 150x162½ ft, Oct. 31, 1891 (A. Robertson to George W. Baker)	13,500
Aberdeen-st., bet 52d and 53d, w f, 142x125 ft, Feb. 18 (N. Costikyan et al. to W. Frink)	3,000
Wentworth-av., near 32d-st., n ind ½ of 25x120 ft, March 5 (N. Peterson to P. J. Johnson)	5,500
Loring-av., n of 28th-st., e f, 50x126 ft, March 7 (A. Hitz to E. L. Brainard)	1,000
State-st., 118½ ft n of 12th, w f, 43x73 ft, Feb. 8 (Carrie Jackson to Adolph M. Unbof)	40,000
Wabash-av., n w cor 38th-st., e f, 24x169½ ft, Feb. 2 (Christine Uphof et al. to Oliver Jackson)	17,000
Oak Grove-st., 225 ft e of Racine-av., n f, 25x125½ ft, Feb. 2 (same to same)	1,500
Springfield-av., n e cor 31st-st., w f, 123x125½ ft, Jan. 1 (E. T. Noonan to J. P. Mahoney et al.)	1,860
Prairie-av., 200 ft s of 28th-st., e f, 25x123 ft, Jan. 27 (A. Wisner to F. C. Olmstead)	3,375
Colfax-av., 122 ft s of 84th-st., e f, 175x125 ft, Feb. 25 (G. S. Allen to P. J. McDonagh)	2,600
Hudson-av., 66 ft n of Wisconsin-st., w f, 24x123 ft, March 8 (E. Fleig to J. M. G. Nebamis)	6,275
West 17th-st., 125 ft e of Laflin-st., n f, 25x124 ft, March 4 (F. Kren to J. Kubal)	2,800
Dania-av., 225 ft n of Bryson-st., w f, 25x126½ ft, March 8 (J. S. Larson to S. S. Kiessem)	2,050
Webster-av., 200 ft s of 71st-st., e f, 50x127½ ft, Sept. 1, 1887 (C. B. Eggleston to F. T. Adams)	5,500
Milton-av., 157 ft s of Addison, e f, 25x124½ ft, Dec. 12, 1891 (W. Cannel to M. Holst)	1,650
Cuyler-av., 241 ft e of Robey-st., s f, 25x120 ft, Feb. 5 (O. Lindstrom to Public Savings and Loan and Building Association)	2,500
Langley-av., 190 ft s of Oakwood-blvd., e f, 20x152 ft, Feb. 15 (William H. Berger to George L. Duff)	7,000
Vernon-av., n e cor 65th-st., w f, 123⅓x124⅞ ft, March 7 (J. Siegel to S. Benedict)	7,000
Atlantic-st., 175 ft s of 51st, e f, 24½x124 ft, March 2 (C. C. Hansen to M. and C. Krause)	1,500
W. Adams-st., 231 ft w of Campbell-av., s f, 27x123⅓ ft, March 8 (C. H. Low to G. D. Coleman)	1,200

OUTSIDE SALE.

Ninth-av., s w cor 55th-st., 160 acres, Nov. 24, '91 (Roger P. Chew et al. to Robert C. Seyel)	100,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Commercial-av., s e cor Blue Island and Thornton Road, Harvey, 3 blks; by Harvey Band Assn.

53d-st., n e cor Harvard, 124 ft to Ledyard; by John D. Maclean.

Maller-av., n e cor Augusta-st., 1 blk; by S. Seamen.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Jacob Freidman, 3-story flats, 632 W. 21st-st.	$ 6,000
James Ambrose, 3-story flats, 1365 22d-st.	6,500
Dr. John Chew, 3-story dwelling, Astor and Scott-sts	20,000
W. N. Edson, 2-story flats, 5527 Sherman-st.	3,000
Annie Malchay, 2-story flats, 4337 Wentworth-av.	2,500
F. Larsen, 2-story flats, 8140 Commercial-av.	2,000
Morgan L. Swift, five 3-story flats, 4550-4558 Ellis-av.	60,000
Mrs. M. P. Clay, two 4-story flats, 2621-2623 Dearborn-st.	10,000
Chicago South Side railroad company, station 492 39th-st.	13,000
J. A. Mengerson, 2 3-story flats, 387-89 S. California-av.	11,000
T. Surstieky, 3 3-story flats, 831-33 22d-st.	7,000
John Phelps, 2 2-story dwellings, 6617-19 Ellis-av.	10,000
S. L. Thompkins, 2 3-story flats, 5438-40 Monroe-av.	10,000

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

17 THIRTY-THIRD-ST. — DESIRABLE ROOMS and excellent table board; one block from cable, two from Illinois Central; $5 to $7 per week.

152 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—ROOMS AND BOARD; permanent; reasonable; also day boarders.

2109 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE FRONT ROOM, well heated, with board in a cultivated French family.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV. — FINELY FURNISHED room; first-class table. References required.

1828 INDIANA-AV. — DOUBLE AND SINGLE room, connecting or separate, with board.

2731 INDIANA-AV. — HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, single or en suite; fine table.

3007 GROVELAND-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE room, with board, for two.

3017 PRAIRIE-AV.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODAtions for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, in handsome, modern house; references.

3024 GROVELAND-AV. — PLEASANT FURnished rooms with board; 1 block I. C. R. R.

3232 GRAVES-PL.—ELEGANT FURNISHED room, board if desired, cheap; gas, bath; also front room for doctor or dentist.

6430 SHERIDAN-AV., WOODLAWN PARK—large rooms with board.

North Side.

8 WASHINGTON-PLACE — LARGE ALCOVE room, with board and modern conveniences; within walking distance of business center.

228 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED PARLOR, also side rooms; running water and every convenience, with board.

305 E. CHICAGO-AV.—SWELL-FRONT HOUSES; elegant rooms newly furnished; A1 board.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—CONNECTING FRONT room, second floor, with board.

373 E. SUPERIOR-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with board; 2 ladies or 2 gentlemen. Refer'nces.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—NICE LOCATION, desirable furnished rooms, with good board.

377 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE 2D FLOOR ALcove room with all conveniences; also excellent table board.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM FOR 2 gents; good board; walking distance.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—TO RENT—NICELY FURnished room, steam heat; fine table.

West Side.

602 AND 604 W. ADAMS—BOARD AND ROOMS; first-class; reasonable.

841 ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH board; new furniture; newly decorated; no moving.

Hotels.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALMer House—Cozily-furnished warm rooms, $2 a week, 50c a day; with board, $5 per week, $1 a day.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 398-404 STATE—200 ELEgant rooms, bath, steam heat, wkly$2, daily 50c up.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., corner Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity; heated by steam; everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50 cents per day up; reasonable weekly rates.
W. E. MARSH JR. of Galt House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Exquisitely furnished; quiet, homelike; superior table and service; Waukesha water; moderate rates.

THE HOFFMAN, 2426 PRAIRIE-AV. — FITTED up most elaborately. It is the most homelike family hotel in the city; table the choicest; first-class parties will find this the "home ideal."

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 Tacoma; free to boarders; select places.

FREE DIRECTORY FOR BOARDERS; BEST houses everywhere. 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — BY A GENTLEMAN — WELL FURnished rooms and good board in private family residing south of 31st and east of State-st.; must be exceptionally desirable in all appointments; state terms. Address L 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM ON South Side; would prefer it in walking distance of down-town. Address, giving full particulars, L 92, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, on South Side, by a respectable young man. Best of reference required; highest references given. Address L 111, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS OR ROOMS and board apply to WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, and household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE — COMPLETELY FURNISHED 6-room flat. LAFLIN & JACKSON; rent $30; will take board in payment; references exchanged. Address L 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 5 ROOMS, COMplete for housekeeping; low rent. 153 N. Wells-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 8-ROOM HOUSE. 3235 Vernon-av.; reasonable price.

GREAT SALE OF FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—

ELEGANT CARPETS AND CURTAINS

at less price than you have to pay for the old style

and shoddy make elsewhere.

$300 will furnish your house.
$25 will furnish your flat.
$10 a month will buy $100 worth of furniture.
We want your trade and offer special inducements.
Free delivery everywhere. Catalogues.
EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO.,
381 to 385 West Madison-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE CLEARING SALE OF NEW and second-hand furniture, carpets, and stoves by the
UNITED STATES FURNITURE STORE,
108 HALSTED-ST., four doors south of Monroe-st.

FAMOUS as THE CHEAPEST PLACE on EARTH to BUY. Many goods, Half price. Open evenings. We want your trade. 7,000 yds. second-hand carpets

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—$3 TO $7 DAILY AVERAGE PROFIT. PUTNAM, Perfumer, W. Winsted, Ct.

NEW ADVERTISING DEVICE—SELLS TO MERchants, manufacturers, and at offices; splendid work; inclose stamp. Arct Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—LIVE MEN TO SELL CASH REGISters; good commission and first-class territory given to men with push; agents who have had experience will find it worth while to investigate. For further information call at R. 100, 325 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS, IMMEDIATELY; sure selling novelty; sample 20c. Call or address PADGHAM & BURTON, 34 Monroe-st., Chicago.

$57 AND EXPENSES TO ENERGETIC YOUNG men to travel; splendid opportunity to make money; good references required. National Mdse. Supply Co., 243 Wabash-av., Room 63.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DESKS— DESKS. DESKS.
Special bargains in office desks chairs, and show cases. Office partitions of all kinds carried in stock. Large desk blotters given away.
R. X. McARTHUR & CO.,
86 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THREE 15-FOOT JEWELERS' WALL cases, cherry; 4 doors in case; slides up and down; new; can be seen at any time at
THAYER BROS., 285 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SECOND-HAND ANDREWS' office desk, good condition. Apply at box office Chicago Opera-House.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WANTED — BALL-BEARING SAFETY FOR good violin; state price. L 72, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

HENRY J. WESLIE, ROOM 136 COMA BLDG.—First-class work guaranteed.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SMALL, OPEN-FACED GOLD WATCH. Finder will receive $10 reward by returning to DR. H. M. SCHUMANN, 240 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON STATE-ST., A GENTLEMAN'S TWISTed gold ring, with solitaire diamond. A liberal reward will be paid to finder at office Auditorium Hotel.

LOST — GOLD-MOUNTED TORTOISE-SHELL hairpin; finder will be suitably rewarded by sending same to 9 Wabash-av.

LOST—LADY'S SEAL POCKETBOOK; FINDER please return to 9 Wabash-av. and receive suitable reward.

WILL THE PERSON WHO FOUND A BLACK marten muff Monday in Illinois Central train due at 5:40 p. m. please return the same to 608 Division-st., Flat D?

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF BARTHOLOMEW BENJAMIN Bishop, formerly of Cook County, Ill., will communicate with Henry B. Worrell, solicitor, 80 Coleman-st., London, E. C., England, he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. WALKUP OR VIOLA Walkup is in the city please send address to L 60, Tribune office

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS.
WATCHES.

Trade terms and prices. Goods delivered on first payment. See this stock before you buy.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer,
195-197 Wabash, cor. Adams.

PERSONAL—LADIES WHOSE HAIR IS TURNing gray can make themselves look 20 years younger by using "THE AMERICAN WALNUT HAIR DRESSING," an elegant, clean, and safe preparation; try it; price 75 cts.; sold by druggists. PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, Wholesale Agts., Chicago.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BEcome beautiful as Dresden china free of charge call or address for sealed circulars to
MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

PERSONAL — MAGNETISM AND HYPNOTISM acquired; book 10c. DR. ANDERSON, 182 State.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or office clerk; good penman; wages moderate. Address L 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT ACCOUNTant in a bank or office; fourteen years' experience in banking business in Western city. Address L 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 20 as assistant on books or bill clerk in a good office; 3 years' clerical experience in city. A1 references. Address L 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR helper in office; speaks English and Swede. First-class recommendation. CHAS. J. LUNDBERG, 6016 Aberdeen-st., Englewood.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper and accountant of long experience seeks a similar situation; is a stranger here and will work for moderate compensation; best references. Address L 106, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO has had large experience in handling money at cashier's desk. Unexceptionable references given. Address L 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and general office man of 12 years' experience. Best of references. L 145, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD BOOKKEEPer; a few hours' work each day; references given. Address L 35, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN, 35, WITH 20 years' practical business experience, to travel continuously; a specialty preferred. L 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 28 years old, speaks fluently French, German, and English, as city salesman, hotel clerk, office clerk, bookkeeper, or floor walker; good appearance; best references. Address L 31, Tribune office.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MAP draughtsman, free hand letterer, accustomed to all kinds of work; well recommended, with working samples. Address D L 36, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dentist in the city. Address L 146, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CITY, BY EXPERIenced, practical cutter. Address S 141, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN; 5 years' experience in driving all parts of city; reference from last employer. Address L 5, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH COACHman; thoroughly understands care of fine horses and carriages; willing; obliging. L 43, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR TO attend horses by an experienced Swiss; single; 25 years old. Best references. Address L 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; BEST city references from former employer. Address L 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; 16 years' experience; the best of city references. Address L 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN IN private family; understands the care of fine horses and carriages and a good driver. Two years' references from my last employer. Address L 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR SECond man by a Dane just over from Denmark, with best of references from Copenhagen; can drive four-in-hand with ease; can't speak English. Address L 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND COACHMAN by young Englishman; good references. Address L 112, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, ARCHItect's or engineer's office; have experience and references. Address L 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER BY A young Irishman; 5 years' experience and excellent reference. Address L 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG, EXPERIenced business-man is now open for engagement. French and German. Address L 39, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; GENeral man; wife first-class cook; town or country. 208 North State-st., fruit store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR. REFerence and bond. Address L 80, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with stenographers using the Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, or Yost. Some are bookkeepers; some own machine.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 Monroe-st., Tel. 137.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, caligraph; 3 years' experience; city references; practical bookkeeper. Address L 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer, caligraph operator; three years' experience; references. Address L 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY STENOGRAPHER of several years' experience desires a permanent position with a responsible firm. Address L 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY stenographer; six years' experience. Address L 103, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer; references; Board of Trade and insurance offices. Address L 69, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER; SEWing in families; cuts by tailor system. 827 Racine-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT seamstress in private families; $1.25 per day. Address L 76, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A TRAINED NURSE would take care of invalid or do any kind of nursing. Address MRS. R. C. ARTISS, 4233 Lake-av.

Cooks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; city references. Address L 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK AND laundress. Good references. B P 139, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family or private boarding-house; no washing. 118 East Superior-st. No postal cards.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AMERICAN FAMILY by first-class Swedish cook; no washing. Call 1551 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK; also housemaid; highest city references. Apply 208 North State-st., fruit and flower store.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR general manager for city or country hotel; am thoroughly capable of running a house from attic to cellar; salary not so much of an object as a good home; can furnish first-class references. Address L 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHOULD ANY ONE DEsire housekeeper or children's governess, to leave in charge of home during temporary absence, address L 142, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO KEEP HOUSE FOR several gentlemen of means and good references who would prefer keeping house to boarding. Address L 34, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNdresses; work by the day or house-cleaning. 1539 Milwaukee-av.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 16 to do light second work or wait on a lady in a first-class family. Best of reference. Address MAGGIE, 235 24th-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN GIRL in nice American family. Call 2 to 5 Thursday. BORGHILD BRAADEAM, 131 W. Ohio-st., 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK in American family by a first-class girl. Call at 5110 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL IN private family, with references. 3539 Cottage Grove-av. Call in store, MARY.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS WAITress or chambermaid. 208 North State-st., fruit store.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PEN AND INK ARTist. Address D 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position, call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED—A1 WINDOW TRIMMER; STATE street experience; if you want a good thing apply this week. GAGE BROS. & CO.; A. J. Mills.

WANTED—D. E. BOOKKEEPER AT ONCE; PERmanent; state age and salary. L 28, Tribune.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND cashier, with references. Address by letter JNO. KRANZ, 74 Randolph-st.

WANTED—OFFICE CLERKS AND SALESMEN. 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, STENOGraphers. 206 La Salle-st., Room 22.

WANTED—CLERK IN SHOE STORE IN CITY 40 miles from Chicago. Address, giving experience and wages expected. L 37, Tribune.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER AND general office accountant; must be quick and accurate and well recommended. Address, in own handwriting with full particulars, L 90, Tribune.

WANTED — ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; wholesale house. Call or address H. WOLF & CO., 250 E. Madison-st.

WANTED—CLERK—AN INTELLIGENT AND refined young man residing with parents; experience unnecessary. Address L 147, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHERS—YOUNG MEN; good salary. 84 La Salle-st., Room 314.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR GOODS by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Liberal salary and expenses paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full particulars and references address Centennial Mfg. Co., 261 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN FOR WHOLEsale dry goods and notions; only those controlling trade need apply. State references and salary expected. Address L 78, Tribune office.

WANTED — SALESMAN TO HANDLE ADVERtised medicine on salary and commission. Call before noon, Room 19, 133 Clark.

WANTED—GLOVE AND MITTEN SALESMEN to travel; full line. Address with references L 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN WANTING a specialty to sell as a side line. Address GEO. A. LAYLE, 504 North Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AS SOlicitor. Apply to WILCOX, R. 220, 334 Dearborn-st.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY IN LAW OFFICE, ONE WHO has some knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; state experience and salary expected. Address L 180, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY IN OUR NORTH Side office. Address in own handwriting L 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, A BRIGHT boy of about 14 years. Address L 98, Tribune.

WANTED—FOR SALES DEPARTMENT IN A wholesale house, a bright lad of about 16 or 17 years. First-class references required. Address L 99, Tribune office.

Designers.

WANTED — DRAUGHTSMEN, MECHANICAL and architectural; best pay. L 150, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—ASSISTANT CUTTER IN TAILORing establishment. 2930 State-st.

WANTED — PAPERHANGER. APPLY THIS morning between 8:30 and 9 o'clock. Room 21, 116 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGINEER AND coffee roaster. Letters addressed to us last week were not received; apply again. Address D L 134, Tribune office.

WANTED—GLASS (STAINED) MAN TO LAY out work; must be rapid. FLANAGAN & BIEDENWEG.

WANTED—GOOD FIRST AND SECOND COOK. Good wages. Address PARIS HOTEL, Paris, Ill.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO CUT after patterns and trim. H. F. SCULLY, Merchant Tailor, 155 Jackson-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE ORDERS. NO DElivering or collecting; no experience; steady work; best terms; best specialties; samples free. GLEN BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS WANTING HELP of any kind apply to WM. REED & CO., Ta

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BUILDING AND Loan man who can give bond and reference; good thing to right party; salary and commission. Address L 179, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH the renting business; vicinity of 31st-st.; must be a hustler. Address L 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN, OFFICE-MEN, CLERKS. CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., 107 Clark-st., R. 11.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE, AND OF good habits, to solicit for towel supply and work on wagon when required. Address L 148, Tribune.

WANTED—ARTISTS FOR AIR BRUSH PORtraits; best pay. Address L 149, Tribune office.

WANTED — ELDERLY MAN WITH GOOD REFerences; $15 per week; apply at once. N. Y. Mfg. Co., 192 and 194 E. Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, RELIABLE lady, middle-aged American preferred, possessing good address, tact, and judgment, for position with established house; $10 weekly to competent person. Call after 10 a. m., Wednesday, 5 E. Washington-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT OFFICE POSItion; $5 weekly; call afternoon. R. 47, McVicker's Theater Bldg.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter—A neat and fairly quick pen handwriter; city home residence and reference required. Bright youth, moderate experience, might apply. Make application in handwriting as well as type written letter. Address L 64, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

WANTED — APPRENTICES, GOOD SEWERS, operators, parlor girls; also ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work, high wages; call or write. MME. BONA, 300 Michigan-av.

WANTED — DRESSMAKERS, FIRST-CLASS waist finishers on good wages. CAROLINE, 1447 Michigan-av.

Cooks.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK; MUST do washing and ironing, one as nurse girl. 1618 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK IN SMALL FAMILY OF grown persons; no washing; $5 per week to right party. Call Thursday 3722 Ellis-av.

WANTED—PLAIN COOK AND LAUNDRESS IN small family; will pay large wages. Apply this forenoon. 28 Commercial Bank Bldg.

WANTED—5542 MADISON-AV., HYDE PARK, thoroughly worthy girl as cook; Swede, German, or Norwegian.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A WOMAN FROM 30 TO 45 YEARS of age as working housekeeper; one who wants a home and would be a companion for lady. Address L 38, Tribune office.

General Housework.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references required. 4809 Madison-av.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GIRLS FOR HOUSEwork at 2313 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. 1056 Adams.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL work, private family, 4331 Lake-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family. 1813 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN SECOND GIRL. 2248 Indiana-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—LADIES, IF YOU LEAVE YOUR ORder at 2725 Cottage Grove you'll get German girl at any time to please you.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY SWIMMING teacher to teach in natatorium. Address L 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, YOUNG ladies to address postals; positions permanent and pleasant. Address L 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ACT AS MODEL in our cloak salesroom; must be 36-inch bust measure, about 16-inch length of waist, and about 5 feet 5 inches in height; lady should be graceful and neat. JOSEPH BEIFELD & CO., Market and Jackson-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Hanna's—This is the only school here which thoroughly teaches the Munson system, makes a specialty of phrase writing and has a department for supplying business houses with stenographers. Advanced dictation class, all systems, $2 per week. Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, Yost in use. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO IN 20 YEARS OF teaching has fitted over 100 candidates for Eastern colleges, will receive as resident students six satisfactory boys; terms $800 per year of 36 weeks Also ten day-pupils; terms, $300. References: J. L. Fulton, O. F. Aldis, and others. Address D L 10, Tribune office.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN-ST.—Day and evening classes; thorough instruction given by 29 teachers; business, grammar, and shorthand schools; drawing, civil engineering, mathematics, languages, elocution; fine library and gymnasium; send for circular.

FRENCH, GERMAN, PIANO LESSONS BY EXpert lady teacher for ladies and children only. 5958 Wright-st., Englewood, Chicago.

PROF. JOHN McCARTHY'S SCHOOL FOR DANcing, Room 40, 170 State-st., opposite the Palmer House. Private lessons day or evening.

SCRIPT SHORTHAND SCHOOL—PARENTS ANXious to give their children practical education call on us; a child 8½ years wrote 285 words in 5 minutes. 209 North Clark-st.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS OBTAINed. CHAS. TILLMAN, 811, 112 Clark-st., Chicago.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 153 Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. LAMONT GIVES NAMES IN FULL, ADvice in family, love, and business affairs; charms a specialty; ladies and gents. 236 N. Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BY
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 TO 304 INTER OCEAN BLDG.,
N. W. COR. DEARBORN AND MADISON-STS.

INCOME PAYING PROPERTY.

Entry No.		
1,363	South Side, flat building; rent $1,560	$13,800
1,362	South Side, flat building; rent $1,980	16,000
1,197	Apartment building in Kenwood, rented before completion of building; pays $5,500 per annum	40,000
1,195	Flat building near Drexel-blvd., rented for $1,800; can be purchased on small cash payments and an annual payment on principal of less than one-third the annual rental	15,500
1,214	Flat building, Evans-av.; rent $720	6,800
1,272	New 3-story and basement flat bldg., well rented; n f, Oakley and North-avs.	7,000
1,338	Ellis-av., n. of 44th-st., 3-story flats; rents for $2,300	20,000
1,329	Small flat building; rent, $672; price	6,000
1,369	New flat building, near Garfield Park; rent $1,100	11,000
1,390	New apartment building; 10 per cent net guaranteed for 5 years	40,000
1,391	New apartment building, paying $6,120 per annum	50,000
1,394	New corner residence, under as good 5 years' lease as there is in Chicago, at $1,300 per annum (without repairs)	13,500

NOTE—We have a large list of vacant property and property with old improvements that will rent for sufficient amount to pay carrying charges until land is used for better improvements.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PROPERTIES.
State-st. and Eldridge-ct.; improved; $30,000.]
Clark-st., 25x100, improved, $1,350 per foot.
Dearborn-st., 50 ft. and 7-story mod. bldg., $225,000.
Plymouth-pl., 8-story mod. bldg., $50,000; part payment will be taken in clear Chicago property.
TO LEASE—99 YEARS.
State-st., choice corner, with 5 story bldg. and large lot, on good terms, without revaluation.
S. Water-st., 35x140, with fine 4-story bldg.
Randolph-st., 50-foot lot and bldg., near State.
Choice corner, wholesale district, Franklin-st.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88-90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.—
FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK, and storage property for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant.
"VAN VLISSINGEN,"
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER RIGHT IN THE heart of the city, 80 feet front, with 4-story building; will carry 2 stories more; a decided bargain; price $175,000; better interview me on this.
J. ALMON AUSTIN,
170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — OR LEASE — MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—IF YOU HAVE ANY VACANT PROPerty to offer at a bargain please communicate with us. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK,
187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— BARGAIN. FOR SALE.
Grand-blvd., corner south of 47th-st., $300 per foot. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS.,
Sole Agents, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3540 ELLIS-AV., 2-STORY BRICK, D. and K. main floor, 10 rooms; lot 23 ft.; $14,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—POLK-ST., S. W. CORNER 5TH-AV., 40x106.
Fifth-av., north of Polk-st., 69x106.
OGDEN SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NOS. 4050 AND 4052 GRAND-BOULEVARD
and
NOS. 4500 TO 4508 ELLIS-AV.

New 3-story and subcellar Bedford stone front houses, with stone bays, porches, and steps, heavy French plate glass, beveled plate glass storm doors, 10 rooms besides laundry, pantries, bath-rooms, store-rooms with cedar drawers, fruit-room, and closets, electric light, specially designed consols, hall-trees, sideboards, wardrobes, and mantels with fuel gas in each, various hardwoods throughout with cabinet finish and polish, walls tinted and hand decorated, entire main floor laid in oak for rugs, mosaic floors in vestibule, tiled floor and sides in bath-room, porcelain tub, exposed nickel plumbing by Baggott, iron gratings to all basement windows. We invite comparisons.

Houses open during the day and Sunday. Price, $18,000 to $18,500. Terms, $5,000 cash, $8,000 in 5 or 10 years, balance monthly if desired; interest 6 per cent.
BARRY BROS., owners,
130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE NEW RESIDENCES.

3963 ELLIS-AV.

New three-story rock stone front residence, first class in every particular, with all modern improvements; location and neighborhood very choice; established building line 35 ft. from sidewalk; lot 25x183 feet; two blocks from Oakland Station, 39th-st., one block from Drexel-blvd. and cable cars; open on Sunday for inspection.

3848 AND 3850 LAKE-AV., EAST FRONT.

New modern rock stone-front houses of 10 rooms; hardwood finish throughout; delightful view of the lake; close to Illinois Central station at 39th-st., and near cable cars. These can be bought from $1,000 to $2,000 cheaper than anything on the South Side, location and workmanship considered; intending purchasers should see these before buying.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— BARGAIN.
4235 MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD.

New modern 3-story and cellar stone-front, stone porch, steps, and rails; finished throughout in various hardwoods, with cabinet finish, beautiful carved sideboard, hall-tree, and console of special design, handsomely carved wood mantels, with Mexican onyx and African marble facings, polished hardwood floors, mosaic marble floor and marble wainscoting in bathroom, open nickel plumbing, porcelain bath-tub, syphon closet, and all the latest and very best improvements in plumbing and sewerage; walls handsomely frescoed, Yale's world-famed locks and hardware throughout; fuel gas, automatic gas-lighting, artistic gas and incandescent electric light fixtures; deep lot to 20-foot alley. EXAMINE THIS HOUSE IF YOU WANT SOMETHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. Open daily, Sunday included.
EDWARD MENDEL, Owner,
On premises.

FOR SALE—
BY W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 TO 304 INTER-OCEAN BUILDING,
N. W. COR. DEARBORN AND MADISON-STS.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSES READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Entry No.		
1,311	11-room elegant Kenwood house	$18,000
1,236	11-room house, new and elegantly furnished; best South Side location; price (including furniture)	15,500
1,281	10-room corner, new, modern	10,000
1,282	Bargain, new, 10-room, modern	7,650

NOTE—We have a very large number of best located modern houses on North Side, in Lincoln Park district, and in best South Side locations. Please call at our office for particulars.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 37TH, ELEgant new modern stone and brick residences; all modern improvements, finished in hardwood, very choice, $7,500 to $9,500; payments $500 to $1,000 cash, bal. monthly payments; rare chance to secure a choice home.
M. D. BIRGE & CO.,
Telephone 1,322. 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES—

Prairie-av., near 32d-st., 10 rooms	$ 12,500
Vernon-av., near 36th-st., 11 rooms, 30 ft	10,000
Prairie-av., near 22d-st., 12-room brick	20,000
Calumet-av., near 33d-st., 10 room, stone	10,000
Michigan-av., near 36th-st., modern stone	20,000
Michigan-av., near 29th, 12-room brick	15,000
Michigan, nr. 34th, stone house and stable	100,000

B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50X171, EAST FRONT, in heart of city; very fair buildings; will sell for $35 per square foot; might sell 25x171 at same price.
J. ALMON AUSTIN,
170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT 13-ROOM HOUSE and lot, Indiana-av., near 20th, possession May 1st or before; only $12,000 if sold right away. JOHN C. LONG, A Portland Block.

FOR SALE — ELLIS-AV. — ELEGANT STONE front flat building; all rented; will sell for $20,000; get a place to live and have an income.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
1810 Indiana-av., 2-story brick residence, lot 24x160; will exchange for dwelling or two flat buildings; prefer Hyde Park. Apply
W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE PARK-AV., NEAR 30TH, 9-room stone front facing the lake, near depot Ill. Cent.; choice neighborhood; $9,500.
M. D. BIRGE & CO.,
146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES. Ellis-av., n. of 41st-st., modern, 12 rooms; lot 40x167. Vernon-av., near 31st, modern, 12-room brick.
MACLEAN & VANDERCOOK,
Exclusive Agents,
185 Dearborn-st., R. 112.

FOR SALE—43D-ST., LOT 25X125, NEAR GRAND-blvd.; only $185 ft. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUNCH OF 48 LOTS, 5 ACRES, 38TH-st. and Kedzie-av.; price $260 each; one block from street-cars and near new Santa Fe and Illinois Central suburban train service. Will pay handsome profit to retail. Address L 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR 38TH.—Cottage house, 7 rooms, and lot; $3,500. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON LA Salle-st., north of Madison; well rented; a bargain; $45,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ROOT-ST., NEAR ATLANTIC-ST., 75 feet, frame provements; cheap.
35TH-ST., corner Armour-av., 120 feet, frame improvements.
STATE-ST., near 50th, 85 feet, east front, frame improvements; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV. HOUSE AT A SACRIFICE; near 37th-st., 11 rooms; only $7,500.
O. L. BENEDICT,
Room 3, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—E. MADISON-ST.—LOT 42X100; 5-story building. If you want something away below the market investigate this; it must be sold.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—13-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, lot 26x190, 27th and Wabash-av., semi-detached; only $12,000. FELLOWS & McCANN, 2222 Indiana-av., and Room 43, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—39TH-ST., CORNER VERNON-AV., 27x150. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 38TH, 50X150, elegant for apartment bldg.
M. D. BIRGE & CO.,
146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED RESidence on Grand-blvd., near 42d-st.; house and stable complete in arrangement; $20,000; terms to suit. EDWIN READ & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE MODERN HOUSES MY specialty; a revised list of Kenwood homes at $7,000 to $50,000. Save time and money by calling on
O. L. BENEDICT,
Room 3, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST.
31x168 ft., with cheap improvements; very low price. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—ELEGANT MODERN residence, having every possible improvement; a lovely home, for $25,000.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 14-ROOM HOUSE and lot, between 23d and 24th, $20,000; bargain sure. JOHN C. LONG,
A Portland Block.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BOULEVARD—
The elegant new brick and stone residence, with a two-story brick barn, all new; the house is first-class and modern in every respect; was built for a home and is not of the BUILT-FOR-SALE CLASS; the finish is cabinet work in fine woods, mantels in all rooms, recessed sideboard; electric bells and spark lighting; paneled wainscoting in hall and dining-room; nicely decorated throughout; latest improved sanitary work and plumbing, with nickel-plated fixtures, tile floors, etc.
The barn has room for four horses and carriages and is finished in hardwood.
Might consider exchange for well located clear vacant. For further particulars see
M. W. DUNNE, 86 Wabash-av.,
Or C. V. ARNOLD, Architect and Builder,
2925 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 16TH-ST.—4-story and basement stone front, at a bargain. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
The triangle 3-story and basement new store and flat building at the
S. W. COR. MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN-AVS.
Improvements cost over $68,000; the property will stand the closest investigation and is well worth the money, but for a quick sale we offer it at $60,000.
For full particulars call on
T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Formerly Snow & Dickinson,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—

W. Madison-st., choice vacant corner, cheap	$12,000
W. Madison-st., very desirable cor., improved, 7 per cent	40,000
W. Madison-st., desirable improved, pays 7 per cent net	70,000
Harrison-st., very choice, promising corner	13,000

Persons wishing to invest please call at once.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—75X125 W. LAKE-ST., NEAR SACRAmento.
Lexington-st., near Garfield-blvd., 50x125.
Adams, near W. 42d, 50x125.
Madison, near W. 52d, 26x125.
Madison, cor. W. 53d, 134x125.
Chicago-av., near W. 48th, 50x125.
M. D. BIRGE & CO.,
146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 LA Salle-st.—$5,500—W. Congress-st., near Paulina, modern brick house and lot.
629 W. Adams-st., brick residence, 16 rooms, lot 25x186 ft.; will be sold at a bargain; owner leaving city; for permit to examine, price, etc., call at our office. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—422 WASHINGTON-BLVD., COR. OF Ada-st., large 16-room house; very suitable for renting rooms; a large income can be obtained now and during the World's Fair; price $11,000. SHELDON & SHELDON, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 22D-ST., 10-room brick and stone modern house; price $12,000. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV.—
Near Leavitt, 25 or 50x100 to alley; fine, growing location for store; will submit offer of $125; worth $160 per foot. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FULTON-ST., NEAR SACramento-av., $1,500 each; improvements paid; positive bargains. HEPER & MUELLER,
R. 22, 169-175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ARMITAGE-AV., CORNER MEAD-st., 50x150; $60 per foot.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR JEFFERSON.
Brick business block; 42-ft. lot; rent $5,700; price $70,000; cheap for ground alone.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—150 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 30X190 to Meridian-st.; old improvements; rent $1,800; having two frontages, makes fine site for a business block; will be sold at a bargain.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION—30x145 ft., W. Lake-st., running through to Eagle, near Halsted. E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—705 MONROE-ST.—TWO-story and basement stone front house, 11 rooms, frame barn.
1156 W. Jackson-blvd.—Two-story and cellar brick house, 8 rooms, nice order; cheap for quick sale.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R 6.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR ST. LOUIS-AV., south front lots, 25x180; terms to suit.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
"MEAD & COE'S
SHEFFIELD-AV. ADDITION."

BEFORE DECIDING TO BUY ELSEWHERE

Go and look at the lots in this Beautiful Subdivision.

EXAMINE THE FINE RESIDENCES NOW BEING ERECTED.

Bear in mind that we are offering this property from $60 PER FOOT with sewer, water and gas in street, macadam roadway, stone curbing, cement walk, boulevard lamps, etc.

We claim for it that the transportation facilities are better at this point than at any other on the North Side, being close to the Addison-av. Depot of Chicago and Evanston Railway, and within two blocks of three lines of street cars.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.
Branch office S. E. Cor. Addison-av. and Clark-st. Open from 7 to 9 p. m.

FOR SALE—
N. W. corner Ritchie-place and Goethe-st.
Fronting Park and only one block from the Lake Shore Drive.

Size of lot, 80x71 feet. For terms apply to the Exclusive Agents.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Formerly Snow & Dickinson,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES ON DEMING-CT., one for $18,000, lot 50x190; one for $17,500, lot 50x190; others for $12,500 each; one on St. James-pl., for $15,000; one on Roslyn-pl., for $11,500; all near Lincoln Park; lovely homes.
J. ALMON AUSTIN,
170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES—

ASTOR-ST., brick, 9 rooms	$15,000
BELLEVUE-PLACE, brick, 9 rooms	16,500
DEARBORN-AV., brick, 9 rooms	18,000
DEARBORN-AV., stone front, 12 rooms	22,000

TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN STONE-FRONT HOUSE, a perfect home, in perfect condition, furnished or unfurnished, all modern and new; location south end Lincoln Park; price reasonable; terms to suit. Address owner, L 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THAT CHOICE PROPERTY S. W. Cor. Clark and Deming-ct.; 150 feet on Clark, 200 feet on Deming-ct., 156 feet on 20-foot alley, by owner or on premises.

FOR SALE—504, 506, AND 508 NORTH STATE-st., near Schiller; excellent location; well-built, modern, stone-front, 12-room residences; big bargain; $12,000 each.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK CELLAR, ALSO vacant lot. PORTER, 14 Grant-pl.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-ST., NEAR CASS—25X100 feet. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—38 ST. JAMES' PLACE—NEW AND modern 12-room house, south front; $15,000; a fine property. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT LOT ON SEMINARY-AV., near Belden, only $2,300. EHLERT & CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—19 AND 21 LANE-PL.
GEORGE SELDEN BUTLER & CO.,
Center and Clark.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN 41ST and 42d-sts., comfortable 8-room cottage, 40 feet front, 160 feet deep to 20 feet alley, within one and a half blocks of Lake Shore boulevard trains, at a low rate and on reasonable terms.
WALLACE HECKMAN,
Telephone 2611. 62 Merchants Building.

FOR SALE—4335 TO 4343 CALUMET-AV. WE ARE just completing 5 handsome 3-story stone front residences of 21 feet frontage; 10 large rooms; parlor floors finished in selected quarter-sawed oak; 3 handsome wood mantels, fine gas fixtures, best plumbing; porcelain bath tubs; price, including street paving, cement walk, and sodding, $10,000; terms easy. BEIFELD BROTHERS,
418 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., NEAR 63D-ST., 50X133, $80 per foot for quick sale.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
New 8-room brick and stone-front house. Eight sold, only one left; oak finish, open plumbing, electric lights; decorated; $6,350; easy terms.
Also nine 6 and 8-room houses to be completed April 15; $5,500 to $7,000.
Forty-seventh-pl., just east of Cottage Grove-av.
W. H. COLVIN Jr., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 43D-ST.—Brick flat, 21 rooms, and lot 25x160. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—50X125 FT., HYDE PARK, NEAR 46th-st. and Champlain-av.; street improvements all paid; $100 foot. B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
ON THE ELEVATED ROUTE.
Indiana, Prairie, Calumet-avs., and 63d-st. over 200 choice lots, many of which we cannot advertise.
Call and see our list. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
50x145 ft. fronting on two street, Lake and Jefferson-avs., directly opposite South Park station at entrance to Jackson Park; splendid location for stores and hotel; at a bargain.
Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV.—BARGAIN—CORner of 70th-st.; $25 per ft. below market value. Apply J. W. DOOLEY & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5216 EAST END-AV.—FINE 14-ROOM house with barn; lot 75x150 ft.; front; a bargain for immediate sale. GOULD & SEEBERGER,
167 Dearborn-st. Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—OAKENWALD-AV., NEAR 45TH-ST., 8-room modern brick and stone house; $7,000; easy terms. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, NEAR Grand-boulevard, modern brick house; $15,000.
LAKE-AV., near 48th-st., beautiful modern 14-room house with 42 feet.
LAKE-AV., near 42d-st., modern 8-room house, detached, 26-foot lot; $8,500.
G. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—A 50-FT. LOT SUITABLE for building 30-room flat, 6041 South Park-court, Woodlawn. Address COACHMAN, 1827 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, 50-FOOT corner on Michigan-av.-blvd., north of 51st-st.
BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY AND CELLAR BROWN-stone modern residence, with reception hall, billiard-room, etc., in one of the choicest locations of Hyde Park—No. 5306 Hibbard-av.; price $7,500. Apply for permit to
W. G. CARLISLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY
J. E. KIMBALL
(formerly Kinney & Kimball),
142 Dearborn-st.

Nos. 5410 and 5412 Ellis-av. at prices that cannot be duplicated; 14 rooms each, finished in oak, all modern; 25-ft. lots; large barn to 5410.
50 ft. corner Woodlawn and 55th-st.; 13 apartments and 2 stores, finished in hardwood, all modern.
25 ft. on Prairie-av., south of 45th-st., below the market.
100 ft. on Prairie-av., south of 45th-st., east front.
To exchange—Equity in Drexel-blvd. for vacant on South Side avenues.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES—

Lake-av., elegant residence, near 47th-st.	$35,000
Greenwood-av., modern, lot 40x200	16,000
Woodlawn av., stone and slate, 50 feet	23,000
Cornell-av., residence and 50x200 feet	15,000
Kimbark-av., house and barn	25,000
Greenwood-av., modern brick, lot 67x297	35,000
Kimbark-av., modern house, near 48th-st.	15,000
Lake-av., near 46th-st., stone house	16,500
Elegant corners at Kenwood, $40,000, $50,000,	75,000

B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD LOTS—
Greenwood-av., near 45th st., 70x155 ft., $200.
Ellis-av., near 49th-st., 50x150 ft., $185.
Kenwood-av., near 49th-st., 80x187 ft., $175.
Madison-av., near 48th-st., 76x140 ft., $200.
Cornell-av., near 51st-st., 35x125 ft., $125.
Kimbark-av., near 49th-st., 50x188 ft., $200.
Berkeley-av., near 45th-st., 50x100 ft., $150.
Woodlawn-av., near 51st-st., 50x164 ft., cheap.
Greenwood-av., 22x297, finest corner in Kenwood.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—FOUR FIRST-CLASS modern detached houses, frame, 8, 9, and 10 rooms each; ranging in price from $5,500 to $7,500, on South Park-ct. and 61st-pl., one block east of Madison-av., 5 minutes' walk from 60th-st. station, I. C. R. R., Jackson Park and Midway-Plaisance; these houses are well worth the price asked for them. Apply to GEO. L. BEMAN, on premises. Address 296 61st-pl., Woodlawn Park.

FOR SALE—
A FEW CHOICE INVESTMENTS BELOW MARKET PRICE.
LEXINGTON-AV., E. F., 50 FT. S. OF 65TH-ST., 50x125; $80 per ft.
SHERIDAN-AV., N. E. COR. 64TH-ST.; 100X165.
SHERIDAN-AV., S. W. COR. 65TH-ST.; 100X165.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE BARGAIN.
ST. LAWRENCE-AV., COR. 48TH-ST.
All assessments for street improvements paid; below the market for a few days.
REXFORD & BELLAMY,
206 La Salle-st.,
Tel. 1178. n. w. cor. Adams.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD HOMES—5026 TO 5038 Washington-av.; seven new 3-story stone fronts; modern improvements; small cash payments; balance easy terms; open for inspection every day.
TAYLOR, ALLEN & CO., Owners, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV., NEAR 61ST-ST., 150X161 FEET.
Must be sold immediately.
Price $77.50. Want offer.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
formerly Snow & Dickinson,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
Great bargain on line of Elevated R. R.
250 FEET OF FRONTAGE, NEAR PARK MANOR STATION.
$40 per foot cash; worth $65.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$125 PER FOOT, CALUMET-AV., near 42d-st., 50 feet front; all improvements in.
BENJ. BISSINGER,
125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNERS IN Kenwood, 225x297 feet; first-class neighborhood.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., N. E. COR. 45TH-ST.
40x130 feet.
Elegant corner for a flat building or private residence. Make an offer for this. Must be sold at once.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — 4718 INDIANA-AV., MODERN frame, 8 rooms, east front, 25x161 ft.; barn; $5,500; with 33-ft. lot, $6,500. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—MODERN 10-ROOM HOUSE, CORNER lot 41x178, near 60th-st., Ill. Cent., and Jackson Park; $12,500. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—MODERN STONE front flat building; corner; rents $5,940; very fine property; you ought to look at this; nothing better in city. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—POSITIVELY THE BEST BARGAIN in business property on Cottage Grove-av., 60x130 ft., e. f., 149 ft. south of 43d-st.; ripe for improvement; submit offer. C. T. HASS & CO.,
44, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$95 PER FOOT, MICHIGAN-AV., near 62d-st., 99 feet front. BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—$100,000, 6 PER CENT FEE; WEST Side; well secured.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF SOLD THIS WEEK; a corner on 75th, east of Stony Island-av. Address L 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD—AT A SACRIFICE; $8,200, $1,000 cash, new brown-stone house built in two 8-room flats; finished in oak, tile vestibule, plate glass, and all conveniences; finest location in Chicago; rents for $960; house cost $10,000 to build. OWNER, on premises, 22 46th-st.; one block to Illinois Central trains; no exchange.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CORNER ON 47TH-ST.; most select portion of Kenwood; 200x171; cheap. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON ARTHUR-AV., NEAR 83D-st.; Ill. Cent. R. R.; east front; at your own price; near electric road. Address O 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — DREXEL-AV., NEAR 56TH-ST., about 60 ft.; very cheap. TURNER & BOND,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OFFER WANTED—
For n. w. corner Michigan-av. and 73d-st.; 100 feet front. BENJ. BISSINGER,
125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—PRAIRIE-AV., near 55th-st.; 100x179 feet. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building, Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
Elegant brick and slate residence on Kimbark-av., near 48th-st.; steam heat and all modern conveniences; lot 50x188; barn 28x38; hardwood finish, with two sleeping rooms; price very low if taken at once; with or without furniture. Apply
W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$73; WORTH $100; 48-FOOT CORner; Woodlawn Ridge, near Fair, university, parks, and L road. Address L 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS. Large list H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
"RAVENSWOOD LOTS."
ASHLAND-AV., near Berteau, east front, 50x168, $2,500, with all street improvements in and paid for.
PAULINA-ST., east or west front lots, 50-ft. front, with all improvements, from $40 ft.
COMMERCIAL-AV., near Tuttle, a very cheap lot, 48x150, with all street improvements; $1,850.
COMMERCIAL-AV., near Wilson, a beautiful lot, 50x165, $55 ft.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — RAVENSWOOD, SPECIAL BARgains in houses and lots. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
"NORTH SHORE RESIDENCES."
RAVENSWOOD—Wolcott-st., between Wilson and Sunnyside, modern 10-room residence, steam heating, lot 50x165; $6,500; easy terms.
BUENA PARK—A beautiful residence, handsomely finished; all modern improvements; lot 50x150, at a bargain. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—EDGEWATER—
must be sold.
11-ROOM FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE,
100x150 foot corner lot.
R. B. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., R. 18.

FOR SALE—
BUENA PARK LOTS.
ALEXANDER-AV., east or west front lots, 50x150 ft., $50 ft.
BUENA-AV., cor. Halsted, 191x125; a bargain.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN—

50x125 ft., east front, near Elm-st.	$ 18
36x159 ft., north front, near depot	18
80x125 ft., east front, 2½ blocks from depot	25
70x150 ft., center of Austin, and barn	25
100x150 ft., n. w. corner, central location	25
7-room 1½-story house, lot 30x125 feet	1,600
8-room house, street all improved	3,200
9-room house, all modern	4,000

Two good lines suburban railroad service; Lake-st. elevated soon; buy before prices advance.
E. A. GILBERT, Room 713 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—SEVERAL GOOD houses at low figure and easy payment, balance monthly, for a few days only, $3,750 to $4,250. Some desirable lots, well located, $30 to $46 per foot.
WEAGE & TUCKER, 1110 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY DESIRABLE LOTS IN Oak Park, Ridgeland, and Austin; also houses varying in price from $2,500 to $10,000; come and see me if you think of buying property in Cicero.
E. A. FULLER, 87 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME IN LA Grange—10-room house; all modern improvements; east front; built for owner's use; price $6,000. Address L 48, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FEW BEAUTIFUL LOTS IN LAKE Forest, east of railroad, covered with pine trees.
FRANK E. FOSTER, Owner,
46 Elaine-place, Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres; some good bargains.
G. S. HUBBARD JR., 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS IN IVANHOE, CLOSE TO station, or will trade for dry goods or groceries, or what have you? Address L 108, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IN CHICAGO'S HEALTHiest suburb, 50 to 500 feet; lots.
F. C. SHAYS, 215 Lake-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
Austin-av., near Division-st.; 7 acres.
Division-st. and Belt Line road; 10 acres.
Corner 16th and West 44th-sts.; 13 acres near Grant Locomotive Works.
Berwyn, 22 acres ½ block from C., B. and Q. station.
Archer-av. and 47th-st., 12 acres, 3,000 ft. front.
Sixty-third-st., 20 acres east of and adjoining Chicago Lawn.
State-st., Wentworth-av., and 84th-st.; 10 acres.
Cor. Kedzie-av. and 87th-st.; 20 acres; a bargain.
Fullerton and Richmond-avs.; 10 acres.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—THE CHEAPEST FIVE acre tract within city limits; ripe for subdivision; will make 48 lots; five miles southwest of Court-House, one block from street-cars, and convenient to three lines of steam railroads; title perfect; $2,700 per acre. Easy terms. Address L 102, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL ACRE BARGAINS—10 acres, with house, on 153d-st., adjoining West Side, Harvey, $7,250. 80 acres, high ground, black soil, in Bloom Township, between Dyer and Chicago Heights, $4,800; no trade. J. S. KING, Sole Agent, 135 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES S. E. COR. Central and North-av.; 5 acres W. 48th and North-av.
M. D. BIRGE & CO.,
146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—WINNETKA, 15 ACRES, beautifully wooded, already subdivided, only $600 per acre. Also 13 acres at Kenilworth for $10,000.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88-90 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—IOWA FURNISHED FARM. Address L 59, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT HOME ON THE Hudson, 47 minutes from City Hall, New York, by frequent trains. A modern stone mansion of 20 rooms, containing the latest improvements and decorations; situated on an elevation 350 feet above the river, with extended and grand views of river, mountains, and plain. 21 acres of lawn and natural woodland. Cost recently $225,000. Plans, photos, etc., here. For special reasons will be sold at a sacrifice; only responsible inquiries answered. (Folio 5,911.)
PHILLIPS & WELL, Real Estate Brokers,
Tribune Building, New York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY—Improved or vacant (from owners); value, $10,000 to $500,000. I make a specialty of this class of property and can make quick sales at fair prices. I represent purchasers with large capital who will pay cash in most cases. All business handled with care and discretion. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—ON SOUTH SIDE AVENUES, BEtween State-st. and the lake, south of 31st-st.—Owners having houses for sale in this location can find ready customers by communicating with us; we have a large list of buyers now on hand.
A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

WANTED—FOR SPOT CASH—MODERN RESIdence east of Michigan-av., between 18th and 26th-sts.; nearer 18th the better. Any one having such property at the right price can make a quick deal.
F. RAHMANOP,
10, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, R. 55, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—SOUTH OF 39TH-ST., EAST OF State-st., the neatest frame cottage and 25-foot lot that $4,000 cash will buy; owners only answer.
A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

WANTED—LIST YOUR BARGAINS IN SOUTH Dakota farm lands with us if you want them sold. SMITH & BUNKER, Sioux Falls, S. D.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM FRONTING SOME little lake or river; full particulars. Address E 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRES IN LAKE CO., INDIANA, FOR sand co.; must be cheap; no stock-yard prices will be paid, but good solid cash for what is wanted. Address G 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME ONE TO BUILD HOUSE, $2,500, take $25 a month payments; have lots. Address A J 109, Tribune office.

WANTED—EVANSTON OR NORTH SHORE house or vacant; $3,000 to $6,000 for farm near city, and cash. Address L 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—WILL BUY 25 OR 50 FEET ON VINcennes, St. Lawrence, or Champlain-av., south of 43d-st.; will pay ¼ to ½ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years or assume. Address L 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—30 TO 50 FEET NORTH of 37th-st., between State-st. and Cottage Grove-av., at $125 per foot.
WILSON & WILSON,
125 La Salle-st., Room 62.

WANTED—WE HAVE CASH CUSTOMERS FOR several 2 and 3 story flats on South Side, between State and Cottage Grove, south of 39th-st. What have you for sale? Would prefer to deal with owners.
J. W. DOOLEY & CO.,
177 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE SHARES IN THE "CALUMET LAND ASSOCIATION."
Address L 143, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BIG TRACT OF HEAVY TIMBER land, with limestone, water supply, and R. R. in W. Virginia or Ky.; owners only. KRIMHILL & FUCHS, 23, 95 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—8-ROOM HOUSE; MUST BE A BARgain; $8,000; library on parlor floor and north of 43d-st. Address B A 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENGLEWOOD COTTAGE, SOUTH of 59th-st. and east of C. and E. I. Address J., 819 The Rookery.

WANTED—6 PER CENT FEES $25,000 TO $100,000, will buy GROUND and LEASE back.
E. W. WESTFALL, 128 and 130 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—WELL established retail hardware, stove, and tinshop business; best location in Chicago; handsome fixtures, safe, horse, wagon, etc.; NO OLD stock; sales about $20,000 per annum; good profits; lease till May, '93; best of reasons for selling; value about $5,500. WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH, Room 405, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—32 FT., FACING CAMPBELL Park, beautifully situated; price $4,800; one-third will be taken in exchange for clear lot or land. Inquire 54 Campbell Park.

TO EXCHANGE—PARLOR BILLIARD TABLE for sideboard, chairs, etc. 26 Rice-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GROCERY STOCK, FIXTURES, horse, and wagon, about $1,500, for clear lots.
M. D. BIRGE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3-STORY FLAT BUILDING ON Champlain-av., near 45th-st.; rental, $1,740 per annum; want 50 feet vacant north of 63d-st. and some cash; owners only. Apply to
JACKSON & MURRAY,
505 Inter-Ocean Building.

TO EXCHANGE—10 TO 40 ACRES, CHOICE, ON Rock Island and Ashland-av., clear; want rented houses or flats; 90 lots Hyde Park and $20,000 cash for income business property; no agents.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington.

TWO FINE RESIDENCES, 10 AND 12 ROOMS, with lots 25x125, clear, worth $10,000 cash; will exchange for well-improved farm near Chicago.
W. G. PHYALL, Room 78, 187 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$40,000 EQUITY IN NEWLY improved South Side business property; well rented for term of years; want clear vacant, North or South, in choice resident district, to improve.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on Chicago Real Estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans now due.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Major Block, 149 La Salle-st., 2d floor.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

DO YOU WANT $50,000 OR ANY PART? YOU can have it on improved real-estate security.
FRANK WELLS,
189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. JOHN S. WOOLLACOTT,
119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Tel. Main 2,586. 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
E. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved city property in any amount.
Money on hand. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at 6 per cent; building loans made.
C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 97 Clark-st., Room 11.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED Chicago realty. M. D. BIRGE & CO.,
146 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 89 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$16,000 ON DOWN-TOWN REAL estate. Address L 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,000 1 YEAR; GOOD INTEREST; real estate security. Address L 84, Tribune.

WANTED—LOAN OF $26,500 ON SOUTH SIDE new residence property, partly improved; value $53,000; 6 per cent and 1 per cent com. Address L 87, Tribune office.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, 6 per cent, in sums to suit, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON STRICTLY INSIDE real estate at market rates in sums from $5,000 up.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 117 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor),
First floor above the street.

ADVANCES— LOANS
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriages on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
153 MONROE-ST.,
Before dealing elsewhere

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 56 Dearborn-st., Room 303.

FINANCIAL.

A BANKER WILL LOAN IN ANY SUM ON FURniture, pianos, and all personal property. Room 17, 152 and 154 East Madison-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS OR ANY good collateral, household goods excepted; strictly private party. Address F 35, Tribune.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

WANTED—SMALL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL IN R. R. "scalper's" business by experienced salesman. Address L 46, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

DOCKS FOR LEASE—ELSTON-AV., OPPOSITE Bloomingdale-av., 370x380.
South Side Chicago-av. Bridge, 280x168.
Foot of Superior-st., 120x168.
Chicago-av., east Halsted-st., 300x400.
Foot of Michigan-st., 400x188.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

LAKE FRONT—80X241 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., facing Lake Park, will be leased for 99 years without revaluation. GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
161 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, WITHOUT REVALUAtion, with privilege of buying—
No. 280 Canal-st., 20x100, corner.
1635 Prairie-av., 70x160, suitable for fine hotel or apartment house.
175 W. Polk-st., 120x214.
Division st. bridge, North Branch Chicago River, 300 feet square, good dock.
251 S. Jefferson-st., 50x100.
Will loan lessee one-half the cost of improvements.
WARREN SPRINGER, Owner, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON NORTH SIDE, on Chicago River, between Webster-av. and Clybourn-place; ready for occupancy; railroad track on premises. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—ELIGIBLE SOUTH SIDE CORNER, 100x150 feet, suitable for apartment building or hotel, for 99 years at $3,000 per annum; will loan $100,000 towards $200,000 building.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—
Corner, East Van Buren, 50 feet, $12,000 year.
Corner, Clinton near R. R., 100x150, $6,000 year.
Corner, Wabash-av., nor. of 18th, 55x190, $6,000 yr.
B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.

THE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE

OLD STOREY CASTLE.

Situated at the corner of Vincennes-av. and 43d-st., to be removed from the premises within 90 days from date of sale. Particulars at our office.
BOGUE & COMPANY,
59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-FLAT FRAME HOUSE, 974 W. Lake-st., to be moved.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY—SPECIAL—
We have just purchased for cash the residue of the stock of a
RETAIL DEALER RETIRING FROM BUSINESS,
which gives us an imposing array of
UPRIGHT PIANOS OF THESE MAKES:
IVERS & POND, CONOVER BROS.,
BOHR BROS., HALLET & CUMSTON,
COLBY, REED & SONS.
These instruments we will dispose of
AT FAR BELOW USUAL PRICES.
Our slightly-used stock of pianos now contains a number of rare values, noticeably nearly new instruments of these makes:
SOHMER & CO., DECKER BROS., VOSE, PEASE, STEINWAY, EMERSON, GABLER, FISCHER, ETC.
Persons who may need a piano during 1892 will economize by making a selection now.
Out of town purchasers may safely leave selection to us and are assured that their orders will be booked in regular order.
INSPECTION SOLICITED.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Our new stock embraces the instruments of eight of America's leading pianoforte manufacturers. Sold only by us:
THE PEERLESS KNABE PIANO,
THE POPULAR FISCHER PIANO,
THE EXCELLENT STRICH & ZEIDLER PIANO,
THE FAVORITE SMITH & BARNES PIANO.
Tuning and moving. New pianos to rent.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.,
Have on hand a large number of PIANOS taken in exchange for the CELEBRATED STEINWAY and the well-known A. B. CHASE PIANOS.
These pianos are in great variety of styles and cases and will be sold regardless of value. Please note the makes and prices:

1 Decker Bros., upright		$250
1 Aug. Baus, upright		100
1 Lyon & Healy, upright		125
1 J. P. Hale, upright		125
1 Weber, upright		225
1 Bryant, upright		125
1 Lester, upright		175
1 Simpson & Co., upright		150
1 Safford & Sons, upright		150
3 Fischer, upright	$225, $240,	250
1 Mason & Hamlin, upright		250
1 James & Holstrom, upright, new		225
3 Clough & Warren, upright, new		250
1 Behning, upright		250
1 A. B. Chase (slightly used)		375

Also several parlor and concert GRANDS of leading makes, in good condition, and especially adapted for the use of academies, churches, etc., at very low prices. Correspondence solicited. Early inspection invited.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF—
276 WEST MADISON-ST. Corner Morgan.
We have in stock an elegant assortment of new pianos, manufactured by Boston, New York, and Chicago makers. Our prices are lower and terms easier than any other house in city. We also offer until sold the following second-hand pianos:

1 Emerson	$100
9 Upright pianos, $125, $135, $145	165
4 Vose & Sons, $150, $175, $190	200
4 Kroeger & Sons, $175, $200, $225	250
1 Chickering & Son	165
4 Schaafs, $135, $165, $175	200
1 Mathushek	140
3 Deckers, $175, $200	285
2 Uprights, each	100
11 Squares, all makes, $20, $50, $75	105

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.
Are the pianos we ask you to examine before concluding a purchase. We can supply every demand. New and fully warranted upright pianos from $225 upward. RELIABLE GOODS AT FIRST HANDS. You can save money by dealing with the manufacturers direct. Investigation will satisfy you that this advice is sound.
Branch for the sale of Weber, Wheelock, Lindeman, and Stuyvesant pianos.
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS are preferred and purchased by the highest musical authorities.
THE FAVORITE VOSE & SONS PIANOS. Established in 1851. Over twenty-nine thousand made and sold.
CLEARING SALE PRICES.

1 Hallet & Davis Upright	$145	1 Fischer Upright	$190
1 Chickering Upright	215	1 Lyon & Healy Upright	125
1 Knabe	200	1 Steinway Sons' Upr	250
1 Steinway upr, nearly new, walnut case	350	4 Uprights, from $100 to	145
1 Vose & Son's Upr	175	1 Sterling Upright	190
1 Sohmer & Co	325	1 Chickering Upright	175

10 Square Pianos, all carved legs, from $40 to $95. Payments from $5 to $10 monthly. Pianos to rent and rent applied if purchased.
STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash av., cor. Jackson-st.

A FEW EXTRA GOOD CHANCES NOW—USED LITTLE, BUT FULLY GUARANTEED
Upright, $150, $165, $180, $200, $225.
Squares, $30, $50, $75, $100, $125.
Organs, $10, 15, $25, $35, $50.
We can please any taste; satisfaction insured.
For new goods we have the celebrated Decker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., Arion. Lowest prices; easiest terms. ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49 and 53 Jackson-st.

THE HIGHEST GRADE OF PIANOS, CHURCH ORGANS, PARLOR ORGANS, DOUBLE ACTION HARPS, SINGLE ACTION HARPS, ZITHERS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, ETC., are produced at the factories of Lyon & Healy, Ogden-av. and Randolph-st., opposite Union Park. Upwards of
100,000 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
are manufactured annually and exported to all parts of the civilized world. Musical instruments of all kinds are manufactured and repaired.
LYON & HEALY. Salesrooms: State and Monroe-sts.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTurer. We make KIMBALL PIANOS, REED and PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS, also piano stools and covers. Three large factories under one system of operating expenses, thus enabling us to obtain the best results at an absolute minimum of cost. TIME PAYMENTS RECEIVED. Agts. for HALLET & DAVIS and EMERSON PIANOS. New pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av. near Jackson-st.

A. H. RINTELMAN & CO.,
MOVED TO 182 WABASH-AV.
(Formerly Reed's Temple of Music, occupied by Ayers, Wygant Co.)
Everybody is invited to inspect a shipment of 3 car-loads of HARDMAN & HARRINGTON PIANOS just received. It will delight every lover of music to see and hear them, so call whether you need a piano or not.
We buy all "Hardman's" that don't contain final improvements, such as metallic keybottom, harp attachment, etc., or we will make liberal allowance for them in the exchange. 182 Wabash-av.

BRADBURY PIANOS—
20 YEARS IN THE WHITE HOUSE.
Sweetest-toned Piano made;
NO AGENTS' PROFITS.
On easy payments, at
MANUFACTURER'S BRANCH,
237 State-st. and 55 Jackson-st.

ALBRECHT, BLASIUS, AND SCHAAF Bros.' pianos, with 3 pedals, sold only by HORACE BRANCH, 209 State-st.

THE OLD RELIABLE MATHUSHEK pianos are sold only by THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 259 Wabash-av.

HANDSOME PIANO, UPRIGHT, STOOL, and scarf sacrificed for cash. L 33, Tribune.

22 DIFFERENT TRADES ARE REPRESENTED among the artisans of Lyon & Healy's manufactories, Randolph-st. and Ogden-av., opposite Union Park. Upwards of
100,000 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
are manufactured annually.
All kinds of musical goods made to order, from church organs and pianos to mandolins and guitars.
LYON & HEALY.
Salesrooms: State and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED large house on Wabash-av., south of 22d-st., now occupied by owner; one block from station, on elevated railway; two years' lease can be had by responsible party who will take proper care of furniture; no objection to respectable boarding-house.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 to 304 Inter Ocean Bldg.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT NEW MODERN STONE and brick dwellings with all modern improvements in elegant neighborhoods on South Side, east of State and north of 39th-st. For particulars call at MITCHELL & CO., 6 Pacific-av.; would prefer to sell these houses on easy payments; price $7,000 to $9,000. What is the use of paying rent when you can buy in this way?

TO RENT—3618 ELLIS-AV., NEW 10-ROOM stone front; perfectly equipped; price per year, $1,100. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 14-ROOM HOUSE 3000 Prairie-av. L. D. WARREN,
Room 64, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—39 E. 16TH-ST.—3-STORY BRICK, 12 rooms; $60. Some furniture for sale.

West Side.

FOR RENT—229 LOOMIS-ST., MODERN 9-room residence, handsomely decorated; keys at 227. CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, 940 MONROE-ST., DINING-room and kitchen on parlor floor; house is convenient and desirable. To inspect apply to H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Rooms 43 and 44.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 927 MONROE-ST., corner Oakley; south and east frontage; very convenient and desirable house, four rooms deep. For permit to inspect apply to H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Rooms 43 and 44.

TO RENT—4-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE, $12 PER month; in a No. 1 condition. 252 N. Trumbull-av., near Ohio-st.

TO RENT—722 WARREN-AV., NEAR CALIfornia—2-story and basement brick dwelling from May 1. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—NO. 705 MONROE-ST., NEAR LINcoln—2-story and basement stone front house, 11 rooms; possible possession early in April. Apply at office H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

North Side.

TO RENT—
ELM-ST., NEAR LAKE-SHORE DRIVE.
Completely furnished dwelling, 10 rooms, all conveniences, from April 1 to Nov. 1, 1892; rent $100 per month.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
formerly Snow & Dickinson,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—307 E. HURON-ST., NEAR CASS-ST., large elegantly furnished house; one year lease; rent $200 per month. T. G. DICKINSON & CO. (formerly Snow & Dickinson), Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—
See Butler's Lincoln Park Agency for what you want. Clark and Center.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, 18 rooms, North Side; two years; private family only. Address L 86, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—ON CHALMERS-ST. (M'CORMICK Theological Seminary grounds)—Two elegant 12-room modern houses; south fronts; perfect condition. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—141 LOCUST-ST., TWO-STORY AND basement brick dwelling from May 1; $55.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—FOR LONG TERM OF YEARS—MY new residence, with out-buildings, 4229 Indiana-av., lot 50x161, building 25x78; surrounded by beautiful lawns, shade and ornamental trees; house contains 6 bed and 2 bath rooms on second floor; parlors, library, dining-rooms, and kitchen on main floor; laundry, sub-cellars, and hot-water heating apparatus in basement; newly furnished throughout with rich carpets, rugs, portieres, window shades, and furniture in general, which will be sold at satisfactory prices; immediate possession given.
OWNER, on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN KENWOOD—
A few modern houses, 10 rooms, $60 per month. Call and get list.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av.
City office, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—84 E. 43D-ST. INQUIRE AT GROcery next door.

TO RENT—NEAR LAKE-AV., ON BOWEN-AV.; $60.
Kimbark-av., near 51st-st.; $75.
Oakenwald-av., near 42d-st., $50 per month.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

PARTY WILL RENT A FURNISHED HOUSE near Oakland for $85, same as unfurnished, to a responsible tenant. Address L 93, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE MECCA APARTMENT BLDG,
State, 34th, and Dearborn-sts.
Apartments of 4, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, steam heat, electric light, gas ranges, side-boards, refrigerators, passenger and freight elevators, etc.; well lighted; convenient to cable and elevated roads; the finest-equipped apartment building in the city; ready for occupancy on or before May 1; come early.
ALLEN, OPDYKE & ALLEN,
Tel. main 5123. 29-30, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM APARTMENTS IN the Blair Building; 3004-6 Prairie-av.; hardwood finish throughout, steam heat, electric light, passenger and freight elevators, gas ranges, refrigerators, bookcases, buffets, hat trees, gas logs, mantels, porcelain bathtubs, etc.; large and very light rooms, nothing finer in the city. L. D. WARREN,
Room 64, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN "The Clinton," 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—193 32D-ST., VERY DESIRABLE 7-room flat, finished in hardwood; janitor will show.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, 3565 STANTON-AV.; rent $25 to $27; best in the city for the price.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT NEW SHOREHAM, 4458 and 4460 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; sideboards, refrigerators, shades, hot water by building, steam heat, gas ranges, gas logs, and electric lights; near Ill. Central depot; see janitor.

TO RENT—2326 DEARBORN-ST., 7 ROOMS AND bath; $27. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM FLATS; $30; HARDwood finish; separate furnaces. 5316 Jackson-av., 1 block from Washington Park. Take Cottage Grove cable to 53d-st., then walk one block east; apply afternoons.

TO RENT—NO. 1927 CALUMET-AV.—6 AND 7 room flats; steam heat, gas ranges, janitor services, etc. W. F. THOMAS,
80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2200 STATE-ST., FLATS OF FIVE rooms and bath; hardwood finish.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—1301 TO 1309 MILWAUKEE-AV., FINE flats, steam heat, hot and cold water; price from $16 to $24 per month.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT; JANITOR SERVICE. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—"APARTMENTS CHARMING," 277 Ogden-av.; $21. E. L. STEWART & CO., 81 Clark.

TO RENT—708 W. VAN BUREN-ST., 6-ROOM modern flat, $20. N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS—CORNER OF MADISON-st. and Hoyne-av. DOTY BROS. & CO.,
Madison and Ogden-av.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS. 79 OGDEN-PL.

TO RENT—NEAT 3-ROOM BRICK FLATS, 838-840 W. Madison-st., only $12. Owner, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

North Side.

TO RENT—MAY 1, IN SHERIDAN APARTMENT Building, at Nos. 580 and 582 La Salle-av., apartments of 6 rooms and bathroom each; passenger and freight elevators, electric bells and speaking tubes; hardwood finish, wooden mantels, and gas logs; steam heat, hot water, and janitor service; gas ranges, stationary refrigerators, laundries, and drying rooms; iron and marble stairway; building practically fireproof; within two blocks of Lincoln Park; one of the finest apartment buildings in the city. For further particulars apply to GUSTAVE F. FISCHER, Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NEWPORT, COR OF PINE and Ontario-sts., modern 6-room flat; rent very low. Apply W. G. CARLISLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN FLATS, $15 TO $35, at 409 and 411 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—150 ILLINOIS-ST.—6 ROOMS AND bath from May 1. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 6-ROOM FLAT with alcove, northwest corner State and Ohio-sts.
J. D. WALLACE, R. 2, 35 Clark-st.

TO RENT—
A 7-room apartment at 62 Wisconsin-st.; steam heat and janitor.

TO RENT—6-ROOM MODERN BRICK FLAT, 199 Ontario-st.; walking distance; only $35; open. Owner, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

Lake.

TO RENT—6-ROOM MODERN FLAT; $18. CALL at 507 Sixtieth-st.

TO RENT—SPECIAL TO YOUNG COUPLES—Handsome 3-room modern apartment, 6802 Yale-st.; close to cars and park; gas, janitor, etc.; only $13. Owner, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—8-ROOM FLATS IN new brown-stone house; hardwood finish; plate glass, tile vestibule, etc.; low rent. 22 46th-st., near Lake-av.; $37.50. BROWN, Owner.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV. NORTH OF 30TH-ST.; private American family, no children; will rent three desirable rooms, elegantly furnished, to first-class parties, with or without board. Address H 159, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF TWO ROOMS WITH bath and a single front room with bath to let unfurnished; the only bachelor flats in Chicago; restaurant in the building. Call after 5 The Bordeaux, 339 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PART OF A FURNISHED FLAT; steam heat and very convenient. 343 Michigan-av., Flat 9.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT room, en suite or single; references. 1424 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2900 CALUMET-AV., FURNISHED OR unfurnished front room; reasonable.

North Side.

TO RENT—CHANCE TO SECURE ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, private family, opposite prettiest part of Lincoln Park. 561 Webster-av.

TO RENT—846 LA SALLE-AV.—FRONT HALL room heated, $6; one large room.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE and small; walking distance; all conveniences. 337 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, EVERY CONVENIENCE; walking distance; also single room. 360 E. Ontario-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen. 363 E. Superior-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor for two gents; walking distance; terms reasonable. 216 East Ohio-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, within walking distance, on North Side; references required. Apply at Room A, 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS BY THE WEEK; ALWAYS IN readiness for strangers and others arriving in the city; all the utensils for housekeeping furnished; it is better than boarding; try it. 153 and 155 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED front room; gas, bath, furnace heat, etc.; private family; $10 per month. 329 Loomis.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS; CALL personally. The "Home" Directory, 302 Tacoma.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 LA Salle-st., n. w. corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts., brick store and basement with or without 2 flats of 20 rooms. 309 S. Clark-st., store and basement from May 1.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS 84 TO 88 Franklin-st., 50x80 feet; well lighted. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Monroe; inquire of the agent.
CHARLES L. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORES S. W. COR. State and 20th-sts.; for grocery and market.
A. J. COOPER, 167 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—1301 TO 1309 MILWAUKEE-AV., fine located stores; price, $35 to $45 per month.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3654 ASHLAND-AV., STORE, LIVing rooms, barn; $15. OWNER, 43 Portland Blk.

TO RENT—STORE AND ROOMS IN REAR OF 737 W. Lake-st.; $16 per month. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES 664 AND 666 W. LAKE-ST.; immediate possession. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES—SOUTH HALSTED-ST., opposite Academy of Music; best retail location on West Side. L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn, R. 64.

FOR RENT—TWO NEW STORES, ADJOINING, for boot and shoe store or dry goods.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
Madison and Ogden-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 778 S. Halsted-st., from May 1.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEE THAT CUTE LITTLE BRICK store with rooms, 747 W. Indiana-st., only $13; key next door. D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT; GOOD for meat market. 252 N. Market-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 24X172; choice location for hardware, dry goods, shoe store, laundry; $35. OWNER, 43 Portland Block.

Lake View.

TO RENT—RAVENSWOOD—½ OF A FINE store near the Postoffice. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st. and 1242 E. Ravenswood Pk.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES NEAR BOARD OF TRADE; 8 in Exchange Building, corner Pacific-av. and Van Buren-st. Apply at Room 5 Exchange Bldg., or of W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES—TWO FRONT, WELL lighted rooms, centrally located; vault and large closet; reasonable rent. Inquire Room 6, 96 5th-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681

TO RENT—HALF OF THIRD FLOOR; ALSO offices single and en suite; every modern convenience. Owings Building, cor. Dearborn and Adams. Possession May 1.

TO RENT—DOCTORS' OFFICES, 2200 STATE-ST.—Front offices well lighted. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—183 S. CLARK-ST., ROOMS 14 AND 16, $25; 183 Clark-st., Room 22, $10. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICES IN UHLICH Block, 27 North Clark-st. Well lighted. Inquire Room 9.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF PLEASANT OFFICE, with heat and electric light. Call at Room 410, 167 Dearborn-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS—90 TO 94 FRANKLIN-ST., 50 x80 feet; well lighted; elevator.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—PRINTERS, ETC.—TAYLOR BUILDing, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 6th floor, 90x190, steam power and heat, freight and passenger elevators, and beautifully lighted; possession at once. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER,
207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor, 60x100; 1 do, 50x135; 2 do, 40x50; 1 do, 50x60; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166

TO RENT—N. W. COR. LA SALLE AND WASHINGton-sts., corner basement, 16x40; basement 151 Washington-st., 30x50; these basements are unusually well lighted, and the corner is one of the busiest in the city; will rent together or separately. Merchants' Building Co., 62 Merchants' Bldg., Telephone 2611.

TO RENT—AT 85 FIFTH-AV., SPACE, LARGE OR small, for printing and light manufacturing, with power, steam heat, passenger and freight elevators, and excellently lighted; possession at once or May 1. W. HECKMAN, 62 Merchants' Building, Tel. 2611.

TO RENT—NO. 1547 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT main floor well adapted for millinery, ladies' tailor, or interior decorator.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS AND LOFTS, WITH OR without power, east Halsted, Kinzie to 12th.
E. W. WESTFALL, 128 and 130 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE NEWS, FRUIT, AND CANDY stand; low rent to desirable tenant. W. HECKMAN, 62 Merchants' Bldg., Tel. 2611.

TO RENT—21 PLYMOUTH-PLACE, NEAR JACKson, elegant floors, with or without power; 70x93.
A. J. COOPER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH FINE LIGHT, HEAT, and power 298 to 306 Dearborn-st.
J. T. DALE, 33, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—ENTIRE BUILDING on Lake-st., between Dearborn and Wabash. Address O 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ENTIRE BUILDING, 84 TO 88 FRANKlin-st., 4 stories and basement, 50x80 feet, well lighted. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, offices, art and business rooms. 585 Madison.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings, and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st

TO RENT—BUILDING ON MADISON-ST., BEtween La Salle and Clark. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SOME GOOD MANUFACTURING space, with or without power.
RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—AT 85 FIFTH-AV., LIGHT, DRY basement. W. HECKMAN, 62 Merchants' Building. Tel. 2611.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO SISTERS HOLDing responsible positions, a large front room or two rooms, with good closet attached, also hot and cold water; situated on North Side south of Division-st. and east of Dearborn-av. Address, stating location and price, L 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—RENTS TO COLLECT, PROPERTY to manage. We do business in a business-like manner; two offices; try us.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
155 Washington-st., Main Floor.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
574 Madison-st., cor. Ogden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS IN vicinity of Lincoln Park; owners placing their property with me will secure good tenants, prompt collections, and quick returns; yearly accounts solicited. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS, May 1, in flat or otherwise; convenient to Illinois Central; moderate rent. Address, with location and particulars, A. LESLIE, 5422 Monroe-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—TO RENT—SIX OR SEVEN ROOM flat; east of State-st.; good neighborhood; rent $25 to $40. Address L 104, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LADY WITH SOME NICE furniture wants party to help furnish house or flat and pay part rent. References necessary. Address L 105, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COUNTRY PLACE WITHin forty miles of Chicago. Twelve to fourteen room furnished house, with barn and grounds. Address A. W. D., 174 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN—A pleasant, well furnished room, north of 31st-st.; price not to exceed $20 month; with good table board near by. Address L 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN LA GRANGE—ONE OR two 6 or 8 room modern houses; give full particulars. Address L 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—
Houses and flats on the South Side; we cannot supply our customers; special attention given to the renting of stores, offices, and buildings; satisfaction guaranteed. CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM near Halsted and Randolph-sts.; state terms. E. GENOUD, 137 25th-pl.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL MODERN HOUSE; state locality and price by April 1. Address O 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, IF POSsible before May 1, a modern 9 or 10 room house; rent $60 to $75. Address O 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR TENANTS, BUILDings, stores, lofts, business and manufacturing property; South, West, North Sides.
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

LADY PARTNER WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED employment office business. L 113, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH TO take an active interest in an established lumber business on the South Side; knowledge of business not essential, but must be a capable office man. Address D 59, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500—BY AN OLD REliable assayer; well-known in the West; best of city and U. S. reference; to open office in Creed, Colo.; will teach partner the business. Address L 81, Tribune office.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias and magazines at SIKES & KIMBALL'S, 159 State-st., Palmer House.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIVE MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS CAN SECURE half interest in an established business that cleared over $6,000 last year; $3,000 required. Address L 109, Tribune office.

ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A BUSINESS CHANCE in Chicago of any kind or any location, will do well to see The Wheeler Investment Co., Promoters and Hotel Brokers, Suite 314, 167 Dearborn.

AT GOLSEN'S, 912 TACOMA BUILDING, SPLENdid sample-room in business district; doing big business; good reason; '94 lease; part time; $2,500.

"CAPITAL" PROCURED FOR ALL LEGITImate purposes; partnership and loans negotiated; business places bought and sold.
CHICAGO BUSINESS EXCHANGE,
218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

"CAPITAL" PROCURED FOR ALL LEGITImate purposes; partnership and loans negotiated; business places bought and sold.
CHICAGO BUSINESS EXCHANGE,
218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE FOR ONE year of 15-room house, corner Washington-blvd. and Ogden-av.; all front rooms; 21 boarders; rent, $75 per month; furniture cost $1,600; will sell for $800; can give possession at once; owner leaving the city; references required. T. T. ROBINSON,
99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CASH GRAIN BUSINESS, INCLUDing Board of Trade membership; long established and paying $20,000 per year net profits; can be easily doubled; reliable and safe; only those who have $26,000 cash need address or apply to
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-FURNISHED 14-ROOM house, fronting Union Park, full of boarders; must be sold at once. Call at R. 30, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, HORSES, WAGons, or entire outfit of one of the oldest and best established meat markets in the down-town district; trade will net $10,000 to $15,000 per annum. For particulars apply to
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING LITTLE BILliard hall and cigar store on South Side; clearing $2,000 a year. Call or address
CHAS. S. REED & CO.,
3903 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, HOUSE, LOT, ALL complete, doing good business. Inquire of OWNER on premises, 8829 Buffalo-av., South Chicago.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, RESTAURANT, SALOON; central location. Address F 128, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. FURNISHED house; 14 rooms; profit $75 per month now; long lease. Address L 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO AND GROCERY STORE; very cheap; will sacrifice; good reason. MRS. A. PARRISELLE, 199 W. North-av.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MARKET; LARGE established trade; must sell on account on sickness. 4150 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—PEREMPTORILY—NEW STOCK AND fixtures of a grocery store; well located. C., Flat 1, No. 205 Park-av.

FOR SALE—FINE RETAIL HARDWARE STORE and tinshop; no old stock; business established; good reason for selling. H. R. BUCHANAN, 38 East 43d-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD OFFICE BUSINESS, PAYING $100 month profit. Address L 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SHOE STORE FOR CASH; GOOD location and business; 830 43d-st., near Halsted.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—JEWELRY STORE, 35 miles from Chicago. Address L 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY—ON ACCOUNT OF other business; a bargain for the right party.
1110 N. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT FOR BLANK book, stationery, and novelty manufacturers. Address B. F. HULL, Clinton, Ill.

FOR SALE—SHOE STORE; GOOD OPPORTUNity; will pay to investigate. B. O. 17.

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE CHICAGO HOTEL, 156 Clark-st.; 100 rooms; best location in city; will sell cheap for cash. Inquire up-stairs.

I WANT A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED WITH coal business to invest $500 or $1,000 and clear $100 per week; thorough investigation; highest references; particulars at interview only. Address L 71, Tribune office.

I WISH TO SELL MY HALF INTEREST IN THE best paying office business in Chicago, making $500 per month; cash required, $1,500; will stand closest investigation. Address L 102, Tribune office.

ROOMING-HOUSE, 16 ELEGANT ROOMS, EVERY one light; outside rooms; short walking distance, South Side; would be a bargain at $1,000; must sell; rent very low; will take $500 if taken at once. Inquire R. 13, 165 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., R. 3.

WANTED—$60,000 IN ONE SUM OR SMALLER amounts not less than $1,000. An old established A 1 house, having a business which has constantly increased for 20 years, is increasing its capital stock. Dividends will be guaranteed not less than 10 per cent; an unusual opportunity. Applicants not giving references will not be considered. For full information address L 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE FIRM TO MANUfacture the Gold Medal Folding Bed and Gold Medal Spring Mattress. Both are sellers. Address O 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $2,000 to $5,000, to take control of a good paying business in Chicago. Address L 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIVE MAN WITH $400 IN LIGHT manufacturing business; profits 100 per cent. Call 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

WANTED—FOR A CLIENT—GOOD COUNTRY drug store. W. MORRILL, 41, 164 La Salle.

$100 TO INVEST WITH SERVICE BY YOUNG man. Address L 47, Tribune office.

$100 TAKES MY EQUITY, WORTH $200, IN choice Berwyn lot; compelled to raise money. Address L 45, Tribune office.

$600 BUYS RESTAURANT AND 4-ROOM flat; lease 1894; no agents. 3622 Cottage Grove-av.

$650 TAKES 12-ROOM BOARDING-HOUSE, 15 minutes' walk of P. O., on North Side, near Rush-st., on Indiana; owner leaving city. Call at 39 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
BREEDERS' SALE OF TROTTING STOCK
FROM
CALIFORNIA AND THE WEST,
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 8, 9, and 10, 1892, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, at the
KELLOGG INCLOSED TRACK
AND SALE DEPARTMENT
(West Chicago Car Stables),
Campbell-av., near W. Washington-boulevard,
Chicago, Ill.
(Office, 407 Rialto Building).
200 HORSES NOW ON EXHIBITION.
Take the Madison-st. car on West Chicago Cable road, alighting at Campbell-av.; walk north a few steps to the premises. The horses can be seen in harness if desired, as there is a speeding track of ½ mile within the immense salesroom warmed by steam, and comfortable regardless of weather. Only 24 minutes from City-Hall. For catalogues address
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.,
407 Rialto Building, Chicago, Ill.

A BARGAIN WORTH NOTICING—A HANDsome, young Kentucky horse, 15½ hands high, very stylish, safe and reliable for lady's use; a prize for any gentleman wanting a fast road and family horse combined; trots a full mile in 2:35 or no sale; must be seen to be appreciated; satisfactory reason for selling and satisfactory trial given responsible party; price $250; a great bargain to a private party who will guarantee to give him a good home and treatment.
Also nearly new handsome extension-top family surrey, seats four, handsome Brewster side-bar top buggy, set of harness; sell separate at great bargains.
OWNER,
Private stable,
349 33d-st.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, BLACK POINTS, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, very stylish, roundly made, fine action, weight 1,100 lbs; can road 12 miles an hour, safe for any one to drive, and warranted sound; price $275; also chestnut gelding Phil, 15.2, 8 years old; can trot in 2:50; city broke and seasoned and warranted sound. Call between 9 and 4 o'clock. DANIEL GREGSON, 2021 Michigan-av., rear.

ANY PERSON IN NEED OF A GOOD FAMily or business horse can get a bargain in one, as I have no use for him; he is thoroughly city broke for the most timid to drive; also a light store wagon and harness. Apply at owner's stable, northeast corner 13th-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF WELL-BRED, HIGH-stepping horses, 5 and 6 years old, 1,100 pounds; sound; city broken and acclimated; by private party at a bargain; will be sold single or double. Address L 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR FOUR WEEKS four pairs of horses, suitable for use on furniture-wagons; will pay $2.50 per day per team and board them. Apply at barn, rear 1307 Wabash-av. The Tobey Furniture Co.

HORSES FOR SALE AT CAR BARNS, CORner of Ogden-av. and 12th-st. Inquire for Foreman.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH REPOSITORY, 354 Wabash-av. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS.

CLOSING OUT SALE BEFORE REMOVAL May 1—Top buggies, $50; spring wagons, $50; road wagons, $30; express wagons $60. Everything on wheels very cheap. W. C. FOGELMAN 15 and 17 W. Lake-st.

BARGAINS IN BUGGIES, PHAETONS, AND wagons. 1235 Wabash-av.

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP—MY BUGGY OR ladies' phaeton, as I have no use for but one carriage. Private stable in rear 1261 Michigan-av.

ONLY $85 FOR A NEARLY NEW, LIGHT, canopy-top, family surrey; cost in Sept. $175; it is a bargain. No. 6 E. 13th-st.

FOR SALE—2 SETS OF IMPORTED DOG CART or brougham harness; hand made; one silver-plated and one brass. Call 26th-st. stable, between Michigan and Indiana-avs. WILLIAM POTTER.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren (Auditorium Block). Eminent Specialists in Each Department.
Consultation and 160-page book free; mail 10c.
All diseases of Men Cured.
All Eye and Ear Diseases Cured.
All Deformities of Limbs and Body Cured.
All Surgical Operations Skillfully Performed.
All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

MRS. DR. SCHAWARZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; treats all female troubles successfully; babies adopted; strictly private. 497 W. Monroe-st., near Loomis, take W. Madison-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—IRISH SETTER, FEMALE; 11 months old; thoroughbred; owner leaving. Address L 38, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

RECEIVER'S SALE—PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREby given that the undersigned, the receiver of all the property and assets of the Chicago Anderson Common Brick Company, appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the Northern Division of the Northern District of Illinois in the case of Alphaeus B. Stickney vs. The Chicago Anderson Common Brick Company, pending in said court, pursuant to an order of the said United States Court, entered on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1891, will on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1892, at the north door of the building used as a post-office, in which the said United States Court is held, in the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all interest of the Chicago Anderson Common Brick Company in all and singular the following described real estate, brick manufacturing plant, etc., in said order mentioned, situated in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, and more particularly described as follows:

Eighty (80) acres, more or less, of real estate in the west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township thirty-eight (38), north range thirteen (13), east of third principal meridian, together with a large plant situated thereon, designed for the manufacture of brick, together with all and singular railroad tracks, railroad cars, hand-cars, tools, implements, machinery, hand tools, oil-tanks, steam shovels, building derricks, and all other property going to make up and form a part of said manufacturing plant located on said real estate; and also the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

The said real estate will be sold free from all equity of redemption and an abstract of title is in the hands of the undersigned, said receiver, and is subject to examination by any parties interested in the purchasing of said property. Said property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $150,000, and no bid will be received of less than $25,000 for the interest to be sold by the undersigned. The successful bidder must deposit at time of sale with the receiver a certified check for not less than $5,000, the balance of said purchase price to be paid upon the confirmation of the said sale by the said United States Court, said sale to be made subject to such confirmation. The purchaser will be entitled to a deed for the premises sold on the confirmation of said sale by said court.
EDWARD F. LAWRENCE,
Receiver of the Chicago Anderson Common Brick Company.
Dated January 19, 1892.

PROPOSALS FOR HOSE, HOSE REELS, AND NOZzles for the World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, March 8th, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 14th day of March, 1892, for one thousand hose reels and fifty thousand feet of hose with valves and nozzles in accordance with specifications now on file in this office.
Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check for $5,000 as a guarantee that the contract will be accepted at prices named in proposal.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction World's Columbian Exposition, 1143 "The Rookery," Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ORNAMENTAL IRON work for the Galleries of Fine Arts, World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, March 8th, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until one o'clock p. m. on the 14th day of March, 1892, for furnishing in place in the building all the ornamental iron work required in the Galleries of Fine Arts, World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
A deposit of a certified check for $25 is required as a guarantee that all drawings will be returned to this office.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, 1143 "The Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere.
71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY—177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone, 4996.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.; centrally located and convenient to principal freight depots; for storage of furniture and merchandise; if desired, separate compartments at moderate rates; packing, moving, and shipping a specialty; advances made; inspection invited. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579
South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543.
GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fire-proof Furniture Storage Warehouse. | CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. 7153. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

CLOTHING.

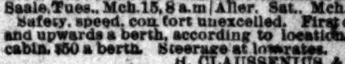
A. H. S., NO. 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISS BELL PAYS HIGHEST PRICES FOR LAdies', gents', and children's good cast-off clothing. 97 Blue Island-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. ADAMS RUSSELL, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-st., Chicago, conducts cases in all courts; advice free; confidential cases a specialty.

STEAMSHIP LINES.



Ocean Navigation.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.

Lahn, Tues., Mch. 8, 1 p. m	Darmstadt, Mch. 19, 9 a. m
Elbe, Sat., Mch. 12, 6 a. m	Spree, Tues., Mch. 22, noon
Saale, Tues., Mch. 15, 8 a. m	Aller, Sat., Mch. 26, 1 p. m

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $70 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO.
SPRING SAILINGS, 1892,
to Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Ems,	Sat.,	April	2	Trave,	Tues.,	May	24
Havel,	Tues.,	April	5	Ems,	Sat.,	May	28
Saale,	Sat.,	April	9	Havel,	Tues.,	May	31
Lahn,	Tues.,	April	12	Saale,	Sat.,	June	4
Elbe,	Sat.,	April	16	Lahn,	Tues.,	June	7
Spree,	Tues.,	April	19	Elbe,	Sat.,	June	11
Aller,	Sat.,	April	23	Spree,	Tues.,	June	14
Trave,	Tues.,	April	26	Aller,	Sat.,	June	18
Ems,	Sat.,	April	30	Trave,	Tues.,	June	21
Havel,	Tues.,	May	3	Ems,	Sat.,	June	25
Saale,	Sat.,	May	7	Havel,	Tues.,	June	28
Lahn,	Tues.,	May	10	Saale,	Sat.,	July	2
Elbe,	Sat.,	May	14	Lahn,	Tues.,	July	5
Spree	Tues.,	May	17	Elbe,	Sat.,	July	9
Aller,	Sat.,	May	21	Spree,	Tues.,	July	12

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent. Spring sailings:

Normannia	April 21	Columbia	May 26
Columbia	April 28	Fuerst Bismarck	June 2
Fuerst Bismarck	May 5	Augusta Victoria	June 9
Augusta Victoria	May 12	Normannia	June 16
Normannia	May 19	Columbia	June 23

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

HOLY LAND TOUR, $475. A SELECT PARTY sails April 16. Gaze's excursions to Europe. Programs for spring and summer now ready. Best ticketing facilities. Choicest ocean berths by all lines at lowest rates. Send for "Tourist Gazette." H. GAZE & SONS 940 Broadway, New York. Officially appointed International Tourist Agents for World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. (Est. 1844.)
Agent, W. A. FLETCHER & CO.,
43 E. Van Buren-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen. Pass. Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

OCEAN PASSAGE TO EUROPE—
As agents for ALL LINES OF STEAMERS we are in a specially advantageous position to offer good accommodations.
SECURE PASSAGES OUT AND HOME
as early as possible. Ships filling rapidly.
Send stamp for sailing lists.
THOS. COOK & SON.
General Passenger Agents and Foreign Bankers,
234 South Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:25 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	† 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:09 pm	† 9:30 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 8:03 am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 6:00 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	* 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:09 am	* 7:37 pm
Evansville Night Line	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 4:00 pm	‡11:00 am
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm * 6:00 pm ‡10:30 pm ‡10:40 pm	* 2:15 pm * 8:15 am ‡11:58 am * 7:00 am
Deadwood, Bk. Hills, and Wyo.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	* 6:00 pm ‡11:15 pm	* 9:00 am * 9:35 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	* 6:00 pm	* 9:35 am
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 6:00 pm ‡11:15 pm	* 9:30 am * 7:35 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am *11:30 am † 3:00 pm † 5:30 pm ‡10:30 pm	X 7:30 pm ‡11:30 pm † 4:00 pm † 9:45 am † 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	* 7:00 am * 8:30 am * 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm ‡10:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshk'h, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	† 5:00 pm *11:30 am ‡10:30 pm	† 6:45 pm * 6:45 pm * 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	† 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 5:00 pm ‡10:30 pm	†11:30 am * 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡10:30 pm	† 7:00 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'nts	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denv'r	* 1:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln and McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	† 1:30 pm	* 7:45 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha, & Lin.	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Peru Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lin.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	*11:30 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	* 2:00 pm	* 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:45 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:15 pm	*12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:30 am	* 7:20 am
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	† 4:05 pm	† 4:45 pm
Springfield Express	† 9:00 pm	† 7:45 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	† 1:30 pm	† 1:05 pm
aRockf'd, Dubuque & Si'x C. Ex	‡11:35 pm	† 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	† 4:10 pm	†10:25 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:25 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 1:00 pm	* 3:30 pm
Kansas City & Denver Ves. Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Ex.	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 pm
St. Louis Vestibuled Lim.	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	8:00 pm
Springfield & St. L. Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommoda.	* 5:05 pm	† 9:40 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City, Denver	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, b 5:00 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a 11:00 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:00 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:45 pm.
a Daily. b Except Sunday. s Sunday only.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 pm, daily; 7:30 am, ex. Sun.; arrive 9:25 am and 11:45 pm.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 am	* 3:15 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	* 8:15 pm
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*10:25 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:30 pm
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila's Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

x Daily. o Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:37 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw.	* 8:15 pm	* 7:37 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	† 5:47 pm *10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:59 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	† 5:47 pm x10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:15 pm
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., ‡9 a. m., ‡9:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:55 p. m.; for Grand Rapids via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:55 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive †6:50 a. m., *7:05, *7:55, †11:15 a. m., †4:30, †6:25, †7:55, *9 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Monday ex.

OFFER FROM GREECE.

IT IS ANXIOUS TO MAKE AN ART EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR.

However, It Has Not the Necessary Money to Make as Creditable Showing as It Wishes, and So Asks for Assistance—The Exhibit Could Afterwards Be Made a Permanent One for Chicago—Designs for Floats Discussed by the Committee on Ceremonies—Other Fair News.

Greece is in hard lines. The country wants to make a display of art at the World's Fair, but lacks the funds with which to do it. It proposes a display of casts and models of the Greek art schools, the value of which, it is said, can scarcely be overestimated, but King George has no money with which to make the exhibit. He, or his representatives, ask, therefore, that the Columbian Exposition company pay a sum ranging between $20,000 and $200,000 for this proposed exhibit. Just what will be done about the matter has not yet been determined by World's Fair officials. While not inclined to pay the expense of an exhibit by a foreign country they are still desirous of having these casts and models at the Exposition.

Dr. Waldstein, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, writes Chief Fearn that the reason the Greek Government could not officially participate in the World's Fair was because it could not undertake the responsibility entailed, but would unquestionably favor an exhibit illustrating the great past of Greece. Dr. Waldstein says he was instantly appreciative of the value that an exhibition from the classical art collections of Greece would be to the World's Fair at this particular time, especially because he is sensible of the interest the city has in starting a permanent museum. This exhibit, which Chicago would acquire after the Fair, he says would form a splendid nucleus for an exhibit which would ultimately prove of the greatest benefit not only to the art students of Chicago but to all classical students of the United States.

In bringing about the probability of such a display United States Minister Snowden and Dr. Waldstein have at last succeeded in inducing the representatives of the government to present a bill in the National Legislature of Greece favoring starting at once the manufacturing of casts of these famous art studies, the first works from which are to be sent to the Fair. Dr. Waldstein has been asked to accept an appointment as the Commissioner at Athens to select and promote such a collection. He is of the opinion that in order to make this Greek art exhibit worthy of a distinctive place in the Exposition it should include casts of the chief work of Greek art from the other museums of Europe.

DESIGNS FOR THE FLOATS.

The Committee on Ceremonies Consider Some That Are Submitted.

The Committee on Ceremonies met last night at the Rand-McNally Building to review designs and models submitted for the procession of thirty floats to form the procession of centuries during the dedicatory ceremonies next October. While the committee reached no final decision, there was a general sentiment in favor of the design submitted by H. B. Wells of Chicago. Mr. Wells had before the committee a model representing Columbus before the court of Spain. The model, about six feet long, was executed in gold leaf, and the red and yellow colors of Spain. There were before the committee also designs which represented the historically correct costume of people who lived in the time of Columbus.

France Will Do All Possible.

M. Henry Berger, nephew of M. Berger, Director-General of the Paris Exposition, visited the grounds at Jackson Park yesterday. He expressed his astonishment at the magnitude of the plans and progress thus far made, and declared his intention to return to Chicago inside of a month to examine more in detail the various buildings. M. Berger is of the opinion that the French people will do everything possible to make their exhibit a thorough success, especially when they appreciate the magnitude of the Exposition as compared with those of Paris in 1878 and 1889.

An Exhibit Put in Place.

An exhibit in the Department of Horticulture was placed in position yesterday and consisted of half a dozen trees which had been transplanted by P. S. Peterson from his nursery at Rosehill. The trees include a specimen of ash, sugar maple, hackberry, elm, linden, and Wisconsin willow. They average from 70 to 100 feet in height, and are planted in the open space between the Women's and Horticulture Buildings. The two big trees, "Sherman" and "Grant," really the first trees permanently installed, form a part of this exhibit.

What Russia Will Exhibit.

United States Consul-General Crawford, stationed at St. Petersburg, writes Chief Fearn that Russia is not at present disposed to erect a special building for the World's Fair. Notwithstanding this fact he assures Mr. Fearn that the Czar intends to have a magnificent display of Russian industries, which may be seen in the various departmental buildings. From the Asiatic provinces is promised many hand-wrought, quaint, and curious articles of interest and value.

Money for New York's Exhibit.

John Boyd Thacher of New York arrived yesterday at the Auditorium. Mr. Thacher has no doubt that the New York appropriation of $300,000 for the World's Fair will pass and states that the Sunday closing clause can have no control of exhibits, merely forcing the curtains of the State Building to be drawn that day. This building, he says, will cost about $80,000 and will probably be in the old colonial style.

Bids for the Indiana State Building.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 8.—[Special.]—Several bids were received by the Executive committee of the World's Fair Commission this afternoon for the erection of the State building at Chicago. The first two bids received were from Chicago. One came from Evansville and one from Terre Haute. The bids will be opened tomorrow, and will be referred to a committee.

Will Take Up the Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—[Special.]—The House World's Fair committee will meet tomorrow for the purpose of taking up the World's Fair bill and to fix a time for hearings in relation to that measure, if it is deemed advisable to have any hearings.

Commissioner Stevenson Arrives Home.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—Adlai E. Stevenson arrived tonight from the Republic of Mexico, where he has spent five weeks in pleasure seeking and in the interests of the World's Fair.

Exposition Notes.

Within the next week it is expected that the entire north end of the Manufactures Building, 700 feet across, will be turned over to the staff-workers, and carpentry work at the south end of the building will begin.

S. Tegima, the Special Japanese World's Commissioner, will leave Chicago for Japan next Tuesday. He was at headquarters yesterday, and announced that his country entertained the most friendly feeling towards the United States, and would do more at the Columbian Exposition than it had attempted at any previous World's Fair.

Switch and Signal Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 8.—The annual meeting of the Union Switch and Signal company was held in this city this afternoon, and, for the control of the concern, elected five Pittsburgers and two Bostonians. President Goodman's report showed net earnings of $57,388. The total assets are $2,015,422, of which $365,297 are available and $1,650,125 unavailable. The earnings for the year show an increase of $100,864.

Duquoin Miners Refuse the New Rate.

DUQUOIN, Ill., March 8.—[Special.]—The miners today refused to dig coal for 35 cents a ton gross weight the year round. The proposition was made them by mine operators after conferring with National Committeeman Crawford and State President Goings of the local board. Many of the miners are leaving.

Buffet Sleeping-Cars to Duluth

Leave Chicago via the Chicago and Northwestern railway daily at 6:00 p. m. and arrive at Duluth at 10:00 a. m. the next day. Tickets and reservations at No. 208 Clark street.

GLEN ELLYN
30 minutes from Western Ave.
Monthly fare, 12 cents.
GOODRIDGE'S SUBDIVISION
Beautiful Timbered Lots.
50 x 160 to Alley
Sidewalks. Good Drainage
Pure Water.
Free use 100 acre Park & Lake
E. GOODRIDGE & CO.
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MONEY TO LOAN.
5% AND 6%
BUILDING LOANS.
PRIVILEGE OF PREPAYMENT.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS
92 WASHINGTON ST.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.
Capital and Surplus.......$1,000,000
Interest paid on daily balances to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts subject to check.
Issue Demand and Time Certificates bearing interest from date of deposit.
Four per cent interest allowed on savings deposits. Receives and discounts commercial paper. Liberal lines of credit extended to customers.
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E. F. PULSIFER, Vice-President. F. L. WILK, Assistant Cashier.
M. M. Jamieson. I. H. Waggoner. R. C. Nickerson. H. F. Billings.

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Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.
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Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

LOANS MONEY TO LOAN on improved Chicago Real Estate at
LOWEST RATES.
Money Advanced to Build.
Apply to J. S. WATSON, Manager Loan Department.
95 Washington-st. VAN VLISSINGEN

BONDS.
We announce the opening of our New York Office at No. 10 Wall-st., in the Astor Building, where we will be pleased to see our clients and friends while they are in New York.
W. J. HAYES & SONS, Bankers,
Municipal and Street Railway Bonds,
BOSTON, MASS. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CHICAGO RIDGE
BONUS TO Manufacturers
2 MILES FROM CHICAGO.
Address CHICAGO RIDGE LAND ASS'N, R. 33, 107 Dearborn-st., or MONSON & SMITH, Agents, 94 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT
11 Pine-st., New York.

WANTED—$60,000
In one sum or smaller amounts, not less than $1,000. An old-established A 1 house having a business which has constantly increased for 20 years is increasing its capital stock. Dividends will be guaranteed not less than 10%. An unusual opportunity. Applicants not giving references will not be considered. For full information address L 101, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST
Accident Insurance Companies in America, about to enter this State, invites correspondence from a
FIRST-CLASS MAN,
Competent to organize and handle a live agency force and act in the capacity of General Agent. Liberal terms. State experience and references to General Manager, Box 2611, Boston, Mass.

THE NEW YORK BISCUIT COMPANY
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 6 Per Cent Gold Bonds.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Section Sixth of a certain indenture made by the above Biscuit Company, dated March 1st, 1891, it will receive offers to sell the above described bonds at a price not to exceed One hundred and five (105) per cent and accrued interest. Such offers are to be made at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall-st., at 12 o'clock noon on March 25, 1892, and bonds offered at the lowest price will be accepted up to the amount ($50,000) provided by the Sinking Fund on deposit with this Company.

McCULLY & MILES
Interior Decoration
Mosaic Glass
Colonial & Imperial
14 Monroe St. CHICAGO ILL.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
BUILDING LOANS
AT LOWEST RATES.
C. U. GORDON & CO.,
115 DEARBORN STREET.

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Can do anything you wish to regard to the market in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks at KENDALL & CO.'S, 198 Dearborn-st. Give us a call.

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LAKE GENEVA.
IS IT WORTH YOUR WHILE?
PRATT BROTHERS,
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Transportation arranged. Tel. Main 2024.

FOR SALE.
Michigan-av., N.E. Corner 45th-st.
40X130 FEET.
Elegant Corner for a Flat Building or Private Residence. Make an offer for this. MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 8.	March 1.
New York	$188,829,411	$133,596,669
Boston	14,975,833	16,480,079
Chicago	14,065,000	17,530,900
Philadelphia	13,485,906	13,877,598
St. Louis	3,877,176	3,540,330
Baltimore	2,397,111	2,692,438
New Orleans	2,060,170	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50c discount; Boston, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, 20c premium.

From the bankers' point of view the local money situation does not improve. The demand for funds is no better, and is as a matter of fact extremely light and far below the ability of the banks to supply. Bankers are accepting the situation philosophically and making no effort to force loans at the expense of rates. Rates range from 4½ to 6 per cent, the lower rate being about the best that first-class borrowers can obtain for sharp call.

There was little of interest in the gold situation; a small engagement of $250,000 was announced. Sterling rates remain exactly where they were the day before, and the market was rather dull at these quotations. The rates were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	486	488
Actual	485@485¼	487¼@487½
Documentary	484@484¼	486½

There is marked improvement at the Stock Exchange. The demand was better and the market responds energetically to every improvement in that direction. The feature of the day was Calumet Dock, and the indications promise another of the periodic spurts that this stock has long been noted for. The buying was of the strongest character yesterday and unquestionably was from insiders. There seems to be more reason for a boom in this stock than there has been at some other times. President Otis says that the financial situation of the company has been greatly improved within a few days and is considerably better even than the showing which will be made in the annual report. A sale of $80,000 worth of property has been made for nearly all cash, and that has furnished money to retire $50,000 that was borrowed from a bank at the time of the retirement of the last preferred stock. The company has on hand now some $45,000, and there is a steady income from bills receivable whether any sales are made or not. A canvass of the directory of the company indicates that a plan to purchase and retire common stock will not be favored. It is believed that stockholders desire dividends, and a way has been found which will accomplish this and avoid the legal obstacles which have heretofore been supposed to exist. This method is for the payment to stockholders of what would practically amount to a dividend, but instead of calling it a dividend, calling it a reduction of the capital stock. Such a scheme has been passed upon by competent authority and is declared to be legal and entirely feasible. It is suggested that the method will be to distribute the income in this way and gradually reduce the stock for a time and then take an inventory of the property and capitalize the surplus, so as to make the certificates full paid once more, bringing the capital back to where it was before. According to the recent inventory there is said to be over $1,000,000 of surplus above the par value for the stock. This would allow the payment practically of $1,000,000 in dividends and then restoring the capital to the present amount.

Street's Stable Car stock was strong and advanced to 38¾, closing ⅜ below that. There is a talk of a short interest in this stock of considerable proportions and the prediction is frequently heard that there will be an extremely rapid jump some day which will make the people who are still short of the stock do some lively scrambling. There was not much of special interest in the street railway stocks. They were fairly firm, but the demand was limited. Straw Board was weak, selling at 86¼, and at the close sagging off to 85⅞ for the account. Small sales of Arc Light continue to be made at 90. There was a fractional sale of Auditorium Association stock at 45. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 Chi Mil St P act	78⅛	100 N C St R R Co act	183¾
50 Am Straw B Co	86¼	50 do b 30	182¾
5 C & C C & D Co	79¾	50 do act	183¾
50 do	79¾	150 Street's W Car L	38¾
20 do	80	100 do act	38
100 do	80⅛	100 do act	37¾
50 do act	80⅛	50 W C St R R Co	134¾
50 do act	80⅛	50 do s 30	134½
100 do	80⅛	20 do	134½
150 do	80⅛	50 do act	135
5 do	80⅛	50 do s 3	134¾
5 Chi Audit Assn	45	100 do act	135¼
22 C P & P Co	53	10 C U Tel Co	56
19 Chi Tel Co	220		

BONDS.

$4000 C G Lt & Co 5s....88¼ | $3000 N C Cy Ry 4½s....95½

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

10 Cen U Tel Co	56	50 C & C C & D Co	80⅛
20 Am S Bd Co	86¼	50 do act	80⅛
50 do act	80⅛	.50 Str W C L act	38
50 C & C C & D C act	80⅛	100 do act	38⅛
50 do	80	10 C A L & P Co	90
50 do	80⅛	150 W C S R R C act	135⅛
100 do	80⅛	50 do	134⅛
150 do	80⅛	100 C M & St P act	77⅝
50 do act	80⅛		

A bid of $500 for a thirty-day call on 500 shares of Calumet Dock stock at 81 was made yesterday without any takers.

New York dispatches told of the proposed issue by the Chicago Gas company of $4,000,000 natural gas bonds at 90, with a bonus of $600,000 stock. The rights on each 100 shares of gas stock consist of the privilege of subscribing to $1,600 par of 6 per cent bonds at 90 and the getting of 2.41 shares of stock as a gift. Rights sold yesterday morning at $1 and in the afternoon at ½.

Missouri Pacific annual report shows gross earnings of the system, $25,918,106; operating expenses, $18,495,456; net earnings, $7,422,749. This is an increase of net earnings for the year of $46,117. The net earnings of the Iron Mountain road for the year show a decrease of $12,400.

The Pennsylvania stockholders yesterday authorized the issue of $17,000,000 new stock for such purposes as the directors may see proper.

The Western Union Executive committee agreed to recommend a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent at the directors' meeting today. The stock market was expecting an extra dividend.

The total earnings of the Atchison system, including the St. Louis and San Francisco, for February show an increase of $324,744.

Directors of the whisky trust yesterday declared a dividend of 1 per cent.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 8.—[Special.]—It began to look as if Henry Villard's doleful predictions concerning the effects of a free silver bill would come true the way the market acted this morning. The rough and tumble effort to sell last night was even more pronounced this morning. From the opening stocks were thrown out with liberal hands and values fell off at a rate that was semi-panicky. The action of Congress on the Bland silver bill, whereby it was ordered up for consideration March 22 on a vote of 190 to 84, was too significant to be ignored. It was taken to mean that the bill would pass the House. It is generally believed it will fail in the Senate. But if it did not it would meet with a veto from the President. The situation was uncanny, however, and it was feared the effect of the action would be to force another unloading of American shares on to the long suffering American people. Speculative holders were quick to seize the worst phase of the case, and as the general market has reached an altitudinous height as compared with four months ago, there is a heavy paper profit to the bull credit, and times like these are very apt to force realizing. New England was one of the first to be afflicted by the bear movement, for since the failure to cajole the Vanderbilts into the road it is again delegated into the mob of rattle-trap stocks. Even the retirement of Austin Corbin is considered a sad blow to the company under its present circumstances. It opened at 47¾, or 2 points off from last night's closing, at 49⅞. Heavy liquidation in Reading was one of the distinct bear features of the bear market today. Over 88,000 shares were traded in up to noon. The prices dropped from 54 to 52⅞, and recovered to 53⅞ at 1 o'clock. The liquidation is largely based on the fear that the pending investigation means trouble in the future for the road. Great interest is excited because of the uncertainty regarding the St. Paul dividend. The prevailing idea today was that none would be paid, and the stock sold off from 79⅞ to 77⅞. The rest of the list was weak and inactive.

The dealings in railroad bonds extended to a large number of shares, but beyond the transactions in the Richmond and West Point issues there was no feature of interest in the market, and the total transactions were within the amount usual of late. The temper of the dealings was much the same as that of stocks, and an irregular movement within narrow limits prevailed throughout the session. The Richmond and West Point 5s were most active, and while displaying an advancing tendency at first, later yielded from 64 to 62, at which point they showed a loss of 1½ per cent.

Government bonds have been dull and steady. States have been dull and firm.

Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent; last loan closed at 2; closed offered at 2. Prime commercial paper, 4@5½. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 485¼ for 60-day bills and 487½ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 378,765 shares, including Atchison, 13,700; Erie, 19,910; Lake Shore, 5,635; Louisville and Nashville, 8,072; Northwestern, 12,750; New York Central, 3,800; Northern Pacific preferred, 5,900; New England, 51,384; Reading, 104,600; Richmond and West Point, 5,200; St. Paul, 59,525; Western Union, 6,800.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Mch 8	Closing. Mch 7
Atchison	13,700	39¼	38⅜	38⅝	38⅝
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	300	35½	35¼	35¼	35⅝
Do pfd	425	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
Amer. Sugar	1,170	86⅜	85⅝	85¾	86
Do pfd	350	94⅝	94⅛	94⅛	94¼
A. & Pac.	100	4½	4½	4½	
B., R. & P.	100	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38½
B. & O.	600	96⅛	96	96	
C., B. & Q.	4,468	106⅛	105⅛	105¼	106
Canada So.	2,404	62⅜	61⅝	61⅝	62¼
Central Pac.	400	31	30¾	31	
Canadian Pac.	300	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89¼
Ches. & Ohio	550	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26
Do 2d pfd	600	43	42¾	42¾	43
Colo. Coal	320	35⅛	35	35	
C., C., C. & St. L.	5,155	71⅜	70⅝	70⅝	71⅛
Do pfd	100	98	98	98	99
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	100	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¾
*Chicago Gas	2,700	75⅛	74¼	74⅛	77
Citizens' Gas	413	101⅛	101	101	
Com. Cable	200	155⅛	155⅛	155⅛	
D., L. & W.	2,900	158⅜	157⅜	157⅜	159⅜
Del. & Hud.	1,300	138	137⅜	137⅜	138⅜
Den. & Rio G.	310	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
Do pfd	1,900	53⅛	52⅜	52⅜	52⅝
Dist. & C. F. Co.	3,745	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Edison	200	97	97	97	97
Erie	19,010	32¾	32¼	32¾	32⅞
Do pfd	300	76	76	76	76⅛
E. & T. H.	200	126⅛	126	126⅛	126
Hocking Valley	650	31	30	30	31⅛
Iowa Cent.	400	12⅛	12	12	
Ill. Cent.	330	106	105⅛	105⅛	107
Jersey Cent.	346	138	137	138	137⅜
Kan. & Tex. pfd.	200	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜
Lake Shore	6,130	136⅛	134⅞	135	135⅜
Louis. & Nash.	7,972	74⅛	73⅜	74⅛	74
Long Island	440	102	102	102	103
L. E. & W.	4,900	26	25⅛	25⅛	25
Do pfd	1,005	75⅛	76	75⅜	76
L., N. A. & C.	1,400	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	25⅛
Lead Trust	600	33⅛	32	32	32⅛
Linseed Oil	18	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	32⅛
Laclede Gas	400	19	18⅝	18⅝	
Mo. Pac.	1,925	61⅛	61	61	61½
Mich. Cent.	400	113	112⅛	112⅛	112⅜
Manhattan	300	114¼	114	114¼	114⅜
Mob. & Ohio	200	40	39	39	40
Minn. & St. L.	1,000	9	9	9⅛	9
Nat. Starch	300	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
Northwest	12,250	120⅛	119	119⅛	120⅛
New England	53,296	48⅛	46⅛	46⅛	49⅛
Nor. Pac.	350	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
Do pfd	5,760	68⅛	67⅜	67⅜	67⅝
N. Y. Cent.	3,712	117	116	117	117¼
Nash. & Chatt.	68	88	88	88	87
N. Y., Sus. & W.	1,400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
Do pfd	800	57⅜	56⅛	57⅜	55⅛
Nor. Amn. Co.	2,080	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16
Nat'l Cordage	2,800	93⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Do pfd	337	105⅛	105	105⅛	105⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L.	500	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛
Do 1st pfd	100	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	79
Do 2d pfd	100	42	42	42	43
Ore. S. Line	400	28⅛	28	28	
Ont. & W.	2,646	20⅛	20	20	20⅛
Omaha	2,095	48⅛	47⅛	48	48⅛
Do pfd	9	118	118	118	
Ohio So.	800	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24
Pac. Mail	325	36⅛	36	36	36⅛
Pullman	137	189	189	189	
Reading	105,500	53⅛	52⅛	53	54
Rich. Term'l	5,250	13⅛	13	13⅛	13
Do pfd	1,300	68⅛	66⅛	66⅛	67⅛
Rock Island	2,875	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	89
St. Paul	59,375	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛	79⅛
Do pfd	420	126⅛	126	128	128
Silver Bullion	30,000	91⅛	91	91⅛	90⅛
So. Pac.	300	39⅛	39	39	39⅛
St. P. & Dul.	100	44	44	44	44⅛
Texas Pac.	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	200	25	25	25	25
Tenn. Coal	7,600	46⅛	44⅛	46	46⅛
Union Pac.	2,985	46⅛	46	46	46⅛
W. & L. E.	1,720	35	33⅛	33⅛	35
Do pfd	265	76	75⅛	75⅛	76⅛
Wabash	100	12	12	12	
Do pfd	210	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
Western Union	6,804	88	87⅛	87⅛	88

*Ex-rights and ex-dividend.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.........144 | Fargo (bid).........142½
American.........117 | United States.........48

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.........116 | U. S. 2s (bid).........100
U. S. 4s, coup.........117

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 A C O 5s....101¾	9000 N Y C debs 5s..107⅛@107¼
2000 A D & I 5s....95	2000 N Y L E & W n 2 cn..107½
5000 A & P gtd 4s....73	11000 N Y O & W 1st....111½
34,000 Atch 4s....82⅞@82⅝	1000 N Y O & W cn 5s....104⅛
23000 Atch inc....60⅝@61	11000 N Y & N 2d 4s....58@59
1000 B C R & N 1st cl trs 5s....98	1000 N Y S & W 1st rf 5s..105
3000 C N J gn 5s....115	27000 N & W-M & W Div.
3000 C N J gn 5s reg....115	....92@92⅛
15000 C B & Q cn 5s..108@108¼	1000 N P & M 1st....100½
1000 C B & Q-Neb 4s....88¾	1000 N S M 1st....112½
5000 C S 2d gtd....101¾	14000 N P cn 5s....78⅛@79
1000 C & E I 1st....114½	1000 N W con....137¾
1000 C & Erie 1st....102	1000 N W cn cp gd bds..125¼
6000 C & O cn 5s..104⅛@104⅛	6000 Ohio S 4s....64@64½
2000 C & N Pac 1st....81⅜@81¼	5000 Or Imp 5s....69½
5000 C S L & N Q1st-c 1s..112¼	5000 O R & N 1st....111½
10000 C G L & C Co 1st....89⅛@89⅛	1000 Pof Mo 2d ex....105
1000 C P & St L 5s....97	1000 P C 4½s cp....106½
12000 C R I & P 5s cp....101⅛@102⅛	1000 P & E 1st....81¾
1000 C H V & T 5s....88¾	15000 P & R 1st inc....73⅞@74⅛
2000 C H V & T gm 6s....96½	2000 P & R 2d inc....52⅞@53
1000 D & R G 4s....87⅜	188000 P & R 3d inc....53⅞@55
4000 Den C Cable 1st....99⅛	7000 P & R g m 4s....85⅛@86
1000 D & R G 1st....117⅛	3000 P & R 3d con....55⅜
3000 D S S & A 5s....95	4000 P & R defd inc....17⅛@17⅜
1000 E T 1st....111¼	1000 P F W & C 3d....132
1000 E L & B S 6s....103	1000 P & W 1st....92
10000 Erie con gold 6s..134¾	1000 P G 2d gtd....102
5000 Edison 1st....102	3000 R & D 6s....110
3000 F P M-P H D 5s....102	117000 R T ctr 5s....62⅝@64
1000 Ft W & D 1st....101	5000 Rio G W 1st....78⅛@79
1000 I & G N 1st x cp....108½	10000 R W & O con....115
1000 Ill C 3½s....89	20000 St J & G I 1st....85
2,000 I D & S 1st tr....115	7000 S J & G I inc....38⅛
2000 K & O 1s....106	1000 S L & S W 1st....71
1000 Kings Co El 1st....97½	15000 S L & S W 2d in..33⅞@34
11,000 L S 2d rg....123	6000 S P M & M 1st M ex 4s..89
5000 L V of N Y 1st....101¾	6000 S P M & M 1st cn 6s red to 4½s....98
1000 L & N g m 6s....116½	1000 S L & I M 1st....101⅛
1000 Lac G 1st....81	1000 S L K C & N-S C B 1st..109⅛
13000 L St L & T 1st..92⅛@92¾	7000 S & W 1st....75⅞@75⅞
6000 M L S & W 1st—A D..121	51000 S V & N E 4s....79
8000 M L S & W 1st....134½	1000 Tenn sett 3s....70
3000 Ma Coal 5s....102	2000 T C & R 6s-T Div....93
25000 M & S P 1st C & M R 5s 101¾	41000 T P 2d inc....30⅞@31⅛
11000 M & S P 1st-C & P W 5	3000 T A A & C 6s gtd....96
....106⅛@107	4000 T A A & G T gt 1st....110
1000 M & S P 1st-D & G 5s..102	9000 Te L & K C 1st..90@96⅛
1000 M & S P 1st-I & M D....123¾	1000 U P gold 6s col tr notes....96
7000 M & S P g m 4 S A....88⅛	1000 Un Pa 1st of 1896..107⅛
4000 M & S L 1st-S W E x..115	1000 Un El 1st....113⅜
2000 M K & T 1st....80@80⅛	16000 Wab 1st 5s....104@104⅛
7800 M K & T 2d....50⅛@50¼	2000 W S gt 4s..103@103½
3000 Mo Pac 1st col 5s..81	17000 W S gtd 4s reg....103⅛
10000 M & O gm 4s....65¼	5000 W N Y & P 2d....35¼
1000 M U Tel 6s....108	
5000 M Ptr 5s....89	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	9,500	38¾	39¼	38⅜	38⅝
Am. Sugar	685	86	86¾	85¼	86¼
Do pfd	12	94¼	94¼	94⅛	94¼
Bell Tel.	40	208¾	208¾	208	208
C., B. & Q.	1,909	106	106⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Fort Wayne El.	819	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Oregon S. Line	250	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Pullman	60	188⅛	188⅛	188⅛	188⅛
Thomson-Hous.	250	59⅛	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛
Union Pacific	650	46⅛	46⅛	46	46⅛
Wis. Central	130	18	18⅛	18	18

Bond transactions were:

2000 Mex Cent 4s....70½	1000 Rutland 5s....100½
1000 Bos Gas 1st....89	5000 O S L 6s....104⅛
5000 N E 6s....112¼	1000 Vermont 5s....95½
20000 Atch 4s....81¾	5000 C Rapids 7s....133½
3000 C B & Q con 5s..108½	1000 N E 7s....120½
5000 N Eng 2d....105⅛	1000 C B & N 5s....103¾
3000 Ogdensb'g 6s..104⅛	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—The market closed unsettled: Pennsylvania, 54⅛@55; Reading, 26¼@26⅜; Lehigh Valley, 56⅛@57; Reading general 4s, 85⅛@86; do first inc, 73⅞@74; do second inc, 63⅜@63⅛; do third inc, 52⅛@52⅜.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 8—4 p.m.—Consols, money, 95 15-16; do account, 96 1-16; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 36¼; Canadian Pacific, 91¾; Erie, 33¼; Erie seconds, 110¼; Illinois Central, 108¾; Mexican ordinary, 29¾; St. Paul common, 80; New York Central, 120; Pennsylvania, 56; Reading, 28¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 72¼; bar silver, 41 9-16d; money, 2¼@2½ per cent; rate discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 1⅝@1¾.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Mining shares: Aspen, $3.00; Best & Belcher, $2.10; Caledonia B. H., $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.10; Deadwood T., $1.90; Eureka Consolidated, $1.90; Gould & Curry, $1.40; Hale & Norcross, $1.40; Homestake, $13.50; Horn Silver, $3.60; Mexican, $1.90; Ontario, $42.00; Ophir, $2.75; Plymouth, $1.75; Potosi, $1.10; Savage, $1.50; Sierra Nevada, $1.60; Standard, $1.30; Union Consolidated, $1.40; Yellow Jacket, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $1.00; Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $35.75; Calumet and Hecla, $260.00; Franklin, $12.00; Kearsarge, $12.25; Osceola, $27.75; Santa Fe Copper, 25c; Tamarack, $159.00; B. and B. Copper, $15.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 85c; Bulwer, 40c; Best & Belcher, $2.15; Bodie Consolidated, 55c; Chollar, $1.10; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.30; Crown Point, 90c; Eureka Consolidated, $1.50; Gould & Curry, $1.40; Hale & Norcross, $1.20; Mexican, $1.85; Mono, 90c; Navajo, 5c; Ophir, $2.75; Potosi, $1.15; Savage, $1.45; Sierra Nevada, $1.60; Union Consolidated, $1.45; Utah, 25c; Yellow Jacket, $1.10; Commonwealth, 10c; Nevada Queen, 25c; Belle Isle, 25c; North Belle Isle, 10c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

Wheat slumped another half-cent yesterday and then showed some recovery late in the session. Corn was ¼c lower at the close and provisions were also weak and lower. The fine weather was the chief bear factor of the day and most of the news on all commodities was bearish. Weather conditions in America are almost perfect, and the Northwestern advices spoke of spring work. California is reported to be suffering from dry, hot winds, but many of the traders doubted any serious effect. The feeling after the close was nearly steady. Puts on May wheat sold at 87⅞@88c and calls at 89⅛@89⅜c. Puts on May corn sold at 42⅛c and calls at 42¾c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 180 cars; corn, 215 cars; oats, 144 cars; and 22,000 hogs.

The increase of 1,464,000 bu in the quantity of wheat on passage in the face of smaller clearances last week was explained by the prevalence of heavy storms on the western coast of Europe, preventing the landing of cargoes.

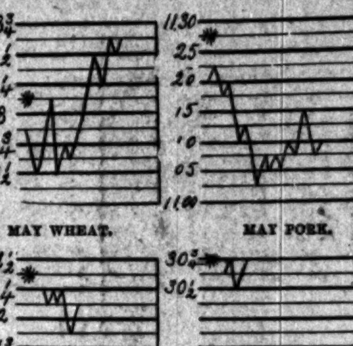
A close observer in the oats pit ventured the assertion that the 250,000 bu May purchased by Kennett-Hopkins were short oats bought in for account of Michael Doran of St. Paul. Furthermore, that this provided for about the last of a big line of shorts put out some time ago by Northwestern operators.

Unusual activity was displayed in lake freights yesterday and under an increased demand for tonnage prices were advanced about ¼c to 3½c for corn and 3¾c for wheat to Buffalo and 2¾c for corn to Port Huron. A number of vessels were engaged and the tonnage taken was placed as high as 300,000 bu, chiefly corn.

The total stock of flaxseed is by far the greatest on record and is said to be more than double that of any previous time in the history of the trade. Yesterday's statement showed an increase last week of 95,871 bu to 4,034,460 bu, including the 300,000 bu afloat in the river. The stock one year ago was considered large at 1,492,446 bu. Cables indicated weakness abroad and current quotations are several cents above an export basis. Oil cake was quoted dull at about $19.00 per ton free on board cars at Chicago.

The market for clover-seed may be truly labeled "a sellers' market," as this class of operators have been quietly marking up the price from day to day until the last eight days have shown an advance of $1.35 per bu. There has been no excitement attendant, however, and little interest in a market always small. In a word a few large dealers in the Central West apparently control all the available seed, and with reserves at interior points practically exhausted, none of consequence is offered for either immediate or deferred deliveries. Considerable demand exists for shipment to the country and yesterday the price here and at Toledo was pushed up 25c per bu, to $7.25 for prime.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork March 8. The stars show the latest prices of the previous day:



THE MARKETS.

Not a ray of hope shone for the holders of wheat at the opening yesterday, and beyond a belief that there should be a reaction simply because the break had been heavy enough there was no reason for buying. There was a fair sprinkling of traders in the pit who accepted this view of the situation and bought moderate quantities. Pardridge and a few of the leading professionals, with two or three commission houses, led the selling early. The pressure carried May down to 87½c, but when shorts attempted to realize the market began to react. The cables that came later in the session had more or less to say about the confirmation of the reports that the French and Belgian crops had been seriously damaged by the recent frosts. As the seaboard clearances were large and a fair new business was reported, New York came in late as a buyer and a good many of the local crowd shifted to the bull side. This resulted in an advance to 88⅝c and the market closed firm at 88⅛@88⅜c. Poole-Sherman, Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick, Logan, and Baldwin-Farnum were among the prominent buyers. There was a fair demand for cash wheat, but prices ruled lower early in sympathy with the weakness in the speculative market. The speculative trading during the morning was fitful, and while heavy at times there were periods when little or nothing was doing. Outsiders generally took slight interest in proceedings. Receipts in the Northwest were fair, and at Chicago were 42 cars over the estimates. Receipts at principal Western points aggregated 545,700 bu and at Eastern points 201,500 bu, a total of 747,200 bu. The shipments from Western points were 256,600 bu, and from Eastern points 293,400 bu, a total of 580,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports, wheat and flour, were equal to 895,000 bu wheat, and the engagements reported yesterday at New York and outports were about 600,000 bu. Late cables to the board showed higher markets at Antwerp and Paris, and as this tended to confirm the reports of crop damage the late buyers hoped that they had caught pretty near the bottom of the market. The local out-inspection was 31,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 73c for No. 4 red, 81c for No. 3 hard in special bin, 84c for No. 2 hard, 87c for No. 2 spring, and 81@84c for No. 3 spring. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 73@84c, No. 3 do at 87⅛@91½c, No. 2 do at 91¼@91¾c, No. 4 spring at 65@80c, and No. 3 do at 80@86¾c.

With larger receipts and a better showing in speculative grades and a sympathetic action with wheat, corn opened easy, sold off ⅛c, and closed ¼c lower. Early there was very free offering of corn for this month and this helped the weakness in May. Cables called spot steady, but futures were lower, and all the domestic markets showed a barely steady feeling. There was some talk of larger receipts if the fine weather continues long enough to firm up the roads, and this was no doubt responsible for some of the selling. There was a moderate demand on shipping account, but most of the corn bought was to load now and go out at the opening of navigation. Receipts at principal points aggregated 1,191,309 bu and shipments were 593,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 213,000 bu. The car-lot market was fairly active, prices being ¼@1c lower. The local out-inspection was 39,700 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 40½c for No. 2 yellow, 39½@39¾c for No. 3, 40@40½c for No. 3 yellow, and 37c for No. 4. Free on board sales were at 35@38½c for No. 4 mixed, and 42c for No. 3 white. Through billed sold at 35@38c for No. 4 mixed and 37½@39½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow.

Oats remained narrow and showed fair stability, considering the weakness in other grain pits. Kennett-Hopkins bought a liberal line, believed to be for account of Northwestern shorts, and selling was scattered. Exports were nil. New York was easy, cash lots barely steady, and the local stock of contract grades showed a small increase for the week. May sold at 30⅛c to 30⅜@30½c together, closing easy at the split named, with June inactive at 1c discount. Free on board sales were at 28@28½c for No. 3 mixed, 29½@31½c for do white, and 30@30½c for No. 2 mixed. No. 3 white in store sold at 29½@30c.

Rye sold off nearly 1c, with May closing fully that much lower at 85c, after initial trades at 85¾c. The demand was tame for either spot or futures, and with the weakness in wheat bids were reduced. New crop deliveries were inactive. No. 2 to go to store sold at 84@84½c, closing at the outside, with sample at 85½@86½c, and No. 3 at 79@81c, according to location. Receipts continued small at 11 cars, withdrawals from store moderate at 19,800 bu, and exports at New York about that quantity. Barley was unchanged. Offerings were small and a fair demand appeared for all kinds, with the supply eventually well absorbed. Free on board sales were at 40@55c for No. 3, and 40@42c for No. 4.

The weakness in the cotton and wheat markets and larger receipts of hogs, with a prospect that better roads will increase the movement, gave a decidedly weak tone to the speculative provision market yesterday. Trading was largely in pork, which suffered the heaviest decline, lard and ribs receiving little attention. Foreign markets are strong in spite of the weakness here, and Cumberland sides were quoted 1s higher. Cash pork was nominally $10.87½@10.90 at the close. May lard opened at $6.50, sold off to $6.42½, and closed at $6.45, cash being $6.40@6.42½. May ribs opened at $5.92½, sold off to $5.87½, and closed at $5.90, cash being $5.80@5.82½. Fowler-Sterling, Logan-Congdon, and Milmine-Bodman were among the leading sellers of pork, with Helmholz and Chapin-Edwards notable buyers. Steever sold lard freely. There was nothing done on the call. Cash sales included 500 brls old pork at $9.05, 4,250 tcs lard at $6.40@6.42½, 50,000 lbs green hams at 8¾c, and 250 tcs sweet-pickled hams at $8.50.

The flour market was dead, sales being limited to less than 100 sacks of low grades sold to the local trade.

Millstuffs were quiet and steady, with sales of bran at $13.40@14.00 and middlings at $15.50.

Flaxseed was uneven, with more than the recent interest manifested. The small offerings of cash were wanted, and some was taken to arrive at the one figure of $1.01½, this indicating steadiness, with the close nominally that; rejected 98c. Receipts were 41 cars and shipments 10,346 bu. With the immense stocks in local warehouses futures were weak, closing at the bottom and showing ¾@1¼c decline for the day. May sold at $1.02⅝, down to $1.01½ at the close, and September at $1.07 to $1.06. Timothy was in moderate request, but finally lost a small part of the recent advance. March sold early at a former figure of $1.33, and at the close was offered 1c lower, at $1.32, deferred futures remaining inactive. Good country seed sold early at $1.29@1.30, but closed about $1.28, with sales of fair all the way down to $1.24. Clover was next to nominal, through an absence of offerings beyond a few scattering bag lots. Prices were nominally 25c higher, with $7.25 bid for March and none offered. Sample sales were at $6.85@7.25 for fair to about prime.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
March	$ 86¾	$ ....@....		$ 86¾
May	88⅛	87⅝@	88⅝	88⅛
CORN.				
March	$ 41¼	$ 40⅞@	41¼	$ 40⅞
May	42⅛	41⅞@	42⅛	42⅛
OATS.				
March	$ 29	$ ....@....		$ 29
May	30⅜	30⅛@	30⅜	30⅛
MESS PORK.				
March	$11.07½	$ ....@....		$10.87½
May	11.27½	11.02½@	11.22½	11.07½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
March	$ 6.40	$ ....@....		$ 6.35
May	6.50	6.42½@	6.50	6.45
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
March	$ 5.85	$ ....@....		$ 5.82½
May	5.92½	5.87½@	5.92½	5.90

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 99	$ 1.01⅝	$ 97⅞
No. 2 corn		60⅝	58⅜
No. 2 oats		51⅛	46⅜
Mess pork		10.15	10.47½
Lard	5.80	6.00	6.22½
Short ribs		5.00	5.27½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Monday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	24	51	11	86
Spring wheat	68	124	44	236
Corn	*69	224	188	481
Oats	51	126		177
Rye	7	4		11
Barley		33	26	59
	219	562	269	1,050

*Of this 33 were "new," which will not pass on contracts.

Inspected out: 31,056 bu wheat, 39,718 bu corn, 1,755 bu oats, 19,828 bu rye, and 56,251 bu barley.

The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 180 cars wheat, 215 cars corn, 144 cars oats, and 22,000 hogs.

The following were reported on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	March 5, 1892.	Feb. 27, 1892.	March 7, 1891.
Wheat and flour, qrs.	3,240,000	3,080,000	2,250,000
Corn, qrs.	350,000	400,000	340,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	March 5, 1892.	Feb. 27, 1892.	March 7, 1891.
Wheat, qrs.	1,200,000	1,240,000	1,020,000
Corn, qrs.	420,000	540,000	170,000

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week end'g March 5, 1892.	Week end'g Feb. 27, 1892.	Week end'g March 7, 1891.
Flour, brls.	205,000	217,000	230,000
Wheat, qrs.	109,000	196,000	119,000
Corn, qrs.	141,000	394,000	97,000

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.
Flour, brls.	17,166	10,189	19,192	7,161
Wheat, bu.	87,610	50,550	28,353	37,782
Corn, bu.	192,497	254,965	128,290	113,278
Oats, bu.	163,738	207,448	163,106	155,742
Rye, bu.	11,045	7,229	1,815	9,597
Barley, bu.	55,380	35,617	42,459	14,672
T. Seed, lbs.	311,476	439,256	449,033	112,127
C. Seed, lbs.	61,440	10,090	109,170	97,167
Oth. S'd, lbs.	69,600	32,150	210,566	4,070
F. Seed, bu.	21,068	8,926	2,305	12,008
B. Corn, lbs.	29,000	65,000	32,610	73,199
Cheese, lbs.	181,640	102,570	118,951	258,788
Butter, lbs.	423,005	298,679	519,586	498,817
Hides, lbs.	160,270	401,504	968,451	406,248
Wool, lbs.	35,840	93,900	111,865	72,764

GENERAL MARKETS.

The bright weather was much more favorable to activity in the street produce markets, and a good business was done, although the outward movement was not particularly brisk. The receipts of green stuff were more liberal and prices leaned toward weakness. Old potatoes were firmly held at the quotations, with some inquiry for Early Ohios for seed purposes. Butter was disappointing to those who had anticipated firmness, the market ruling rather quiet and only steady, while cheese was firm but dull. Eggs sold slightly lower and were more than plentiful at the lowest prices since last spring. The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 28@29½c; fine, 28@29c; fair to good, 25@27c; fancy dairies, Cooleys, 25@26c; medium to good, 20@24c; roll butter, 18@20c; packing stock, fresh, 15@16c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies, hand-picked, $1.65@1.75 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.55@1.65; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.50.

BROOMCORN—Choice hurl and fine carpet brush, 7@8c per lb; good hurl, green, 6@7½c; yellow or red tipped do, 5@6c; green self-working, 7@8c; red or yellow tipped, self-working, 4½@6c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 60@62½c; lard tierces, 80c.

CHEESE—Full cream flats, 11¾@12½c per lb; do Young Americas, 12½@13c; cheddars, 11¼@11¾c; skim cheese, 5@10½c; low grades and sour cheese, 5@7c; brick cheese, 10@11½c; imitation Swiss, 11@12½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, good to choice, 5@6½c per lb; sun-dried Northern, 4@4½c; do Southern, 4@4½c; peaches 2@3c; blackberries, 3¾@4½c; raspberries, 14½@15½c; pitted cherries, 9½@11c. Raisins—In bags, 3 crowns, 4½@5c per lb; 2 crowns, 4½@4½c; London layers, per box, $1.25@1.50.

EGGS—Fresh laid, 12½@13c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl from store; common to good, $1.50@2.25; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Messina lemons, $3.50@4.25 per box; Cape Cod cranberries, $7.00@7.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $5.00@7.00; bell and bugle, $7.00@8.00; Florida oranges, $2.75@4.00; grape fruit, $2.25@3.00; California navel oranges, $3.50@3.75; common seedlings, $2.00@2.50.

HAY—The market was less active and only steady. Sales were: On track, 2 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.50@14.00; ten cars upland prairie at $8.00@10.50. Receipts, 597 tons. Shipments, 31 tons.

HIDES—No. 2 light or heavy green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@3¾c; green salted calf skins, 6@7c; dry salted hides, 6@7c; deacons, each, 25@30c; sheep pelts, 25@30c per lb for estimated wool. Tallow—No. 1 country, 4@4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@3¾c; cake, 4¼@4½c.

POTATOES—Choice Hebrons and Burbanks, 33@35c per bu on track; fair to good, 30@33c per bu; Early Ohio, for seed, 35@40c; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 13¼@14½c per lb; gobblers and mixed lots, 11@13c; dressed chickens, 10½@11½c; old roosters, 5½@7c; dressed ducks, 12½@14½c; dressed geese, 9½@10½c; live geese, $7.00@10.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $1.00 per brl; cabbage, $6.50@8.00 per 100; celery, 20@35c per doz; lettuce, $4.00@6.00 per brl; oyster plant, 30@50c per doz bunches; onions, 85c@$1.00 per bu; radishes, 30@50c per doz; Hubbard squash, $1.00@1.25 per doz; rutabaga turnips, 27@30c per bu; spinach, $2.00@3.00 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.14.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub washed, 28@30c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 16@19c; medium unwashed, 22@25c; coarse washed, 28@30c; medium washed, 28@32c; Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@16c; medium unwashed, 17@20c; coarse unwashed, 17@19c.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live-stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 7	13,850	238	20,413	11,454
Tuesday, March 8	7,500	300	18,500	5,000
Totals	21,350	538	38,913	16,454
Same per'd last w'k	25,061	754	42,942	13,368
Same period 1891	20,496	656	79,946	17,767
Shipments—				
Monday, March 7	4,252	60	9,646	2,460
Tuesday, March 8	3,500	100	7,000	1,500
Totals	7,752	160	16,646	3,960
Same per'd last w'k	9,426	47	23,201	1,923
Same period 1891	5,818	13	29,195	3,895

Receipts March 8, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,500	18,500	5,000
Kansas City	4,200	4,500	1,200
Omaha	3,600	3,200	2,200
St. Louis	500	2,500	800
Totals	15,800	28,700	9,200
Corresponding day last week	17,200	34,200	8,600
Corresponding day 1891	10,800	53,000	10,600
Corresponding day 1890	14,400	32,000	8,000

Today's (Wednesday's) receipts are estimated at 27,000 hogs, 15,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 26,062 hogs, 14,221 cattle, and 7,636 sheep one week ago, and 40,415 hogs, 13,126 cattle, and 13,023 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Yesterday's cattle market was without quotable change. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs.	$4.80@5.40
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,600 lbs.	4.15@4.75
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs.	3.60@4.20
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,050 lbs.	3.20@3.90
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.75@3.60
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.50@2.70
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs.	2.30@3.15
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs.	3.20@3.90
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs.	3.00@6.75
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs.	2.60@4.15

HOGS—The hog market opened steady, but closed 5@10c lower, while all the outside markets both East and West averaged higher. Receipts about reached expectations, but the shipping demand was smaller than for some time past. Tuesday is always "off day" for shippers, but yesterday some of the largest shippers, including J. P. Squire & Co. of Boston, were entirely out of the market. Heavy hogs sold early as high as $5.10, but $5.00 was the top at the close. Light sold early as high as $5.00, but choice light closed at $4.90. Heavy sold largely at $4.80@4.95, mixed and light largely at $4.80@4.90, and pigs principally at $4.60@4.75. Rough heavy sold at $4.45@4.60, and tail ends at $4.20@4.40.

SHEEP—The demand was active, and values ruled firm. Lambs averaging 50@97 lbs sold at $5.50@6.85, native sheep at $4.75@5.90, and Westerns averaging 82@142 lbs at $5.20@5.90.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, March 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 506 head, all export; no trade; feeling firm; dressed beef steady at 6@8½c per lb; shipments today 900 beeves and 5,220 quarters of beef; tomorrow 1,920 quarters. Calves—Receipts, 411 head; market steady; veals $5.00@8.00 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,522 head; sheep steady; lambs ¼c per lb lower; sheep, $5.50@6.35 per 100 lbs; lambs, $7.00@7.50; dressed mutton steady at 9@10c per lb; dressed lambs weak at 10@11c.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,512 head, consigned direct; nominally steady at $4.90@5.50 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., March 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,915 head; shipments, 100 head; market steady at the advance; fair to good native steers, $3.00@4.70; fair to good Indian and Texas steers, $2.80@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,560 head; shipments, 1,414 head; market opened higher, closed easier; fair to prime heavy, $4.80@4.95; mixed ordinary to good, $4.30@4.85; light, fair to best, $4.60@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, none; market strong; fair to desirable native muttons, $4.00@6.00; fed Texans, $4.50@5.25.

Kansas City, Mo., March 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 800 head. Steers steady; 5@10c lower; cows steady; steers, $3.25@4.40; cows, $1.50@3.00; stockers, $2.65@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 600 head; 5c higher; extreme range, $4.00@4.80; bulk, $4.55@4.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none. Unchanged.

Omaha, Neb., March 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,300; slow; steady to 10c lower; steers, $3.00@4.50; cows, $2.25@3.30; common, $1.00@2.00; feeders, $2.40@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,800; 5@10c higher; heavy, $4.50@4.70; light, $4.60@4.75; bulk, $4.65@4.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,000; slow; $4.00@5.25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, March 8.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork—Demand fair; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand fair for spot and poor for futures; prices unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 7s 10½d, steady; do spring, 8s, steady. Flour—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair; spot, 4s 7¾d, firm; March, 4s 7d, steady; April, 4s 5¼d, steady; May, 4s 3¼d, steady.

New York, March 8.—[Special.]—COTTON—Declined 6 to 7 points and recovered a small portion of this, closing steady after sales of 125,200 bales. Liverpool dropped 3 points and recovered 1 point of this, closing steady after spot sales of 7,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were in buyers' favor and cloths quiet. From Baltimore March 7: "I have advices from Augusta that the statement from Charleston (about the movement of fertilizers) is incorrect. They report that the South Carolina railroad is 1,600 cars short and the Charleston and Savannah road over 1,000 short of the same date last year. The Northwestern railroad is known to be considerably behind but refuses to give figures. Our experience of shipping from here to North and South Carolina points and at Augusta to points further south leads us to believe that the consumption of fertilizers this season will fall short of last year some 40 per cent. We do not look for or even wish a great advance in price, but at present prices it is almost impossible for the farmer to make expenses. The small croppers in the South will undoubtedly plant as much cotton as they can, but the merchants are so crippled that they cannot advance as they have heretofore done, nor can the people get their usual quota of fertilizers. As a rule the people are well supplied with corn and some have meat of their own raising. I cannot believe that the acreage will be curtailed 25 per cent, as I think possible, but I think there will be a moderate acreage reduction throughout the country, especially if prices do not advance between now and April 15."

In New Orleans futures declined 3 to 4 points, with sales of 33,500 bales. Spot prices weak at 7c for middling uplands, with sales of 64 bales for spinning. I hear that middling uplands can be bought in New York at 3-16c under the nominal quotation. Southern spot markets were generally quiet. Charleston and Norfolk declined ⅛c and Savannah, St. Louis, and Augusta 1-16c. New Orleans, Mobile, and Baltimore were weak. Port receipts, 24,552 bales, against 17,155 this day last week and 23,829 last year. Total thus far this week, 58,427, against 69,492 thus far last week. New Orleans received 12,911 bales, or 26,286 thus far this week against 36,230 thus far last week and 29,319 for all this week last year. Receipts today at Augusta, Memphis, and St. Louis were 1,919 bales, against 2,539 this day last week and 1,917 last year, including 943 at Memphis, against 849 this day last week and 644 last year. Exports from the ports 6,676 to Great Britain and 6,152 to the continent. The exports of yarns and cloths from the United Kingdom for the first time in more than a year show an increase. The figures are as follows:

	Total exports. February.	Total exports. Jan. 1.
Cloths (yards)	443,000,000	846,774,[illegible]
Last year	423,000,000	885,730,[illegible]
Yarns (lbs)	22,000,000	41,000,[illegible]
Last year	21,297,800	40,121,[illegible]

The Texas Bankers' Association recommends a reduction in the acreage in that State of 15 per cent. Dallas, Tex., March 2.—"Think there is as much cotton in the country as last year. Some sections of Texas will reduce the acreage, some increase, but on the whole think there will be as much planted as last year." Greenville, Miss., March 2.—"We have been deceived by the country reports. This section will make 25 per cent more than last year, but too early yet to speak about the new crop. Talk of 10 to 25 per cent reduction in acreage." Montgomery, Ala., March 3.—"No doubt about reduced acreage and the use of fertilizers." Athens, Ga., March 4.—"Crop preparations well advanced; more so than usual. Don't expect decrease in acreage in this section. Hear of some people having two crops of cotton on hand. What is needed will be a withering drought next summer." Today's sales:

Month.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March	12,200	6.60	6.56	6.58@[illegible]
April	9,400	6.69	6.65	6.66@6.[illegible]
May	32,000	6.79	6.76	6.76@6.[illegible]
June	15,400	6.89	6.86	6.86@6.[illegible]
July	10,800	7.00	6.96	6.96@6.[illegible]
August	46,300	7.10	7.06	7.06@7.[illegible]
September	2,800	7.19	7.16	7.16@7.17
October	3,800	7.30	7.26	7.26@7.27
November	1,800	7.39	7.36	7.36@7.37
December	1,700	7.48	7.47	7.46@7.47

COFFEE—Opened 5 points higher for December and unchanged or 10 points lower for other months. United States warehouse deliveries 12,521 bags. Rio Janeiro 50 reis lower. Rio exchange 11¾d. Santos quiet and unchanged. Rio receipts for two days 24,000 bags and Santos 8,000 bags. The world's visible supply increased in February 106,959 bags. This and the increasing United States visible stock and easier cables caused the decline here. The Euclid arrived with 22,003 bags. Havre, Hamburg, and London were slightly lower. Cables from Rio state that the stock there is probably underestimated. In the afternoon the market was steadier by the covering of local shorts. Sales: 26,000 bags, closing firm for near months and steady for far months. Spot Rio dull and weak at 14¾c for No. 7; sales of 500 bags No. 7 at 14¾c. Mild grades in good supply and easy. Good Cucuta quoted at 20¾c; sales: 1,000 mats interior Padang at 24¼@25¼c. Today's future sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March	3,500	13.50	13.30	13.45@13.[illegible]
April	7,250	12.95	12.80	12.90@12.[illegible]
May	6,500	12.65	12.50	12.60@12.[illegible]
June	2,750	12.35	12.20	12.30@12.[illegible]
August	1,000	12.25	12.20	12.20@12.[illegible]
September	2,750	12.20	12.10	12.10@12.15
October	500	12.05	11.95	11.95@12.00
December	2,000	11.90	11.85	11.85@11.90

WHEAT—Declined ⅜@⅝c, but recovered the loss later and advanced in most instances ⅛@⅜c, part of which was lost before the close. Exporters took 70,000 bu, including No. 1 Northern, at 3@3½c over May afloat, part for the end of March; No. 2 red f. o. b. end of month at 4½c over May, and choice red at 5½c over May afloat. Option sales, 4,000,000 bu.

CORN—Declined slightly. Exporters took 40,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 49½c in elevator; carlots about 49@49½c for No. 3 afloat, 49c for steamer mixed and 49½c for do yellow. Option sales, 880,000 bu.

OATS—A shade lower. Cash sales, 60,000 bu, including No. 2 white at 37¾@38c and do mixed 36c. Option sales, 100,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw quiet and steady at 3c for 89 test Muscovado and 3⅜c for 96 test centrifugals; a cargo of centrifugals sold in Philadelphia at 3⅛c for 96 test; refined fairly active and firmer; cut loaf and crushed, 5@5⅛c; powdered, 4⅜@4⅝c; granulated, 4⅛@4¼c; mold A, 4 7-16@4 9-16c.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 29@30c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 12¼@12⅝c.

PETROLEUM—Opened strong on the execution of a small buying order; then became dull and remained so until the close; April option opening, 60c; highest, 60c; lowest, 59⅝c; closing, 59⅝c; total sales, 11,000 brls.

RYE—Weak; Western, 96@98c.

BARLEY—Dull and steady.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Dull and steady.

TURPENTINE—Dull and nominal at 37¾@38¼c.

EGGS—Weak; large receipts; Western, 14½c. Receipts, 12,839 pkgs.

DRY GOODS—Business in dry goods was without change. Demand was fair at first hands, but transactions on the spot were restricted somewhat by stormy weather, as was also the movement of goods ready for shipment.

FREIGHTS—Business was to a fair aggregate, and accommodation by the regular steam packets for Europe was held to firm range, while in other lines more or less irregularity was again noted. Wheat for Liverpool, hence by steam, 16,000 bu, for March 19, at 4d, and from near-by ports about 92,000 bu grain, March and April, on a firm basis, partly 2s 9d per quarter. London, hence, 16,000 bu grain on Western account, and shipment of May 3 at 3¾d; Glasgow, 56,000 bu grain from store March 17 (cargo of a Spanish steamship) at 4½d, and from near-by ports about 56,000 bu do reported within the range of 3¾@4½d; Hull, from Baltimore, 16,000 bu corn, prompt, at 2s 9d; Great Britain and continent chiefly via near-by ports and forward shipments about 376,000 bu grain, mostly wheat and corn at full previous figures; Havre, from Baltimore, 24,000 bu do, April, at 3s 4½d; Antwerp, hence, 8,000 bu grain, March 23, at 4½d; and about 72,000 bu do from store, quoted at 4½d; from near-by ports about 84,000 bu do, reported in part at 3s 3d (April shipments); Rotterdam, from Baltimore, 24,000 bu grain for March, at 3s 3d; Cork, for orders from New York and near-by port about 264,000 bu grain, March to May, reported at 3s 3d@3s 7½d.

Boston, Mass., March 8.—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 42@42½c; No. 2 white, 41c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 55½@56c; steamer, 54@55½c.

BUTTER—Western extra, 28@29c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 22@26c; Western June extra, 22@25c; dairy Western firsts, 17@19c; dairy Western seconds, 15@16c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 20@22c; Western imitation creamery seconds, 18@20c; Western ladle packed firsts, 20@21c; Western ladle packed seconds, 16@17c.

EGGS—Michigan, 15@15½c; Western extras, 15@15½c.

WOOL—The demand for wool has been steady and sales have been to a good extent, with very little change in prices to notice. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX and above have been made at 27@28c and XX and XX and above at 28@29c; Michigan X has sold at 26c; No. 1 wools are scarce and sell at 34@35c for Ohio and 33@34c for Michigan. No. 1 combing wools have been steady at 36@38c; Ohio fine delaine at 33@34c, and Michigan fine delaine at 31@32c; unwashed combing wools have been in steady demand at 24@26c for one-quarter blood and at 26@28c for three-eighths blood. Territory wools have been in demand at 58@60c for clean and fine, 55@56c for fine medium, and 50@53c for medium; Texas, California, and Oregon remain the same; pulled wools have been in good demand, supers selling principally at 33@38c and extras at 22@25c; Australian wools have been in good demand at 33@40c; foreign carpet wools have been steady.

Duluth, Minn., March 8.—[Special.]—The market was a steady and advancing one here today up to the noon hour. After noon the purchases were in large lots of May at ⅛c off the top notch of the forenoon session. The spring consignment of flour for lake shipments began to arrive here from Minneapolis Saturday. The market closed dull but steady at unchanged figures except for May, which closed at an advance of ⅛c on May No. 1 hard and ¼c on May No. 1 Northern compared with Monday the close was ⅛c above the opening. Cash No. 1 hard closed steady at 86½c, track wheat 84½c; No. 1 Northern closed at 82c, track wheat, 83½c; No. 1 Northern fresh receipts ruled firm at 83c; No. 2 Northern closed at 75½c; No. 3 rejected, 59c; March No. 1 hard closed dull at 86c, No. 1 Northern closed dull at 82c. May No. 1 hard sold at 88c, and gained rapidly in the last half hour, closing weak with sellers at 88¼c. No. 1 Northern had good demand, selling at the start for 86c, gaining to close at 86¼c bid. Mill stuffs closed dull at $12.50 for bran and middlings in sacks. Flax closed firm at 96c for cash and 96½c for May. Cars on track, 160; last year, 11. Receipts wheat, 109,000 bu; shipments wheat, 1,726.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 8.—WHEAT—The conditions were altogether too bearish today to allow of any snap to wheat. The opening was ⅛c under last night's close and at noon it was still ⅛c under, although the market had been given the benefit of heavy clearances today from four ports. May wheat opened at 83⅛c, ⅛c under last night's close, and fluctuated narrowly until near the close, when there was a little spurt on a report that the Russian crops would not be as large this year as last. This held to a close for May at 83⅝c, and was the only time the market showed strength during the day. The trading was dull. The cash market was active for No. 1 Northern but slow on low grades. No. 1 Northern sold up with May and part of the time in advance of it. Receipts of wheat here were 353 cars, and at Duluth and Superior 160 cars. Closing prices were: No. 1 Northern, March, 83⅛c; yesterday, 83c. May opening, 83⅛c; highest, 83⅝c; lowest, 83⅛c; closing, 83⅝c; yesterday, 83⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, 83⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 79@80c.

St. Louis, Mo., March 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Cash sold lower at 89⅞@90c. Options went off ⅛c early but rallied later and May closed ⅛c and July ⅜c above yesterday. March closed 90½c bid, May 90⅝c, July 84⅞c. Corn cash lower, 36⅞c. Options declined early but recovered and closed about as yesterday. March 37c, May 37⅜@38c. Oats lower; cash 29⅜c, May 31c. Rye nothing done. Barley quiet. Sample lots, Minnesota 36c. Flaxseed higher, 97c.

PROVISIONS—Very quiet and only a small trade was done at previous prices.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 187,000 bu; oats, 21,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 87,000 bu; corn, 208,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 1,000; barley, 1,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Futures beyond this month, ⅛@¼c lower; spot and March steady; March, $1.00¼@1.01; April, $1.00¾@1.01⅛; May, 98⅞@99½c; June, 97@97⅜c. Corn quiet; No. 4 mixed, track, 47c; No. 3 yellow in elevator, 51c; No. 2 in export elevator, 49¼c; No. 2 mixed, March, 49@49¼c; April, 49@49¼c; May, 48¾@49c; June, 48@48¼c. Oats—No. 3 white, 36c; No. 2 do, 37c; No. 2 white, March, 36¾@37c; April, 38@38¼c; May, 38¼@39c; June, 38¼@39c.

EGGS—Steady; Pennsylvania firsts, 13@13½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,100 bu; corn, 199,300 bu; oats, 22,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 16,700 bu; corn, 152,300 bu; oats, 9,900 bu.

Baltimore, Md., March 8.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, spot, $1.00¼@1.01; March, $1.00¼@1.01; April, $1.00⅜; May, 99¼c@$1.00; June, 98@98¼c; steamer No. 2 red, 97¼@97½c; receipts, 69,832 bu; shipments, 39,455 bu; stock, 880,195 bu; sales, 64,000 bu. Corn dull and easy; mixed, spot, March, and April, 49@49¼c; May, 48¾@49c; June, 48c; steamer mixed, 47¼@47½c; receipts, 309,130 bu; shipments, 25,664 bu; stock, 2,145,487 bu; sales, 237,000 bu. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western, 37½@37¾c; No. 2 mixed do, 35c asked; receipts, 8,000 bu; stock, 138,618 bu. Rye firm; No. 2, 97c; receipts, 7,000 bu; stock, 112,024 bu.

EGGS—Unsettled; 13½c.

Toledo, O., March 8.—GRAIN—Wheat active, lower; No. 2 cash and March, 93½c; May, 94⅛c; July, 89⅝c. Corn dull; No. 2 cash, 41½c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39⅛c. Oats quiet; cash, 32c. Rye dull; cash, 86½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active, steady; prime cash and March, $7.35.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,280 bu; corn, 40,334 bu; oats, 1,400 bu; rye, 1,410 bu; clover-seed 319 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,400 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 400 bu; clover-seed, 1,075 bu.

Peoria, Ill., March 8.—GRAIN—Corn firm; No. 2, 40½c; No. 3, 39c; No. 4, 37c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 30@30½c; No. 3 white, 29@29½c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 84@85c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.14; spirits, $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 33,000 bu; rye, 1,100 bu; barley, 5,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 24,100 bu; rye, 1,100 bu; barley, 600 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Active; No. 1 hard, 98½@98¾c; No. 1 Northern, 96¾c; No. 2 Northern, 92¾c. Corn—Dull; 47c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., March 8.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 36½c.

A Welcome Sound.

He—"Dear Miss May, would it be too much trouble to ring for a glass of water?"

She—"Don't mention it, Mr. Staylong; I wish I had a bottle of ginger ale to offer you."

He—"Isn't it too early in the season, don't you think?"

She—"But it would be so refreshing to hear the pop."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Don't irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough when a remedy safe and certain as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be so easily procured, and throat and lungs are speedily helped by it.